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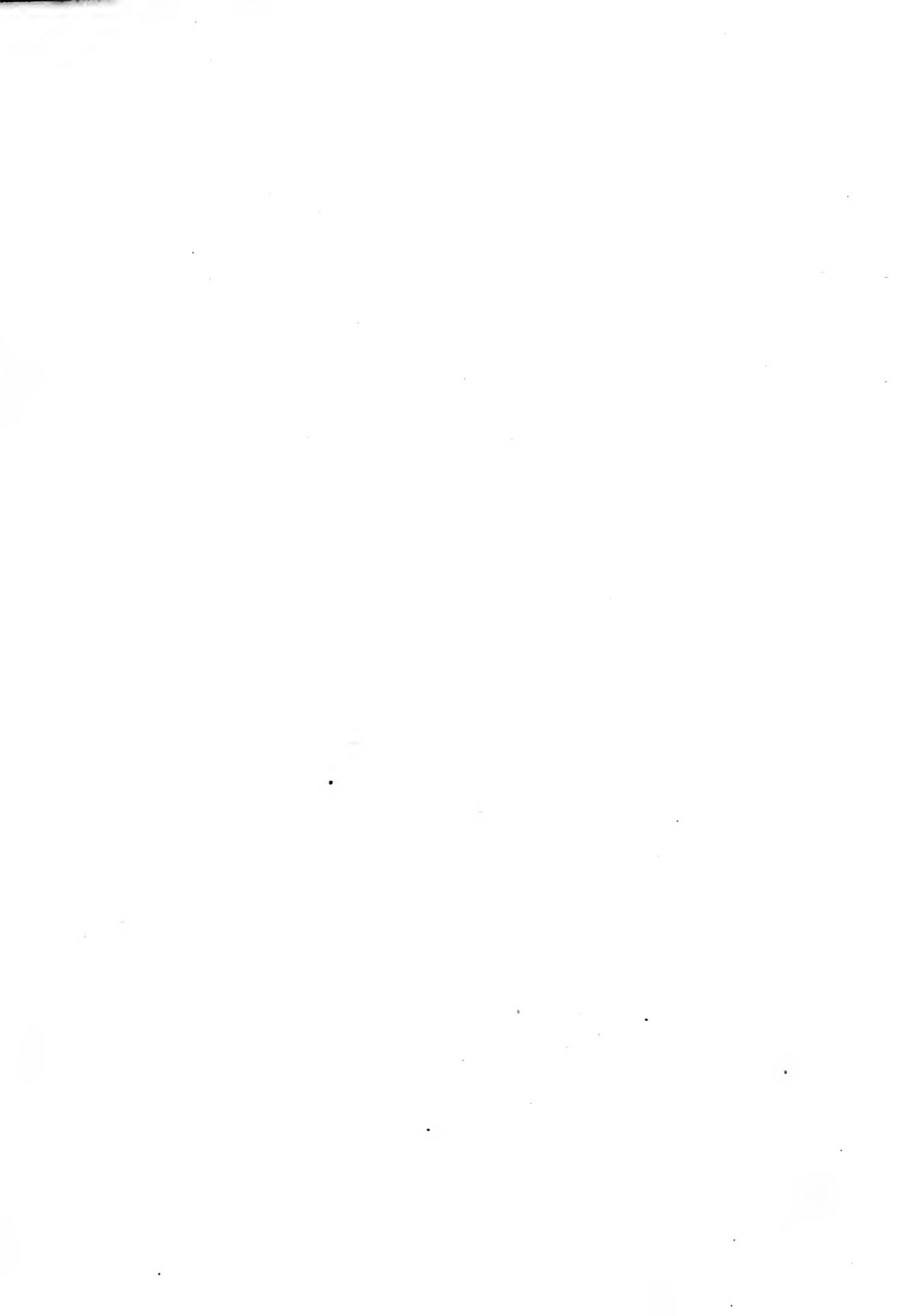
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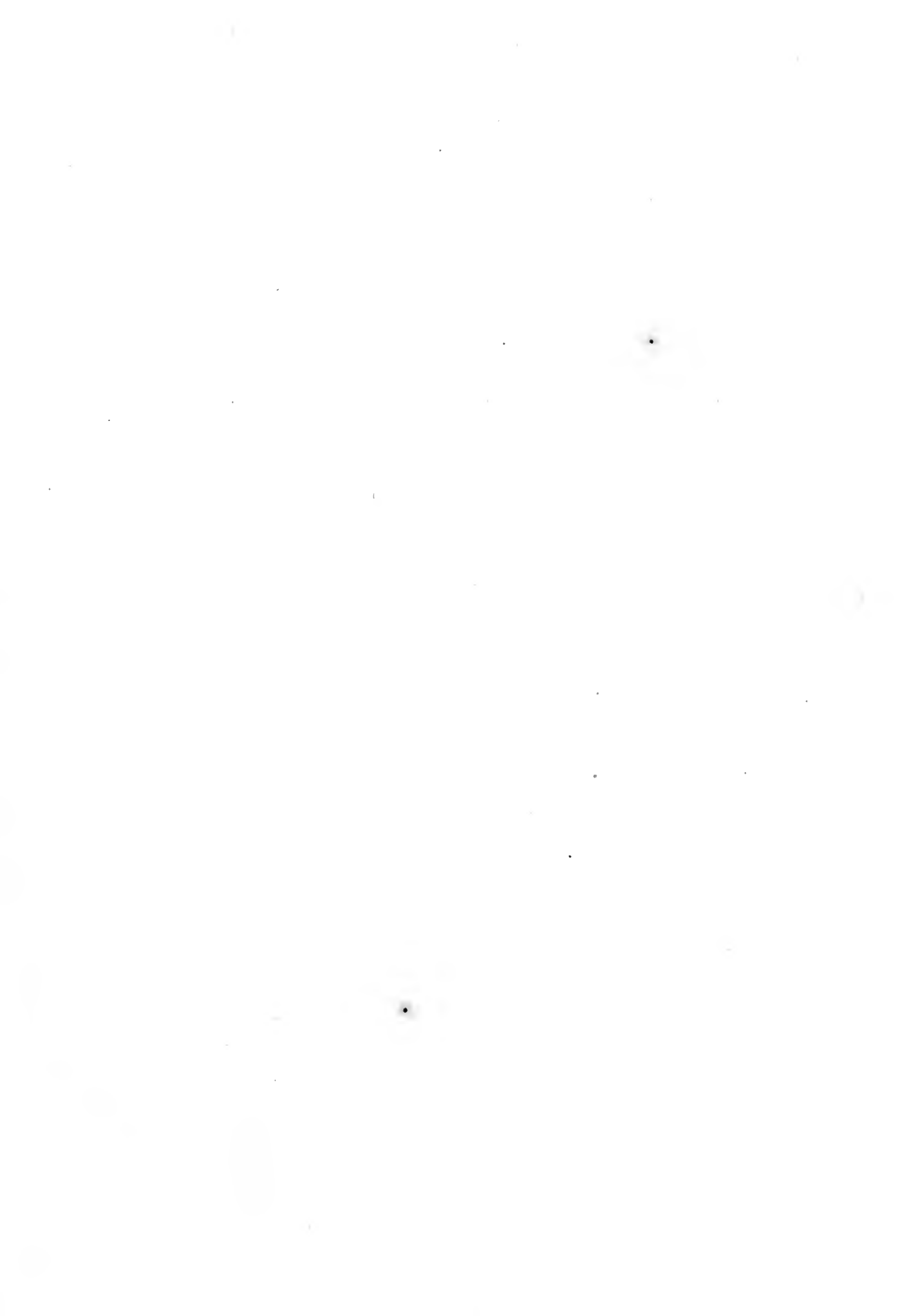


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Leven and Melville Papers.

LETTERS AND STATE PAPERS

CHIEFLY ADDRESSED TO

GEORGE EARL OF MELVILLE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND

1689—1691.

FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE POSSESSION OF
THE EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.

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PRESENTED
TO
THE BANNATYNE CLUB
BY
THE HON. WILLIAM LESLIE MELVILLE.

THE BANNATYNE CLUB.

APRIL, MDCCCXLIII.

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PRESIDENT.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

THE VISCOUNT ACHESON.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES ADAM.

THE EARL OF ASHBURNHAM.

LORD BELHAVEN AND HAMILTON.

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O. TYNDALL BRUCE, ESQ.

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THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

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THE DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON.

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VERY REVEREND PRINCIPAL LEE, D.D.

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ALEXANDER MACDONALD, ESQ.

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WILLIAM HENRY MILLER, ESQ.

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100 RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE WARRENDER, BART.

PREFACE.

THE Revolution of 1688 is the most important event in the Civil History of Great Britain. The moderation and wisdom displayed by the leaders entrusted with the National Councils, at a period of great excitement, and the consequent durability of the changes then effected, afford an example deserving of the most attentive study. The Revolution has not, perhaps, substituted any very sound or intelligible principle in lieu of the notion of divine, hereditary, or indefeasible right, which was so long cherished by our Kings, and which perplexed and divided the people, but it practically established our institutions on a basis, which has proved at once favourable to liberty and order, and acceptable to the great majority of the nation. During the succeeding century and a half, amidst all the errors and follies, committed alike by our rulers and by the people, for how large a portion of the substantial blessings of good government have we not reason to be thankful !

In Scotland particularly, the great principle of governing with a direct view to the benefit of the people, was first distinctly acted upon at this great epoch, and one of the worst irresponsible governments¹ which has disgraced modern times, was for ever put an end to.² But while the tyranny of the Stuarts in Scotland, was by far more searching and bloody than any they ventured upon in England, they possessed more numerous, more powerful, and more devoted adherents in their ancient hereditary kingdom. The Revolution in England was brought about by a coalition of Whig and Tory, Aristocracy and People, Churchmen and Dissenters, uniting against an odious, distrusted, and feeble government. But in Scotland there was no such union, and she rather followed

¹ "No part, I believe, of modern history, for so long a period, can be compared for the wickedness of government, to the Scot's administration of this (Charles the Second's) reign."—*Hallam's Const. Hist.*, Vol. III., p. 435.

² Perhaps the Revolution has never been sufficiently valued in Scotland. It was followed by an incident, painful to the national feelings, (Glencoe), and by another, (the Darien expedition), injurious to the national interests. After no long interval, the Union succeeded, an event less important in imparting rights to the people, but more striking in altering institutions.

the example of her powerful neighbour, than took any leading part in effecting the change. A large party of the nation, comprehending nearly all the Episcopalians, and the great majority of the Highland Clans, continued determined Jacobites, although, such was the weakness and folly of the Government, that on the arrival of our Great Deliverer, it fell, almost without being attacked. A majority in the Convention of Estates called by William, going beyond the English word of compromise, "abdication," declared that James had "forfeited" the Crown.

In consequence, however, of this absence of compromise, and the more equal division of strength in the nation, the settlement of the Revolution Government was more difficult in Scotland than it was in England. There was also a distant monarch, ignorant of persons, feelings, and circumstances, and overloaded with the management of the alliance against France, and with the complicated affairs of England and Ireland, to preside over, and direct the course of the Government, while the ablest and most experienced ministers, having been employed during the late misrule, were unpopular, and not to be trusted.

To introduce order into a Government so entirely disorganised ; to aid and encourage the Parliament to redress real grievances, to prevent the recurrence of late oppressions, and to establish free institutions, without depriving the Government of the power and authority necessary for the discharge of its new and complicated duties ; to introduce a pure administration of justice into courts and tribunals, which had only been instruments of extortion and oppression ; to re-establish Presbytery by law, and reconcile its republican simplicity with monarchical institutions ; to provide for, and enforce a full toleration of the Church recently dominant—a toleration, required not only by justice, but by the natural repugnance of the Church of England to the withdrawal of Scotland from her pale ; to reverse the extensive proscriptions, which, in the late unhappy times, had ruined many of the most estimable members of the community ; to conciliate or gratify the numerous claimants to participate in the success just achieved ; to watch over and defeat the designs of the Jacobites, without embittering their hostility ; to provide funds from an impoverished country to meet the extraordinary expenses of the crisis which had arisen,—these were some of the duties which devolved upon the new Government.

The following collection of Letters relates to this reconstruction and administration of the Government. Without, perhaps, adding many important facts to the history of this period, they throw considerable light on the character and motives of the chief actors in the struggle, on the difficulties they had to contend with, and on the causes which led to the final establishment of the Revolution settlement. They will also enable future historians to correct many errors and misrepresentations which have remained unquestioned, and been frequently reiterated during a century and a half.

The Letters were chiefly addressed to Lord Melville, who was appointed Secretary of

State for Scotland by William, immediately after his accession to the throne, and was High Commissioner to the Parliament which sat in 1690. The originals are preserved among the Family Papers belonging to his descendant my brother the Earl of Leven and Melville, at Melville in Fifeshire; and it may contribute to throw light on the correspondence, to prefix a short narrative of Lord Melville's life, and a connected account of the brief, but eventful and important period, during which he held the seals and represented the King in Scotland.

The family of Melville seems to have been originally Norman. From Galfridus de Malevill, who received Rôyal grants, and bestowed lands on religious houses,¹ in the reigns of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, the thirteenth in descent, according to the Peerage² Writers, is Sir John Melvill of Raith, a friend³ of King James V. and one of the earliest converts in Scotland to the Reformed doctrines. In consequence of his embracing these tenets, under a sentence which recent writers⁴ do not hesitate to call a judicial murder, he was executed at Stirling in 1548-9. His estate was also forfeited, but it was regranted to the eldest son Sir John in 1562. The sons were all Protestants; one of them, Sir James of Halhill, was ambassador from Mary to Elizabeth, and is the author of the well-known Memoirs; another, Sir Andrew, was master of the household to Mary, and attended her to the scaffold; a third, William, Commendator of Tongland, was employed in the Matrimonial Embassy to Denmark in 1589; and a fourth, Sir Robert, after a long course of public employment under Mary and James, was created Lord Melville in 1616. His son Robert, sometimes called Lord Burntisland, was also a zealous Presbyterian.⁵ His cousin, Sir John Melville of Raith, succeeded him as Lord Melville in 1635, in conformity with the destination in the patent, and died in 1643.

His son and heir, George, fourth Lord Melville, whose life we are now to examine, was born in 1636. Of his early life we have no account; but Charles II., while in

¹ Charters of Holyrood, Preface xx. and page 208.

² The descent of the family of Melville, in its various branches, has been very imperfectly traced by our genealogical historians. Two elder branches, descended from Galfridus, terminated in female heirs, who carried large estates into the families of the Lords Ross, of Auchinleck, and of Douglas. In the archives of the family of Raith, from which the Earls of Leven and Melville are lineally descended, there are preserved various original grants to their ancestors by William the Lion.

³ Who was one of the King's most familiaries.—*Johnston's MS. Hist. as quoted by Pitcairn.*

⁴ Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, vol. i. p. 339.

⁵ "He was one of the Royal Commissioners to open Parliament on the 18th June 1633; and when the King pressed some articles anent Church business, my Lord Melvill, ane aged and good nobleman, said, both wyzelie and gravelie, 'I disagrie from these articles concluded against the former order of this Kirk, because your Majesties father of good memorie, after he had sworn himself, caused me and all the kingdom to swear subscribe to the Confession of Faith that wes then sett down, quherin all thir things that are now coming in are reuled be our Kirk.' Quhilk speach made the King pause a while, but he could make no answer."—*Row's History of the Kirk, printed by the Maitland Club, page 155.*

Scotland, addressed him as an adherent;¹ and, in 1654, we find him carried prisoner from St. Andrews on some obscure charge.² In 1655, he was married to Catherine Leslie, only daughter of the deceased Lord Balgonie, by Margaret Leslie, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Rothes, and grand-daughter of Alexander Leslie, first Earl of Leven, the well-known General of the Covenanters. Lady Balgonie married secondly, Francis, second Earl of Buccleuch.³ On his death, in 1651, his widow became guardian of his two daughters; and the elder dying in 1661, the younger Anne, became heiress of his vast property. In 1663, she was married to the Duke of Monmouth;⁴ and, at the request of the family, Lord Melville, who had previously been much consulted, took charge of the great Scotch estates of his young kinsfolk; and this connection and trust brought him farther into communication with the Court.

During the greater part of Charles's reign, he seems, however, to have led a retired life in Scotland,⁵ occasionally visiting London on Monmouth's affairs. He says he was offered employment in the Government, but declined it. He seems to have been throughout regarded as a leader among the Presbyterians; and Woodrow mentions him as refusing the bond prescribed the 3d of January 1678, obliging noblemen, &c. "their wives, bairns, servants, tenants, and cotters not to be present at any conventicle." In June 1679, he joined the army under the Duke of Monmouth, when employed in the west of Scotland, and was directed by his Grace to propose to the

¹ I find the following original letter from Charles to him:—

"MY LORD MELVILL,—Being informed by Sir George Meluill, Knight Master of my household, that his occasions and his attendance upon me and my service doth much depend upon you at this time; and his service being now steadable to me, I thought fitt to recommend both himselfe and his occasions to you, which, if it worke any furtherance to him, in moving you to doe what may be thought just, fitt, and honorable, I shall receive it as an acceptable service done to me, Your assured frind,

"CHARLES R.¹

"*Dunfermling, the 6th day of May 1651.*"

² Lamont's Diary.

³ This Countess of Buccleuch married thirdly, David, second Earl of Wemyss. By each of her three marriages she had one surviving daughter, from whom the present families of Leven and Melville, Buccleuch, and Wemyss, are descended. Each daughter would have been a Countess in her own right, but the Earl of Leven surrendered his patent in 1663, and obtained another, passing over Lady Melville in favour of her second son.

⁴ The Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth deserves more notice than she has hitherto obtained. The energy of some of her letters is very entertaining.

⁵ The following "License to the Lord Melvill for going off the Kingdom," in 1678, displays the jealous restrictions imposed by the Government:—"Edinburgh, the twenty-sixth day of February 1678,—Whereas his Grace the Duke of Lauderdale has represented to his Majesty's Privy Council, that the Kings Majestie, at the desire of the Duke of Buccleugh, is pleased to allow the Lord Melvill to repair to London concerning the said Duke his affairs: Therefore the Lords of his Majestys Privy Council do grant licence and warrant to the said Lord Melvill, with his servants, horses, and necessaries, to pass furth of this Kingdom without molestation, notwithstanding of the late Proclamation of Council."—[*Acta Secreti Concilii.*]

¹ In the Acts of the Scots Parliament, about the end of 1650, I observe various notices of Sir George Melville as Master of the King's household. He was appointed by Act of the 5th July 1650.

Rebels to lay down their arms. He was afterwards engaged in the Scotch part of the scheme, for which Lord Russell and Sydney were executed, and found it necessary to fly to Holland in 1683.¹

Excepting one certificate from Monmouth, to be inserted below, no traces of these transactions are to be found among his papers, and, if any existed, they were probably considered too dangerous to be preserved. But the records of the judicial proceedings under which Lord Melville was hereupon adjudged guilty of treason, have been recently printed in the Acts of the Scotch Parliament for 1685, and may be briefly noticed.

The decree of forfeiture, as it is termed, was not passed by the Parliament until

¹ The circumstances connected with his escape have been narrated by Sir Walter Scott in the *Tales of a Grandfather*, second series, Vol. II., p. 296. The following more minute account I find in the handwriting of his great-grandson, David, eighth Earl of Leven and fifth Earl of Melville, who was born in 1720, and died in 1802:—

“LORD MELVILLE. Born about 1634, married to _____, 1654; my grandfather born 1660. Lady Melville 14 years old at her marriage, a little woman, low of stature, and 3½ qrs. round the waist, bore 8 sons and 4 daughters; my grandfather the 4th child.

“After the restoration, Lord Melville went and waited on the King, and was graciously received, and was in the use of going often to pay his duty, and always well received. In 1679, during the Insurrection in Scotland, he went as usual to Court, and the King asked him what was doing in Scotland? He answered, that he was sorry some people there were threatening to rise against his Majesty, but that he did not doubt but that the Duke of Monmouth would quell them immediately. The King said, ‘Yes, my Lord, I have sent down James to them, and if you had been here in time, I would have sent you with him.’ To which Lord Melville replied, that he was sorry he was not either come in time, or that he had not staid in Scotland, to be of use to his Majesty. ‘Well,’ says the King, ‘you may go yet;’ to which he heartily consented, and got dispatches for the Duke of Monmouth. He joined the Duke the day before the Battle at Bothwellbridge, and was sent over to the Insurgents to endeavour to bring them to reason; he did every thing that lay in his power to persuade them to lay down their arms, and submit to the mercy of the general and the King, but all in vain. Next day they were defeated.

“He returned to London with the Duke, and came down afterwards to Scotland, and lived peaceably and quietly.

“The year after, when the Duke of York had got the ascendancy over the King, and the Duke of Monmouth became popular, all those who were supposed to be enemies to the Duke of York’s measures had reason to be apprehensive. That year, Lord Melville sent over his gentleman, Duncan Macartar, from Fife to Edinburgh, about some private business; this Macartar was a man of a pretty good family in the North, an old faithful servant of Lord Melville; coming up the Canongate, he saw a great many of the chief people going to the Abby, where they met, and had conversed with several people who confirmed him in believing that something extraordinary was going on. At last he met with Lord Cromarty the Lord Justice General, who was always an intimate friend of Lord Melville’s, tho of different principles. Lord Cromarty says to him,—‘you highland dog,’ (a name he was in use of giving him,) ‘how does my Lord, what brought you here?’ Says Duncan,—‘he is very well, he has sent me over about some private business.’ Says my Lord,—‘you had better go home again directly.’ ‘No faith,’ says Duncan, ‘not till my business is done.’ ‘I say,’ says my Lord, ‘you highland dog go home as fast as you can,’—and so left him. Duncan began to think that my Lord had some meaning in his being so earnest for his returning to his Lord, and accordingly went instantly back to Leith. When he came there he found all the boats pressed, and Lord Balcarras’s troop of dragoons ready to embark for Fife. He knew the Cornet, and made all possible enquiry where they were going, but he told him they knew nothing of their rout, and nobody knew but the commanding officer. He hired a yaul for Kinghorn, and by three o’clock got to Balbirny bridge, where he met Lord Melville and Lord Leven going to pay a visit to the Wemyss; my Lord was surprised at Duncan’s speedy return, but was not alarmed for himself at first; but his son, from all the circumstances of the story, prevailed on him to go directly to the ferry and wait there till they heard what became of the dragoons, and Duncan went to Melville to give them information. About eleven that night the party came to Melville, and shewed their

the 13th of June 1685; it is extremely long, and includes many particulars, bearing not against Melville personally, but against persons with whom it is alleged he associated. As he was in Holland, the proceedings are conducted in his absence.

The first charge is for intercommuning with the rebels. The witnesses depose, that Lord Melville, the night before the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, sent persons to the Rebel camp to say, that the King's army was decamping, and the Duke of Monmouth only knew where they were going; that, if the Rebels were broken, it would ruin the Presbyterian interest, and that he, Melville, would willingly go on his knees to beg them to submit to the King's mercy, for he hoped they would get good conditions.¹ This seems to be the only evidence on this point.

On the 12th of June, Lady Melville presented a petition, representing that Lord Melville had warrant from the Duke of Monmouth for this message, and among the

warrant for apprehending my Lord and his son, and on missing them, they carried off some arms and some horses. Duncan set out instantly to the ferry, and my Lord and Lord Leven went on board of a small boat, went down the Firth, and landed at Berwick, from whence they travelled to London with the greatest expedition. The morning after his arrival he went to wait on the King; but as the Duke of York had barred all the avenues to his Majesty, he got no access. Then he went to the Duke of York, who, for the first time in his life, received him very courteously. He told his Highness, that he had been to wait on his Majesty, but was not admitted to his presence, and that he was informed there was a warrant to apprehend him; begged to know from his Highness if it was so, and what the King had to lay to his charge. The Duke assured him that it must be a mistake, and that he knew nothing of it. Then my Lord begged he would use his interest with his Majesty to see him, which the Duke promised; and next day the King received him, but in the coldest manner. Coming out of Court he met a friend, who said to him, 'Good God! Lord Melville, what are you doing here? do you know there is a warrant out to apprehend you?' He told him he had done nothing to offend the King, and trusted to his Majesty's justice, and his own innocence. That night a messenger came to his lodgings to seize him, but he had time to get to the garret, and lay down in a cloak upon a bed; and the landlady telling him it was a sick gentleman, a friend of hers, the messenger believed her, and went off. That night he went into the City with his son to one Mrs. Buist's, and took the name of Dick. Two days after, a Cornet and twelve dragoons seized them there; and before they were carried off, Mr. Nairn, page to the Duchess of Monmouth, came to Mrs. Buist's, to the room where they were. Nairn told the officer, he came with a message from the Duchess to Lord Melville, and begged permission to speak with him and his son in private, and that he would allow them to go into the closet with him. After going in, Nairn bolted the door, and told my Lord, that the Duchess had sent to tell him, his life was at stake, and advised him to get off as soon as possibly he could. As for myself, Nairn said, his life was at stake also, and he would go with him. So they all went out at the window, down to Wapping, and embarked in a small boat for Holland.

"My Lord attached himself to the Prince of Orange, when he rose daily in his favour, and was the foundation of the great honours and employments he arrived at at the Revolution. His son he sent to the Brandenburg service, where he got a regiment. As soon as King Charles died, my Lord's estate was forfeited by King James.

"When King William came over, Lord Melville and his son returned with him; and my Lord's first care was to provide for Mr. Nairn. At first he was made Secretary to the Thistle, and had afterwards more posts and employments, which came to £800 per annum. My Lord was immediately restored to his estate and honours, and was farther created Earl of Melville, and, at the same time, enjoyed the offices of Principal Secretary of State, and Lord High Commissioner to the Parliament. Afterwards he was Lord Privy Seal and President of the Council, which he was till the King's death. His son, the Earl of Leven, my grandfather, immediately on the King's coming over was made Privy Councillor, got a regiment of foot, and Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, at the age of 28, which he enjoyed till the King died. This was taken from him by Queen Ann, but only for a short time; and he was again appointed Governor of the Castle, and soon after Master of the Ordinance, and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland."

¹ Evidence of John Miller, in *Watersaugh, Acta Parl.* Vol. VIII. App. p. 57.

Melville Papers I find the following declaration in original, given by the Duke:—
 “These are to certify, that in the time I had command of his Majesties forces in Scotland, against the Rebells that were then in armes, I did direct and authorize the Lord Melvill to send propositions to the Rebells, and receive some from them, in order to laying down their armes, and submitting to the Kings mercy. In witness whereof, I have sett my hand and seales att London, this 10th day of June 1680.—MONMOUTH.”

This document was, however, rejected, on the ground that no petition can be received from Lord Melville in his absence, and that Monmouth's declaration is given after the offence, and is not on oath. Melville's message, moderate as it appears, and thus sanctioned, was declared to be intercommuning with, and sending intelligence to the Rebels, and the charge against him was declared to be proved.

Slight as this evidence may appear, it is clearly proved to have been tampered with, by evidence brought forward after the Revolution, for reversing the forfeiture. Lord Fountainhall, one of the judges, and other witnesses, depose, that they heard a witness say, in the course of his evidence, that Melville, in sending the message, said he had Monmouth's order for doing it, and, on desiring this might be written down, he was answered that they had not interrogated him on that point. Lord Tarbat said, that both the King and the Duke (Monmouth) had several times told him they had employed Melville to persuade the Rebels to lay down their arms, and that he wrote instructions, which the King signed, and delivered to Monmouth in his presence, to the same effect.

In regard to the schemes which are connected with what is termed the Ryehouse Plot, it is deposed, that Lord Melville was present at a consultation in London, where it was proposed that some money, to be furnished by the English, should be employed to furnish Argyle with arms. Lord Melville opposed this, saying, “we (the Scotch) never meddled with them, but they ruined us;” so it was agreed to send a person to Scotland, to ascertain the state of affairs, and discourage a rising.

The witness, Monro, farther says, that “Lord Melville took him one day to salute the Duke of Monmouth, who was at Lord Russell's house, and after some discourse Lord Russell spoke to Melville about sending 10,000 lb. to Argyle to buy armes, at which Melvill laughed, and said they might as well send tenpence, and broke off the discourse, and, within a little time, left them, and when he came away, he said they were unhappy who meddled with these people.” Carstairs, the only other witness, deposes to the same effect:¹—“Lord Melville thought every thing hazardous, and therefore deponent cannot say he was positive in any thing, but was most inclined to have the Duke of Monmouth to lead them in Scotland, of which no particular method was laid down.”

Such were the grounds on which the King and Parliament enacted, that “George

¹ The evidence of Carstairs was extorted by torture; and a promise was made to him that it should not be used against other parties.—*See his Petition Acts*, Vol. ix. p. 192.

Lord Melville ought to be punished as a horrid traitor, rebel, and murderer, with forfeiture of life, lands, and goods," which was adjudged accordingly. His estate, however, does not appear to have been actually alienated, until the 16th of June 1685, when James granted it to Lord Perth, the Chancellor.¹

Meanwhile, Lord Melville continued to reside in Holland. He appears to have been a good deal consulted by the Prince of Orange, and to have gained his confidence. It is stated in Wood's Edition of Douglas's Peerage—I know not on what authority—that he accompanied the Duke of Monmouth on his expedition into England, but this is certainly an error.²

His second son, who, on the death of a female cousin, had become Earl of Leven in 1682, accompanied him abroad, and seems to have been employed to negotiate the interview³ between the Elector of Brandenburg and William, which preceded the expedition of the latter into England. Leven also raised a regiment⁴ at his own expense, which he brought over with William, and which was sent, soon after the landing in Torbay, to take possession of Plymouth.⁵ Leven subsequently was one of the Scotch noblemen and gentlemen who met in London, and prayed the Prince of Orange to take upon himself the administration of affairs, civil and military; and he was entrusted with the Prince's letter to the Convention of Estates, which met at Edinburgh on the 14th of March 1689.

¹ In a MS. of Crawford, the compiler of the Peerage published in 1716, it is stated, (p. 9,) that the Convention Parliament had the case of the Lord Melville in their view, as well as that of the Earl of Argyll, in declaring in the claim of right and declaration against King James respecting forfeitures on weak and frivolous pretences.

² My reasons for this opinion are these:—1st, In the contemporaneous publications, I find his name in the consultations in Holland, but he is nowhere mentioned as having accompanied the Duke. 2d, In a defence of himself, written in 1703, he complains of James' persecution—"tho it is well known to many that he (Melville) was against the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Argyles invasion." 3d, The only other reference I find to this subject among the Melville Papers is the following note, evidently written by Margaret, in her own right Countess of Wemyss, to Lord Melville's eldest son, expressing the anxiety felt by the family as to the fate of the unfortunate Duke, after his defeat, but without any allusion to Lord Melville.—

"MY DEAR NEPHEW,

"I hope this shall not bring the first news of the unfortunate D. of M. who, by all opiniance, is taken by this time, or killed. I was unwilling to write to my sister, lest she know not of it; but if her business be not very pressing, I think she should come here and wait on our dear mother, who does not believe him in such hazard. Alas! the sad stroak will be heavy enough when it come, without aggravation of groundless hops. The Lord comfort her. I am in such confusion, I can write no more. Adieu, DEAR NEPHEW."

"FOR THE MASTER OF MELVILL."

³ The object of this interview is stated by Ralph, (p. 1009.) It was to arrange, that the Electors of Brandenburg and Saxony should furnish troops to remain in Holland, in lieu of those which were to accompany the Prince. This having been concerted, the States heartily concurred in the expedition.

⁴ This regiment is now the 25th; my Uncle Toby "was of Leven's." I observe in the Leven Papers a letter from the Duke of Leinster (Schomberg) to Lord Leven, recommending an Irish gentleman, of the name of Le Fevre, to his patronage, but whether he was provided with a commission, does not appear.

⁵ These particulars appear in a letter from the Earl of Leven to Count Bernstoff, (vide Appendix.) In Sir Patrick Hume's Diary of the march to London, printed in Mr. Rose's Observations on Mr. Fox's History, it is mentioned in a note, that E. Leven's regiment was left at Topsom, near Exmouth.

Lord Melville did not accompany the Prince of Orange to England, being detained in Holland by illness. He followed in about four months, and arrived after William and Mary were proclaimed King and Queen of England. He was immediately sent down by William to attend the Convention of Estates, about to sit in Scotland, and the following collection of papers commences with the King's instructions to him, dated the 7th of March. On the 27th of March he was elected by the Convention of Estates one of the Committee for settling the Government. On the 3d and 4th of April, the Convention, after considering the reasons assigned by the Committee for resolving that James had forfeited his right to the Crown, declared the throne vacant. The Committee was then desired to bring in an Act, settling the Crown on William and Mary, and declaring its future destination, and to prepare an instrument to be offered with the Crown, for securing the people from the grievances which affect them. This was done on the 11th of April, and William and Mary were immediately proclaimed King and Queen of Scotland; and the King having accepted the Crown on the 11th of May, on the 13th declared Melville sole Secretary of State for Scotland.¹

The next step was to fill the universal vacancy in the public offices. In this place it may be sufficient to remark, that the Duke of Hamilton was appointed High Commissioner for holding the Parliament, the Earl of Craford President of the Parliament, Lord Stair President of the Court of Session, his son, Sir John Dalrymple, Lord Advocate, and Sir William Lockhart, Solicitor-General. Some of the considerable offices were placed in commission, with the view of gratifying more of the numerous candidates for employment.² Lord Melville remained in London, in attendance upon the King, and the letters addressed to him from Scotland, contain a lively picture of the keenness with which the various parties immediately began to urge their respective views.

The Parliament met on the 5th of June, and it might be supposed, that their first object would be to consolidate and confirm the great work in which they had been engaged as a Convention. But in a novel crisis, where a popular assembly does not possess established leaders, its measures are rarely chosen with wisdom, or pursued with sufficient agreement. Instead of proceeding with the settlement of the great questions before them, they immediately got into collision with the Crown, on points of secondary importance, and doubtful expediency. Three of these may be briefly noticed.

The first related to the constitution of the Lords of Articles for preparing Bills to be laid before Parliament.³ It is not surprising, that the enormous tyranny which had

¹ London Gazette, 16th May 1689.

² I find among the Melville Papers a great number of these solicitations, but I have generally deemed it unnecessary to print them.

³ Our brethren in the United States seem to have borrowed this part of the constitution of their House of Assembly, from our Scotch system. I am informed, that the late Chancellor Eldon remarked the great superiority of the Scotch over the English Acts of Parliament of this period, which he ascribed to their preparation by the Committee of Articles.

grown up under the virtual nomination by the Crown of this Committee, and its absorption of the whole powers of the Parliament, should have rendered the Parliament extremely jealous of its constitution, and particularly that it should sit as a permanent body, and that the Officers of State should be *ex officio* members. It was now proposed by the Government, that each Estate should freely elect its own members, and that measures should be allowed to be brought forward in Parliament, without passing through the Lords of Articles, or after being rejected by them. The absolute exclusion of the Officers of State, was urged as indispensable on the one side, while, on the other, it was argued, that without them, the King would be put on that rock, "constantly to impose his negative, and so break with his Parliament." The Duke of Hamilton, the King's representative, took no very decided part, the Parliament refused to yield, and the question was postponed.

A second ground of bitter contest arose on the question, whether, after the late vacancy, the President of the Court of Session, and the Judges, should be appointed by the Crown, or, as at the Restoration, examined by the Parliament. Three of the former Judges were continued in office, and constituted a quorum, to swear in their brethren. The President, Stair, strongly insisted on the rights of the Crown, and, although the Parliament refused to yield, the King carried the point.

A third ground of dissension arose regarding an Act, incapacitating for public employment officers who had served under the late obnoxious Government. This was understood to be mainly levelled against President Stair, and his son Sir John Dalrymple the Lord Advocate, and it passed through the Parliament by a majority of 74 to 24. But the Government refused to alienate hopelessly any class of its subjects, and it was impossible to frame an enactment which should not, in practice, prove too stringent or too lax;¹ this, therefore, remained another ground of contention.

In vain modified instructions were dispatched by the King; in vain the settlement of the Church was urged by his representative. After sitting six weeks, when nearly the whole Constitution was in abeyance, it was found to be utterly hopeless to expect any progress to be made in the dispatch of business, and the Parliament was abruptly prorogued by the Duke of Hamilton, on the 2d of August.

It is certain that many Members of the Parliament, such as Sir Patrick Hume,² who were honestly attached to the Revolution settlement, took part in this opposition, but whether they were disposed to push too far their own peculiar views, whether they desired to gain an ascendancy over the Crown, or whether they were instigated by con-

¹ I have looked over Ferguson's pamphlet, chiefly on this subject, and he does not touch on either of these important considerations. The law prepared was very vague, and therefore liable both to be greatly abused, and to be the source of perpetual dispute. It would have been happy for William's memory, however, if it had passed, for it would probably have prevented the Massacre of Glencoe.

² They were designated as "The Club."

cealed Jacobites affecting sympathy with them, it is clear that they contributed to obstruct the settlement of the nation at a moment when every thing dear to them was at stake.

It is also to be regretted that the King's representative did not lend the influence of his high office in promoting the settlement of the Government by which he was accredited. The letters of the Crown-officers are filled with complaints of his failure to support the Government measures, and of his querulous temper. Burnett says he corresponded with the Duke at this time, and that he wrote fully to the King and to Lord Melville regarding the ill humour in the Parliament, but "he had no answer from the King, and Lord Melville writ him back dark and doubtful orders, so he took little care how matters went, and was not ill pleased to see them go wrong." This is surely as bitter a censure as could be passed on an officer in the highest trust at such a crisis.

Meanwhile, Dundee and the Highland clans had risen in arms, and gained the fatal victory of Killlicrankie.

The letters of General Mackay and others, preserved among the Melville Papers, have already been printed for the Bannatyne Club, in the Appendix to Mackay's *Memoirs of the War in Scotland*,¹ and do not require farther notice in this place.

Soon after the prorogation of the Parliament, Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlie, who had been disappointed of obtaining the post of Secretary of State, and afterwards of another, delivered an address to the King, signed by a number of members of Parliament, remonstrating against the omission to pass the Incapacitating Act, and reiterating the arguments of the Parliament on the several points at issue with the Crown. It was coldly received by William, and was followed on the 30th of November by the publication of a pamphlet by Ferguson, vindicating the proceedings and votes during

¹ In illustration of the carelessness with which this portion of our annals has hitherto been treated, I must here notice, that until the circulation of that volume, none of our writers even approximated to the correct date on which the Battle of Killlicrankie was fought.

This action took place on the evening of Saturday the 27th of July 1689. Mackay describes his march, the day after the battle, "being on a Sunday, the 28th of July."—*Memoirs*, p. 61. I am indebted to Mr. Macdonald of the Register Office, Edinburgh, for a reference to the books of the Privy Council, showing that a meeting of the Council was held on the same Sunday, on hearing the news.

Burnett mentions no date, neither does Ralph nor Smollett. Tindall, in his continuation of Rapin's History, states that the battle was fought, and Dundee was killed on the 26th of May, (vol. iii., p. 76.) Dr. Sommerville gives no date, but speaks of the "defeat and death of Dundee!" (*History of Political Transactions*, p. 467.) Malcolm Laing gives the 17th June as the date, (*History of Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 206;) and even the beautiful reference to the battle in the Lay of the Last Minstrel, which is fresh on all our memories, could not tempt Sir Walter Scott to refer to original authorities, or save him from implicitly following Laing, (*Tales of a Grandfather, Second Series*, vol. ii., p. 152.) The printed Memoirs of Mackay have enabled Dr. Browne, in his late History of the Highland Clans, to correct these gross errors.

I have recently verified on the spot the accuracy of Mackay's description of this remarkable field. I cannot, indeed, share in the indifference with which the action has been viewed; for it seems to me, that the shot which killed Dundee, perhaps determined the fate of the Revolution. I shall hereafter, however, have occasion to return to this point.

the late Session, and reflecting severely on the ministry, and chiefly on the Dalrymples. The Government, on the other hand, showed their good intentions, by publishing the Instructions¹ they had given to the Duke of Hamilton. These were generally satisfactory; but much anxiety was naturally felt for a settlement of the important questions depending; and the repeated delays in the sitting of the Parliament excited great distrust in the desire of the Government really to redress grievances. The 1st, the 18th, and the 27th of March 1690, were successively fixed for the meeting, but a prorogation always took place.

It is remarkable, that the reason assigned by the King for these repeated prorogations, is not alluded to by any of our historians, and seems hitherto to have been quite unknown. His Majesty had resolved, he says, in imitation of his predecessors, not to permit the Parliaments of England and Scotland to sit at the same time. So particular is he upon this point, that he urges it in two letters, of the same date, to Lord Melville; one of them in his own hand, (Nos. 346, 347.)²

He proposed to have opened the Scotch Parliament in person, and to have gone from Scotland to Ireland, had not the urgency of affairs in Ireland determined him at once to proceed on that expedition, which established him finally on the throne.

He perceived, however, the necessity of arming his Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland with the most ample authority; and among the various and extensive powers intrusted to Melville, he was instructed to insert³ his own name in the Commission for holding the Parliament should the Duke of Hamilton be found impracticable. This proved to be the case. His Grace still pressed for satisfying the Parliament, by passing some of the Acts which had been rejected in the preceding session; and Melville opened the Parliament, as High Commissioner, on the 15th of April 1690.⁴ The despatch of business commenced on the 25th of April.

Meanwhile, Sir James Montgomery, and some of his friends and relations, had opened a secret communication with James. The course of proceeding they resolved upon was, that, with James's sanction, his adherents should attend the Parliament, of course taking the oaths to William; and that they should claim exorbitant popular concessions, such as the Government would not concede, especially in Church matters. They reckoned that they would thus secure the support of the Club, or opposition; that the supplies should be withheld until these concessions were granted; that the army being unpaid, would be disbanded, and a dissolution would become necessary; the country would be thrown into confusion; and the insurrection of the Highlanders, and a timely descent from Ireland might effect the rest.

¹ They are printed in Somer's Tracts, Scott's Edition, vol xi., p. 480.

² Dundee in his letter to Lord Murray, page 224, says, "The Parliaments of England and Scotland are by the ears." Portland (p. 428) notices the necessity of the English Parliament separating before establishing Church Government in Scotland.

³ Melville to the King, 18th March 1690.

⁴ On the 30th of April Lord Melville was created Earl of Melville.

The Session commenced with an effort to renew the fruitless discussions of the preceding year. Melville having proposed to give the Royal assent to two Acts, for rescinding the Act of Supremacy, and for restoring Presbyterian Ministers thrust out since 1661, which had passed through the Parliament in the preceding Session, it was urged that the Acts must be renewed in the present Session; but this attempt at delay failed, and the Royal assent was given. This was followed by a trifling, but bitter dispute, about the place in which the Lords should choose their Committees; and by a representation against Sir Patrick Hume, for some words supposed to reflect on the Peers, which he had used in the debate. The Commissioner refused to take any share in these discussions, and they were soon allowed to drop.

An effort was then made to renew the Bill of last Session, excluding the Officers of State from the Lords of Articles, but a modification, recommended by the Crown, allowing them to sit and debate, but not to vote, (excepting that the Peers were allowed to choose Officers of State in their proportion of the Committee,) was passed. This was followed by a struggle as to considering or delaying the question of a supply; but it was carried to refer it at once to a Committee. The Acts for Church Government, and for Supply, having duly passed through the respective Committees, received the royal assent from the Commissioner, on the 7th of June. Here all serious opposition to the Government, from the Jacobites, seems to have terminated; and soon after, the confession¹ of the conspirators involved in the plot, confirmed the ascendancy of the Government.

Confidence between the Government and the majority of the Parliament being now established, the redress of late grievances, and many other salutary improvements in the laws proceeded with rapidity. It is rare, indeed, to find a government and a representative body, proceeding with such unanimity to remodel their institutions, and resettle their respective claims. These improvements are, however, with one exception, stated with sufficient accuracy by Laing and other historians, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them in this place.

The exception relates to the alteration in the law of Patronage, which Lord Melville is accused by all our historians of having passed, contrary to the intentions and instructions of the King. Burnett and others, excepting Laing, includes the concession of the Supremacy as having been equally unauthorised; and as the whole statements upon these subjects seem to me clearly erroneous, I will here examine them particularly.

Burnett's statement is as follows:—"Lord Melvill carried down powers, first, to offer to Duke Hamilton, if he would join in common measures heartily with him, to be Commissioner in Parliament, or, if he proved intractable, as indeed he did, to serve in that post himself. He had full instructions for the settlement of Presbytery; for he

¹ Earl of Melville to the Queen, 24th June 1690, (No. 383,) and following letters.

assured the King, that without that it would be impossible to carry anything, only the King would not consent to the taking away the rights of Patronage and the supremacy of the Crown ; yet he found these so much insisted upon, that he sent one to the King in Ireland for fuller instructions on those points. They were enlarged, but in such general words, that the King did not understand that his instructions could warrant what Lord Melville did, for he gave them both up. And the King was so offended with him for it, that he lost all the credit he had with him ; though the King did not think fit to disown him, or to call him to an account for going beyond his instructions."

Let us first examine this statement regarding the supremacy of the Crown. From the moment when it was resolved to re-establish Presbytery in Scotland, that is, as soon as the Revolution was effected, it was obvious that the extravagant Act of Supremacy, passed in the worst times, (Act 1, 1669,) must be rescinded. In the Declaration of Right accordingly, it is voted by the Convention of Estates, that " Prelacy and the superiority of any officer in the Church above Presbyters, is an insupportable grievance, and ought to be abolished." And in the list of grievances, voted a few days after, it is declared, that the first Act of 1669 is inconsistent with the establishment of Church Government desired, and ought to be abrogated. Both these resolutions were read to William when he took the Coronation oath ; and, in conformity with them, in his first instructions to the Commissioner to his first Parliament, dated the 31st of May 1689, he desires that the Act of 1669, and all other Acts inconsistent with that Church Government, which is most agreeable to the inclinations of the people, may be rescinded.

Accordingly, an Act to this effect passed through the Parliament in that Session ; but, in consequence of the sudden conclusion of the Session, occasioned by a misunderstanding on other points, it did not receive the royal assent. The very first instruction to the Commissioner in the ensuing Session, however, (25th February 1690, No. 341 of the following letters,) directs him " to touch the Act already voted anent the rescinding the first Act of Parliament 1669," and this royal assent was given accordingly on the 25th of April. So consistent and distinct were the King's instructions on this head ; and, if any farther proof was necessary of Burnett's extraordinary error, it would be found in the King's " Remarques" on the Act for settling Church Government in Scotland, sent to Melville on the 22d of May, (No. 366 of the accompanying correspondence, paragraph seven,) in which, in commenting on this very point, his Majesty observes, without the slightest expression of dissatisfaction, (how could there be any ?) on the Act " concerning Supremacy being now repealed." William embarked for Ireland on the 11th of June, after which we are thus assured that Melville applied for more particular instructions regarding the passing of an Act which he had passed on the 25th of April, and which, on the 22d of May, the King had noticed as having already been passed. It seems to me that a statement thus confident and

particular, clearly disproved by the dates, of two facts so well known and authenticated, as the passing of an Act of Parliament, and the embarkation of the King for Ireland, furnishes an additional proof how little Burnett can be relied upon.

In regard to the Act for taking the Patronage of the Church from the Patrons, at a specified rate, and conferring the right of nomination to benefices on the Heritors and Kirk Session of Parishes, the only instructions which I find, are contained in the King's private instructions to Lord Melville, dated the 25th of February 1690, No. 341 of the accompanying letters. They are in the following terms :—" You are to pass an Act for abolishing Patronages, if the Parliament shall desire the same."

The only other reference which seems to be made by the King to this point, is in his *Remarques* on the Act for settling Church Government in Scotland, transmitted to Lord Melville with his letter of the 22d May 1690, (No. 366 of the accompanying letters.) It is in the following terms :—" 6th. Whereas it is desired to be enacted, that the Parishes of those thrust out by the people, in the beginning of this Revolution, be declared vacant upon this reason, because *they were put upon Congregations without their consent*, his Majesty desires it may be so expressed, as may be consistent with the right of Patrons, which he thinks he hath the more reason to desire, because in the reasons sent up with the Act, it seems to be acknowledged that this procedure is extraordinary, and not to be drawn into consequence." The King, in transmitting the alterations he had made in the Act by these *Remarques*, says, he leaves Lord Melville some latitude, to be used with as much caution as he can.

Now, these "*Remarques*," being of later date than the above Instruction, it has been argued by Sommerville, and stated in various shapes by other historians, that the *Remarque*, and not the Instruction, should have guided Lord Melville.

But when these passages are thus brought together, it seems obvious, that the authoritative and explicit Instruction is not superseded by the less formal Remark. The existence of the *right* of Patronage is recognised in both documents. In the first, there is conveyed a distinct authority to abolish this right, on the occurrence of a certain contingency. In the second, it is merely desired that this right should not be legislated upon, incidentally in the course of an enactment on another branch of the subject. If it was a sufficient reason to exclude ministers, that they were put upon the people without their consent, Patronage, in the sense then understood, was obviously at an end, and the desire of Parliament to abolish or retain it, when it came regularly before them, might be hampered by a premature declaration. The King's remark seems intended to guard against this, and perhaps to inculcate caution in approaching a subject so likely to create excitement, but it is surely compatible with the previous instruction for the eventual abolition of Patronage. Accordingly, in his letter to the King of the 6th of July 1690, (No. 396,) while the measure was still in progress, Melville treats the taking away of Patronages as being within his discretion, and as it

would prejudice or benefit the King's affairs. I find in another place Lord Melville observes, that "his Instructions amply warranted what he did," and he adds, that Scotland would probably have been lost if he had not made the concession.

His view of this danger is thus stated in a vindication of himself addressed to the King in 1691. "As to the taking away of Patronages, tho it was frequently and earnestly desired of me by the Presbyterians, yet I did still forbear to do any thing in that matter, till the French fleet was upon the English coast,¹ and a dangerous conspiracy against your Majesty's government was discovered, and I having reason to think that affairs in England were in a dangerous posture,² while all packets³ for me were stopt for sometime, did conceive it was for your Majesty's service to dismiss the Parliament of Scotland, with as little discontent as might be, and to gratify the Presbyterians in the business of the Patronage, in the way that might be the least offensive."⁴

¹ The battle off Beachyhead, which gave the French the temporary command at sea, was fought the 30th of June 1690, the day before the battle of the Boyne.

² "William's resolution to take the Irish war on himself, saved not only that country but England. Our own constitution was won on the Boyne. * * * Yet the best friends of William dissuaded him from going into Ireland, so imminent did the peril appear at home."—*Hallam's Const. Hist.*, Vol. III., p. 152.

"Things," says Burnett, "were in a very ill disposition towards a fatal turn." And again, when mentioning the extraordinary firmness of the Queen, in all this time of fear and disorder, he says, "she told me she would give me leave to wait on her, if she was forced to make a campaign in England, while the King was in Ireland."¹

See also, *Professor Smyth's Lectures on Modern History*, Vol. II., pp. 51, 107.

³ The Queen stopped the mails on the 26th of June, and only allowed them to pass on to Melville on the 15th of July. Letters of the Earl of Nottingham, and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Berwick, to the Earl of Melville, No. 392, 395, 404, of the accompanying correspondence. The reason assigned for the stoppage, by the Queen, in a letter to William, published by Dalrymple, and dated the 26th June 1690, that she had not heard from Melville, is very unlike her usual good sense.

⁴ The whole of this Vindication is perhaps sufficiently interesting to be here printed.

Report by Lord Melville to the King, apparently written in 1691. A few corrections in Mr. Carstare's handwriting—"Your Majesties affairs not haveing allowed an opportunity of giveing an account either of my management or my sentiments as to what I conceive concerns your Majesties interest and service, I doe, in obedience to your Majesties command, presume to take this way of doeing my duty for your Majesties satisfaction as to both.

"I can say it was more duty and zeale for your service, that prompted me to be concerned in publick affairs, then any interest of my own; and tho I shall allwise retain a dutyfull sense of your Majesties goodnes and bounty to me and myne, yet I may be bold to say, that they and I have improved them for the best advantage of your Majesties interest, without that regard to the advancement of our selves, that can make us lyable to any reprooffe from your Majestie, or just censure even from our ill willers.

"I cannot boast of merit in serving of your Majesty, while all that I could or can doe, cannot but come short of what I, and all true Protestants of these Kingdomes, doe owe to him who, under God, did deliver us from greatest misery. But haveing reason to think that my actions have been misrepresented, I hope it will not be displeasing to your Majesty, if I give some short account of my deportement, as to any trust I have had the honour of from you.

"How much involved publick affairs were when, by your Majestys command, I went down to the Convention of Estates in Scotland, and with what success, through Gods blessing upon my faithfull endeavours, I did extricat them, and ansuere, beyond my own expectation, the designe of your Majesties instructiones, in procuring a speedy settlement of the Government, without those limitations that might be uneasie to you, or a diminution of the lusture of the regall pouer in your royll person, are things that I shall not trouble your Majesty with.

¹ It was on the 18th of July the Queen issued an order in Council prohibiting the judges from proceeding on their circuits.

In a letter to some confidential person at Court, (probably Monsieur D'Alonne),¹ of the 10th July, (No. 398 of the accompanying correspondence,) he makes a similar enumeration of his difficulties. Portland, on the 23d of July, considers his alarms exaggerated, probably estimating more highly the extent of the success in Ireland,² but

“ When I had the honour to be sole Secretarrie of State to your Majesty for your ancient Kingdom, all my advices and actings were according to my capacity, regulated with a respect not so much to the gratefeing of the humour of any party, as the laying of such foundations as might give no just ground of complaint to any, but might make all sensible that, in a hearty submission to your Majestys Government, they might expect your protection. Upon this designe there was such a nomination of persons to be in the severall judicatories of the Nation, as was calculatted to what I did then take to be your Majestys true interest, both with a respect to your affairs in England, and the takeing away of all pretence of disaffection from your subjects of Scotland; and this will sufficiently appear, if it be considered that, by doeing thus, I was exposed to the displeasure of not a few of my own persuasion, and did the rather lessen then advance my interest in the Kingdom, many of those I then named being persons in whom I had no particular concern, and from whom I have had little proof either of gratitude or kindenes, haveing allwise resolved that integrity in your service, and your Majestys favour, should be my only support.

“ If any thing was done in the Councell, or any other Judicatory, against those that were lookt upon as favourers of Episcopacie, that lookt like violence, it was non of my fault, I haveing laid out myself in frequent advices, to have things caryed with a suteable moderation, but I cannot but say that the noise that haith been made of severity, haith been very much beyond what there was ground for.

“ When I had the honour to be your Majesties Commissioner, I found myself engaged in perplexing circumstances; for some of those that were called the Club, had made a strong party both in England and Scotland, covering their black projects with faire pretences, suted to the genius of your friends in both Kingdomes, while they suggested to the English that your Majesty did designe to use an absolute power in the Government of Scotland, and that they would have the same fate, when you was once master of your affairs. To their friends in Scotland they did insinuate, that the King did not resolve that the Church Government should be settled, and that such as were high for the Church of England, had gott such an ascendent at Court, that Scots Presbyterians could expect little countenance. Haveing by these methodes, and a pretended zeale for such a frame of Presbytrie, as they knew your Majesty could not grant, imposed upon many of your Majestys friends, as well in as out of Parliament, they joyne with the Jacobites, who are by them persuaded to take the oath of alegiance, that they might be in a capacity to sitt in Parliament, and there disturb your busines, and advance the interest of their late master, and thus their party came to be of a double bottom, both in England and Scotland, and a comeing short of success in their projects was lookt upon by them as nixt to impossible. In this posture, Sir, were matters, when I came into Scotland, and there only wanted a spark to enflame the kingdome, and I doubt not but if your Majesty had adjourned the Parliament once more, these malcontents had involved us in blood and confusion, which, considering how deep the designe was laid, as hath been found since, might have been attended with fatall consequences.

“ I finding that the best way to treat the snair which these men had laid, was to undeceive such of your Majestys faithfull subjects, as had been imposed upon by them, did therefore think it necessarie for your affairs, to give the Presbyterians of Scotland, (who are almost the only persons you can rely upon in that kingdom), that satisfaction which might be consistent with your Majestys honour, and the present posture of matters in England.

“ There were, Sir, two things that your Majesty was particularly concerned should be done in the settlement of Church government in Scotland; on was, that Episcopall ministers dissenting from it might be tolleratted by law; another was, that there might be a particular Test, to be taken by those Ministers that were to enioy benefices, that the excluding any from that advantage might not be by an arbitrary rule.

“ Both these I was much concerned to have done to your Majestys satisfaction; and therefor, as to the first, it is ex-

¹ Monsieur D'Allone, is frequently mentioned as a confidential person about the Queen. The only notice I find of him is, that he is Gazetted on the 3d of April, 1689, as follows,—“ This day, Abel Tassin D'Allonne, Esq., was sworn and admitted into the place of Principal Secretary and Master of Requests to the Queen's Majesty.”

² It may be noticed, that Portland says, the King is to set off for England in two days,—William did not, however, land in England until the 6th of September.

it is obvious, that any increased dissatisfaction among the friends of the Government in Scotland, might have been attended with fatal effects.

The Parliament having been prorogued on the 22d of July, met again, for a short session, on the 3d of September, and having passed a Bill of Supply, and other Acts, was again prorogued on the 10th. The General Assembly sat from the 16th of October to the 13th of November; and Melville anxiously urged on leading Members the

pressly enacted in the statute establishing Presbyterian government, that such as shall be found of a sober life, sufficiently qualified for the ministry, willing to oune and submitt to the established government of the Church, and sound in their principles as to doctrine, of which the confession of faith is to be the rule, shall not be troubled.

“As to the second thing desired by your Majesty, I found, that an express formall act of tolleration would meet with much opposition in the parliament, and therefor, I was under a necessity of being satisfied with what was equivalent, and did as I conceived effectually ansuere your Majestys desire, which was the rescinding of all penall lawes whatsoever, against protestant dissenters from the established church government, which lawes haveing been made with greatest severity against Presbyterians in the former reigns, did now come to be in force against those in whose favours they were made. But that the government might not be at a disadvantage by the rescinding of these lawes, and the dissafection of those ministers that were to be tolleratted; Therefor it was enacted, that no Minister putt out for not praying for King William and Queen Mary, should be permitted to preach, either in churches or meeting-houses, untill they appear before your Majestys Councell, and take the oath of alleagiance to your Majestys, promising to pray for you, declareing also and subscribing that they own your Majestys as King and Queen, not only *de facto* but *de jure*. By this act, Sir, as the Government is secured against the bad effects of seditious praying and preaching, so a liberty to worship God in their own way in meetings, is secured to the Episcopall clergie, upon their complying with the terms above mentioned, which are as easie as possible could be, in a consistencie with the security of the government.

“As to the takeing away of Patronages, tho it was frequently and earnestly desired of me by the Presbyterians, yet I did still forbear to doe any thing in that matter, till the French fleet was upon the English coast, and a dangerous conspiracie against your Majestys government was discovered; and I haveing reason to thinke that affairs in England were in a dangerous posture, while all packets to me were stopt for some time, did conceive it was for your Majestys service to dismiss the Parliament of Scotland with as litle discontent as might be, and to gratifie the Presbyterians in the business of the Patronages, in a way that might be least offensive. As to what concerns the settlement of the Church government, I have done nothing but what your Majesty did empower Duke Hamilton to doe; and the settlement of it upon the foundation of the Act 1592, was what the Parliament, being influenced by the Club, would not then listen to, and it is well known that Sir James Montgomery did strongly argue against it as confused and contradictorie, and giving the King too much power over Church assemblys. Your Majesty also will allow me to put you in minde how much the members of Parliament, in the first session, were so prepossessed by the influence of malecontents, with apprehensions of designes as to arbitrary power, that they would not hear of settling the Church without redressing of all pretended civil grivances; which considerations will, I hope, justifie the integrity and good designe of my management, so that I hope I may say your Majesties Parliament was dismissed with greatest contentment to themselves, without suffering your Majesties prerogative to be in the least inroached upon, as to the grand aleadged grivance of the session, or permitting your clemency to be bounded by an unlimited Incapacitating Act, which so much was pleaded for by some.

“I shall only beg leave to say that I cannot enough admire that those persons should complaine of what was done for the satisfaction of Presbyterians in the settlement of the Church, who, by their combinations against your Majestys Government, conterarie to their alegiance, did make what was done absolutely necessarrie for the saifty of your Majestys interest. As for what concerns other things done in the tuo last sessions of Parliament, I shall not trouble your Majesty with any account of them, while they speak for themselves.

“As for the business of Breadalbans treaty with the Highlanders, I shall presume to say, that tho, before your Majestie came from Holland, and since, before you was putt to so great expense as you have since been putt to, that it was fitt to take off by money some of the chieff of the Highlanders, and that it was your Majestys interest to have as many of the Highland superioritys in your own hand as could be fairly purchased, without doing violence to any particular person; but I must take the boldnes also to say, that I did and doe think, that the obligeing of the heads of

advantage of a short session and great moderation. On the 18th of September the Privy Council, including the Duke of Hamilton, Sir Patrick Hume, and Lord Belhaven, in an address to the King (No. 448.), took a review of the Proceedings during the session, congratulated him on the successful termination of their difficulties, and expressed their particular satisfaction with the management of Lord Melville. On the 2d of October the Presbyterian ministers in and about Edinburgh addressed the King and Lord Melville, stating their high gratification with the settlement of the Church. Melville having proceeded to London about the 30th of September, forwarded His Majesty's reply on the 24th October, and adds his own acknowledgements. In the course of them he observes, "I have had the happiness not to displease him," (the King), "in my conduct in Parliament." The Jacobites in like manner state, that Melville's concessions put an end to all their plans. (*Annandale's Confession*, p. 506, *Balcarrass' Memoirs*, p. 65, *Bannatyne Edition*.)

But while all parties thus expressed their satisfaction with the settlement which had been effected in Church and State, Lord Melville had lost the confidence of the King. Towards the end of the year 1690, Sir John Dalrymple was joined with him in the Secretaryship, and afterwards accompanied the King to Holland. About the end of 1691, Melville was appointed to the comparatively insignificant office of Keeper of the Privy Seal; and in 1695, was made President of the Council. He held this post until the King's death, in 1702, when he retired entirely from public life, and died in 1707.

the Clanns to give good security for the peaceable behaviour of their dependants, would have been a surer foundation of peace amongst men who can be tied by no faith, and this was that which the law did allow. I doe not see, indeed any great prejudice to the publick interest by Breadalbans articles, in so fare as they relate to particular persons, nor doe I take upon me to condemne the granting of an Indemnity to the Highlanders for their rebellion against your Majestys Government; but I durst never have advised the freeing of them from all obligations to make satisfaction for the depredations and robberies committed by them against your Majestys best subjects, this being the thing which is grievous to your Majestys faithfull servants. As for the affronts which some did putt upon me in the management of that and other businesses, tho I could not but be sensible of them, yet respect to your Majestys service did make me burie in silence my resentments, though I regrated more upon a nationall account then my own.

"As to such whom it may be fitt to employ in the management of publick affairs in your kingdom of Scotland, I must confess that I cannot well perceave the necessity of imploying at present any that are jealous by those that have been all along faithfull to your interest, the ballance being too much already upon that side, and the clamours that have been made of your Council having been either groundlesse, or proceeding only from the opposition that was made to the granting of unseasonable favours to such as were known enemies to your interest. Yet, seing important reasons, which it were presumption in me to enquire into, doe make your Majesty think it fitt to imploy some such, it is my humble opinion, that those who are least obnoxious to your people, and have never been active against your Government, may be pitched upon, and who I take to be such, I shall give my sentiments, without prejudice against any man, whenever your Majesty shall think fitt to putt the question to me.

"I did speak to your Majesty of the busines of the roop of the excise at Edenburgh, not out of any particular concern of mine in the parties interested, but because it did seem plainly to me a packt busines for the support of the interest of some particular men, without a suteable regard to that of your Majesty; and because I did conceive it was not reasonable, by an irregular closing of the roop, to prejudice your good toun of Edenburgh, who have given signall proofs of their loyalty to your Majesty, and were willing to give more then the other party did, which only consisted of tuo or three particular persons.

"Thus, Sir, I have taken the boldnes to give your Majesty an short but true account of my management, and also to offer my advice as to what I humbly judge may be for your service."

It is singular, that though various Memoirs of Melville's administration, prepared, either by himself, or under his direction, exist, the causes of his having lost the King's confidence nowhere appear. The reasons assigned by Burnett have been examined, and seem unfounded, but none of our Historians or Collections supply any that are perhaps much more to be relied upon. The reserve of William has thrown a veil over the transaction. Melville himself, speaks in one place, of his having sent a person to the King in Ireland, and the selection of that person, being the greatest mistake he ever made. In another place he complains of not being made acquainted with the King's instructions and inclinations, more than a footman,¹ and he would never follow any man blindly. Ralph, (pp. 212, 332,) observes, that Lord Melville took the only course which the exigencies of the times would admit of, to provide for the security of the Government, and then suggests, that the King displaced him as a peace-offering to the English Church, and in pursuance of his policy to keep all parties dependent upon him. Burnett says, that William was so apt to think that his ministers might grow insolent, if they should find that they had much credit with him, that he seemed to have made it a maxim, to let them feel how little power they had, even in small matters;² his favourites had a more entire power. Melville, in his remarkable letter to the King, of the 18th of March 1690, (No. 345), says,—“I must resolve to goe over, if I can, what you were pleased to blame me for, in not being resolute enough, nor taking enough on me.” He may have displeased the King by falling into the opposite error, and conceded too much. The point is one of some interest, but I confess my inability to clear it up. Upon the whole, Ralph's seems to be the most plausible solution.

I trust that I may here be permitted briefly to notice the chief imputations to which Melville has hitherto been exposed. The consideration of them may attract attention to questions of considerable interest.

Burnett, with whom most of the allegations against Melville originate, ought, on his own evidence to be distrusted. The warmth of his prejudices and the inaccuracy of his statements, where he took a dislike, are admitted by his strongest supporters. He says that “he sometimes took the liberty to speak to the King respecting the establishment of Presbytery in Scotland, but Lord Melville had possessed the King with a notion, that it was necessary for his service that the Presbyterians should know that I did not at all meddle in those matters, otherwise they would take up a jealousy of every thing that was done, so I was shut out from all meddling in these matters, and yet I was then, and still continue to be, much loaded with this prejudice, that I did

¹ In writing to the Queen in June 1690, while still in high favour, (No. 388), he says, “I wish there had been more freedom used with me, when I was attending your Majesties, I could have been more serviceable to you.” And again, (No. 390,) he urges, that the safety of the country compelled him to make greater concessions than he wished.

² Lord Hardwicke says, very little of the most important business, towards the end of his (William's) reign, went through the Secretary of State's office; it was transacted through inferior channels, Bentinck Keppel, the Pensionary of Holland, &c. Bentinck was Groom of the Stole; probably his inability to write in English, as well as the English jealousy of foreigners, unfitted him for filling a higher office.

not study to hinder those changes." This shutting out from meddling, was, to a man of Burnett's habits and disposition, the most intolerable of grievances, and fully explains his hatred to Melville.

But, in truth, the dislike seems to have been mutual, and was not withheld even from the King. In a letter of Melville's to his Majesty, of the 27th of April 1691, (it should be 1690,) published by Dalrymple, (I do not find it among the Melville Papers,) he says, "I am not to justify Churchmen's miscarriages; you brought two from Holland, one of one persuasion and one of another, has done more mischief than thousands." Dalrymple adds a note, which is, I think, correct, that "the two clergymen here meant were Burnett and Ferguson; Carstairs was the friend of Lord Melville." Again, Lord Craford, in a letter to Lord Melville of the 23d November 1689, (No. 259,) congratulates him on the accounts he has received from the ministers lately come from London, of his zeal in the cause of the Presbyterian Church, whatever enemies it may have stirred up. Your "defeating the designs of the Bishop of Salisbury and others of that way, for reponing the conform ministers, as the people said of Jonathan, that you wrought with God that day, and brought about a great salvation to his Church; for that course had, at least for a time, effectually embroiled the nation, and ruined the Presbyterian interest." Burnett's interference is again noticed on the 1st and 5th of December, but at length, by Craford's letter to Melville of the 21st, it would appear he was "calmed."

In lamenting the "unhappy step," of making Melville sole Secretary of State for Scotland, Burnett says, that "he was, by his principle, bigoted to Presbytery, and ready to sacrifice every thing to their humours;" and again, in the following year, "the main point by which Melville designed to fix himself and his party, was the abolishing of Episcopacy, and the setting up of Presbytery." Let us, then, consider this question of bigotry.

That Melville was deeply and conscientiously attached to the Presbyterian Church, must have been well known before he was appointed Secretary. The man who had sacrificed family, country, fortune, and station, from attachment to that Church, was surely sincere, but, that this attachment was accompanied by intolerance towards other Protestant Churches, and more particularly towards the Episcopalian, or that he had failed to imbibe the tolerant spirit of the Monarch whom he served, may be confidently denied. His own letters in the following collection, and still more the reiterated disavowal of severity towards the Episcopalians, by that very zealous friend to Presbytery, Craford, abundantly prove this.

But what are Burnett's proofs of this fury and bigotry on the part of Melville and the Presbyterians? Where are his facts? He talks of "furious" and "frantic" Presbyterians "breaking out against such of the Episcopal party as had escaped the rage of the former year." And that the Presbyterians, by their "violence, and other

foolish practices, were rendering themselves both odious and contemptible." Malcolm Laing, and Sommerville, adopting a good deal of his tone, lament the disposition of each party in turn, to fall into the excesses from which they themselves had suffered.

The observation is ill-timed. The atrocious orders¹ issued in the two preceding reigns, under the guise (however false) of Episcopacy, remain recorded and undisputed; and the equally atrocious execution of them are written in characters of blood never to be effaced. But where is to be found a single order issued by the Presbyterians for persecuting the Episcopalians? Which of the Episcopal clergy ever suffered from the Presbyterian authorities beyond deprivation, or which of their laity ever suffered at all? Of the Episcopal clergy a good many were forcibly, and often harshly ejected by their flocks in the interregnum, before the Government of William was established; and it could scarcely be expected that the new Government, who began with establishing Presbytery, was to force them back upon their congregations. Others either openly prayed for James, or refused to pray for William and Mary, after their recognition by Parliament and the nation; and that these should be deprived, excites neither surprise nor regret; but even many of these were continued.² I find in a pamphlet printed as late as 1710, a list of 113 Episcopal Ministers, specifying their names and parishes, who then enjoyed churches and benefices in Scotland; and of these nine were non-jurors. In Chamberlayne's present state of Great Britain, printed in the same year, it is stated, that 140 Episcopal Ministers took the oaths to Government before September 1695.

Burnett himself, with all this bitterness against the Presbyterians, admits from the beginning, that "it was not possible, had he (the King) been ever so zealous for Episcopacy, to have preserved it." And again, that "the Episcopal party went almost universally into King James's interests, so that the Presbyterians were the only party that the King had in that kingdom," (Scotland.) And still later he states in the fullest and most distinct terms,³ that the King, as well as himself, were betrayed by

¹ The following instructions issued near the close of Charles's reign, display the spirit in which his Government was administered:—"The Lords of Council ordaine any person who owns, or will not disown the late traitorous declaration upon oath, whether they have armes or not, to be immediately put to death; this being always done in presence of two witnesses, and the person or persons having commission from the Council for this effect.—22d Nov. 1684."

² "In relation to the turning out of the Episcopal Ministers, &c. it seems very strange that any continuing clamour should be on that head, no single Minister having been proceeded against these several months, tho they are so far from relenting on this lenity and forbearance, that since our sist against them, they have turned arrogant, at that rate, as many of them who formerly only prayed for the late King in indirect tearmes, do it now expressly, and so generally, as not only the credit of the Government suffers, but friends are discouraged, and enemies are arrived to a high pitch of insolence; and am afraid, if some sudden check be not given them, the Government, in a short time, shall be very unsafe. I shall once more repeat what I have oft said on this subject, that no Episcopal man since the happy Revolution, whether laick or of the clergy, hath suffered by the Council upon account of his opinions in Church matters, but allenearly for their disowning the Civil authority, and setting up for a cross interest. If I make not this good, I shall willingly forfault my credit with his Majesty and all good men."—*Lord Craford to Lord Melville*, 21st Jan. 1690, *L. M. P.* No. 305.

³ After detailing the offers of the Episcopalians to engage in the King's interests faithfully and with zeal, on condi-

the Episcopalians. These statements are confirmed by the whole tenor of the address¹ of the Scotch Bishops to James, on their hearing of William's intended expedition, and by their agent Bishop Rose's refusal to support William when applied to by the Bishop of London, and by William himself. (Keith's *Lives of the Scotch Bishops*, &c., Russell's Edition, page 65.)

Although, therefore, I believe that instances can be found of deposing Episcopal Ministers on insufficient grounds, especially at a later period than that under our review, yet, considering the extent to which persecution had been carried against the Presbyterians, under the name² of Episcopacy, the moderation and forbearance they displayed when they gained the ascendancy, is creditable, and the imputations against them, originating with Burnett,³ and since echoed by other writers, are extremely exaggerated. But even if they erred, let us bear in mind their great and redeeming merit, of having introduced well-regulated liberty, and resisted the attempt to establish the Church of Rome in Scotland.

As to the Episcopalians, they may claim the merit of adhering steadily and conscientiously to the Stuarts, who had done so much for them; but to the credit of martyrdom in the cause, or of an enlightened support of the rights and liberties of their country, they must relinquish all pretensions. In England, a numerous party in the Church taking the lead among the people, contributed largely to the success of the Revolution. In Scotland, the Episcopal clergy having no support from the people, were driven to depend entirely upon the Crown, and declined to transfer their allegiance on the change of dynasty.

Burnett farther imputes to Melville, that "he proved to be, in all respects, a narrow hearted man, who minded his own interest more than either that of the King or of his country." I shall not enter into any examination of this general charge; for if the preceding sketch of his career is at all correct, it will not require any refutation. The prevailing vice among the public men of the age, was certainly a pervading selfishness, exhibiting itself in a secret and dishonest tampering with the conflicting Sovereigns, and in clandestine corruption. Amidst all the virulence of party, Lord Melville has

tion of toleration towards them, he says,—“This looked so fair, and agreed so well with the King's own sense of things, that he very easily hearkened to it, and did believe that it was sincerely meant, so I promoted it with great zeal, tho we afterwards came to see that this was an artifice of the Jacobites to disgust the Presbyterians.” And again, after alluding to young Dalrymple's undertaking to bring in the Jacobites, he mentions their intrigue against the Government, and adds,—“I believed nothing of all this at that time, but went in cordially to serve many who intended to betray us.”

¹ Dated 3d November 1688. They pray that James's son may inherit the illustrious and heroic virtues of his august and most serene parents, and that God, in his great mercy, will still preserve and deliver you, (James,) by giving you the hearts of your subjects and the necks of your enemies.

² Lauderdale was a violent Presbyterian, but, from Esop's time, any plea has been sufficient for a tyrant.

³ Contrast the “fury and frantic bigotry” Burnett speaks of, with the whole tenor of the following correspondence.

never been accused or suspected of intriguing with the Stuarts; and in regard to pecuniary benefit, the only two charges I have met with ought in fairness to be noticed.

The first relates to a bond for three thousand pounds, given by the City of Edinburgh to the King, while Melville was Secretary, and by the King assigned over to Melville. The City Authorities subsequently resisted payment, and Melville proceeded against them in the Law Courts. In 1698, the King having stated that the gratuity was given with his full knowledge and concurrence, the money was paid, and however this procedure is at variance with the purer practice of the present times, it seems to have been then regarded as a customary donation, not requiring concealment, and not subjecting the receiver to reproach.¹

In the Memoirs of Captain John Crichton, which have perhaps attracted undue attention, because they were dictated to Swift, it is alleged, that the Captain being a prisoner in the Edinburgh tolbooth and penniless, at the suggestion of the Dukes of Hamilton and Queensberry, obtained a gift of five hundred pounds from the Lord Kilsyth, with which he bribed Secretary Melville to give him his liberty, which, after all, he did not obtain. The statements of this dreaming traitor, made forty years after the occurrences, and who avows, that he took a commission from William for the purpose of betraying him, do not however merit serious notice.

Melville is also accused, chiefly by General Mackay, of favouring his own family. In his defence it may be urged, that it was difficult at that time to know who could be trusted. The only two of them who held considerable posts, were his eldest and his second son. The papers of the eldest, Lord Raith, have not been preserved. He was admitted to sit in Parliament as Treasurer (Depute) on the 22d of April 1690, and continued to fill the office until his death in 1698. I find him thus characterised by Tarbat, (Cromarty,) in a letter to Carstares. "Lord Raith," (misprinted Keith,)²

¹ While condemning the lax principles of that age regarding public money, we must guard against too easily crediting allegations of corruption. Sir George Rose's entire exoneration of Lord Melville's friend, Sir Patrick Hume (first Earl of Marchmont) from the charge, so long believed, of his having been bought over to support the Union, is a proof of the injustice arising from such indiscriminate imputations. Indeed, there seems reason to believe, that the bribery alleged by all our historians to have been practised on that occasion never took place, (Marchmont Papers, vol. i., p. 85.) I am, at the same time, rather surprised to find Sir Robert Walpole characterised by a recent writer as an "honest" statesman, (Lord John Russell's Introduction to the Letters of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, p. 20.) Perhaps the purification of our public men from this stigma began with the great Lord Chatham, who, when he quitted the office of Paymaster-General, in 1755, left unnoticed in the bank the commission, (£20,000,) considered his perquisite on a subsidy granted to the King of Sardinia, (Hansard's Parliamentary History, vol. xix. p. 1246.) I am the more anxious to point out this additional claim of this great man on the gratitude of his country, because it seems to have escaped notice in the late publication of his correspondence, and in the examination of his character in the Edinburgh Review, (vol. lxvii. p. 436, (and in Lord Mahon's History,) vol. iii. p. 56.)

² The misprint is clear, for Tarbat is speaking of Melville, and urging his being employed. "In short," says he, "if this confusion and wrong steps be retrievable, I see not so fixed a base to draw upon as him (Melvill) and his family, for Lord (Raith) is," &c.

“is certainly one of the sharpest, most judicious, diligentest, in the nation.” (Carstares’ State Papers, p. 234.) Although Tarbat was his relation, he would scarcely have ventured to give such a character to one so well informed as Carstares, unless it was deserved.

The services of Lord Melville’s second son, the Earl of Leven, previous to and at the Revolution, have been already noticed. At Killiecrankie, his regiment which he headed, with another, (Hasting’s), saved the wreck of Mackay’s army; and the General, disposed as he is to depreciate every officer then employed in Scotland, does justice to Leven’s merits. Leven’s subsequent career was alike advantageous to the cause which triumphed, and prejudicial to himself, but it may be more appropriately adverted to hereafter, should a continuation of this collection be printed.

Another imputation against Lord Melville is that of having employed torture in the case of Neville Paine, one of the conspirators employed in Sir James Montgomery’s plot. But it is to be considered, that the claim of right passed by the Convention of Estates, on the 11th of April 1689, does not go farther than to declare: “That the using torture without evidence, or in ordinary crimes, is contrary to law.” It excites no surprise, however much it may be lamented, that this tacit¹ sanction was taken advantage of, to extract intelligence from a known conspirator. It was hoped that the mere threat would have induced Paine to confess all he knew, but he seems to have courageously resisted a double question.

In reviewing these errors, however much they are to be condemned, yet allowance must be made, in applying just general principles, for the lax morality and erroneous usages of the age.

Upon the whole, I am aware that the opinion of a descendant in his favour must be received with caution; but it does not seem to me that justice has hitherto been rendered to the services of Lord Melville. Entrusted with the chief direction of the national councils at a period of unexampled difficulty and importance, his prudence, firmness, integrity, and vigilance contributed largely to the satisfactory adjustment of the great questions then depending between the Crown and the nation. To the possession of high and commanding talent, he had no pretensions; but the monarch and the people alike confided in his honesty and good sense; and they were not deceived. Amidst divided Councils, and with a majority in Parliament against the Crown, it had been found impracticable to effect an adjustment in the preceding year; but Melville settled the government, both in Church and State, detected and obviated the

¹ I observe two other occasions, after the Revolution, in which the Parliament sanctions the employment of torture. One on the 1st of April 1689, in the case of John Chiesley, for the murder of Sir William Lockhart, President of the Court of Session; and another on the 18th of July 1690, in the case of one Muire, for the rapt and murder of an infant. It is characteristic of James, that he finds nothing to condemn in noticing that Paine was tortured. He merely observes that it took place “according to the then laws of the country.”—*Memoirs of James II.*, vol. ii., p. 423.

effects of an extensive conspiracy, and, on William's return from Ireland, he found the people satisfied, and his authority securely established. It seems fair to compare this interval with any that preceded or succeeded it; and if it is found that the only successful period of William's government of Scotland, was while the great offices of Secretary of State and High Commissioner to the Parliament were united in Melville's hands, a deserving public servant ought no longer to be deprived of that meed of public approbation, of which the malice of a contemporary, and the supineness of his descendants, have hitherto deprived him.

The concluding letters in this volume relate chiefly to the state of the Highlands immediately preceding the massacre of Glencoe, and it is to be regretted, that some material papers referred to in them have not been found. It appears, however, that as far back as the 20th of March 1690, the King, in an autograph letter, had desired Melville to attempt to gain Lord Breadalbane, with a view to disunite the Highland rebels, and His Majesty offered to pay a considerable sum for that purpose; that Melville, accordingly, on the 24th of April, issued a warrant to Breadalbane to treat with the Highlanders, but which warrant was only to remain in force until the 20th of May; that this negociation failed, and, on the 6th of July, Melville notices incidentally in a letter to the King, that Breadalbane had gone home, and written for a protection; that Tarbat was much consulted in regard to the Highlands, and the immediate management was entrusted to Colonel Hill, who commanded at Inverlochie or Fort William;¹ that affairs in the Highlands, as elsewhere, continued to improve during the latter part of 1690, and the whole of 1691, outrages being discontinued, and many Chiefs² having given in their adhesion to the Government; that in July 1691, orders having been received from the King in Flanders through Sir John Dalrymple, who accompanied him, at variance with those issued by the Queen in London,³ certain difficulties were represented by the Scotch Privy Council; that, under the King's orders,⁴ Breadalbane was again employed to negotiate with the Chiefs who distrusted him, and some of whom adduced evidence that he was intriguing with the Jacobites; and that the Privy Council and other Scotch authorities either disapproved of employing Breadalbane, or were not consulted. The last letter in the collection is from the Duke of Hamilton to Lord Melville, regretting the ignorance of the Privy Council of the King's intentions with respect to the Highlands. It is dated the 26th of December 1691, and the massacre occurred on the 13th of February following.

These statements confirm the impression hitherto entertained, that the respon-

¹ Reports of the Privy Council, 16th October 1690, and 29th July 1691; also Colonel Hill's letter, 22d August 1691.

² Lord Polwarth to Lord Melville, 20th November 1691.

³ Sir T. Livingstone to Lord Melville, 4th August 1691. Privy Council to Lord Melville, 29th July 1691.

⁴ *Idem*, Tarbat to Lord Melville, 29th August 1690; also, Colonel Hill to Lord Breadalbane, 17th October 1691. The same to Lord Raith, 29th October.

sibility for the massacre rests exclusively with the King, Sir John Dalrymple, and Lord Breadalbane. They also show, that there was no necessity for an example in the Highlands,¹ a plea which has been sometimes urged in palliation of the atrocious deed. I ought to add, that the King's having both superscribed and subscribed the instructions containing "one unfortunate sentence," should not be received by all our historians and poets as a conclusive proof of his being cognizant of their contents. I find numerous warrants and orders from him, some superscribed and subscribed, some only superscribed, some only subscribed, as a man in haste would dispatch business of form.² These, however, are instructions to Melville, who was at once Secretary of State and Commissioner to the Parliament, and I have not had an opportunity of examining a sufficient number of orders issued to the Commander-in-Chief, to enable me to judge if they were executed with more regularity. In truth, the exact extent to which the King authorised the execution has not been ascertained, although his omission to enquire into it until compelled to do so, and his shielding the actual criminals from punishment, have left a lasting blot upon his fame.

It may perhaps be useful to offer a few remarks on some errors in the narrative of the historian generally read for this period of the Scotch Annals, Mr. Laing.

At the commencement of Book X.,³ in describing the formation of William's first Scotch administration, the abilities, the faults, and the great unpopularity of the Dalrymple's, father and son, are correctly stated, but the confidence said to be placed in them by the King, and which is asserted much more strongly by Burnett, seems over-rated. In the following correspondence I think it will appear, that up to the King's departure for Ireland, and particularly in contemplation of the anxious period of his absence in that kingdom, Melville was entirely trusted.⁴ Laing remarks, that the confidence of William was soon transferred (from the Dalrymples,) to Carstares, who studied to prepossess his master against the surrender of a single branch of his prerogative. Carstares seems, however, to have concurred with Melville in his concessions to the Presbyterians.⁵

In stating the Parliamentary proceedings of 1689, Laing observes, that he (William I presume is intended) "scrupled to abrogate the rights of Patronage," which the

¹ Hallam's Constitutional History, Vol. iii., page 446, Note.

² Burnett observes, that William allowed papers to accumulate, and then signed them unexamined. A very natural course, where the offices of King and Prime Minister were united.

³ First Edition, Vol. ii., page 197.

⁴ Balcarras says, and Ralph repeats, that Tarbat had £20,000 to dispose of, and might confer three titles of honour, and adjourn or dissolve the Parliament at pleasure. But it is manifest, from the following papers, that he was misinformed, and that neither Tarbat nor the Dalrymples, had any authority distinct from Melville.

⁵ It is a remarkable proof how little Burnett is to be depended upon, that in narrating events in Scotland in William's reign, he only bestows an incidental and cursory notice on Carstares.

Parliament desired to repeal. I do not find that this question, or, indeed, anything relating to Church Government, came under consideration during this session.

In noticing the claim of the Parliament, that the Judges named by the Crown¹ should be examined, approved, or rejected by the Estates, he observes that, "as the demand exceeded the Commissioner's instructions, the Parliament was adjourned amidst such a general ferment, that the Judges assumed their seats under the protection of the troops."

This implies that the dispute about the Judges, solely occasioned the adjournment of the Parliament; but the other grounds of misunderstanding have been already stated. It also follows that the prorogation, and the sitting of the Judges, were simultaneous. But, in fact, the Parliament was prorogued, as above noticed, on the 2d of August, while the Court of Session first sat and were sworn in on the 1st of November. And the President Stair, giving an account of the admission of the Judges to Lord Melville, on the 2d of November, says expressly, "I hear of no noyse as to this matter." The other letters from Edinburgh are to the same effect. The whole seems to be a misunderstanding of a passage in Ralph, (II., 105.)

In describing the Highland campaign of 1689, Mr. Laing, borrowing from Burnett, speaks of General Mackay, the Commander-in-Chief, as an officer "equally brave and pious, but diffident and averse to bloodshed, and better fitted to execute than command." That Mackay was brave and pious, and better fitted to execute than to command, is true; but to term him "diffident," is totally to misunderstand his character. On the contrary, a reference to his Memoirs and Letters will show, that an overweening opinion of his own merits and abilities rendered him querulous, tenacious, and impracticable. With great self-complacency he determined, (Memoirs, page 77,) that no Scotsman, except himself, had any regard for the public good, and that the King and the Earl of Portland were under a great mistake, in never answering or noticing his letters, and in not being guided by the advice he so plentifully tendered, regarding the whole internal administration of Scotland. He hopes Melville is not ill-affected, but only stupid, (page 185,) in sacrificing the King's interest, for the sake of getting every post into the hands of his own family. This favourite topic, and his own great merits, are reiterated pages 316, 318, 324, 327, 351, and everywhere, and it would be easy to show, that his views were as erroneous as they were confidently given. Even in military matters, the only considerable battle he fought, but for one bullet, would probably have proved fatal to his master's interests, and the two affairs which broke the Highland force, those at Dunkeld and at Cromdale, both took place contrary to his plans and intentions.

As to Mackay's averseness to bloodshed, he expresses no regret whatever, and has no

¹ Burnett, with his usual inaccuracy, says, that those who opposed every thing, pretended that the *nomination* should be made by the Parliament.

hesitation in burning "12 miles of a very fertile Highland country; at least 12 or 1400 houses," pages 346, 349.

His redeeming points were his fidelity to the cause, and his activity. After having his army destroyed at Killiecrankie on the Saturday, the spirit with which he collected fresh troops at Stirling, advanced to Perth, and cut off a party of the enemy on the Thursday following, show that he had imbibed something of the indomitable spirit of William.

In his account of the battle of Killiecrankie, Mr. Laing makes various mistakes of detail; and having recently visited the field, with all the accounts before me, and with the advantage of the very best traditionary information, I believe I may offer my corrections with some confidence.

The ground is accurately described by Mackay.¹ Proceeding North, on quitting the pass, the river being to the left, there is a field in front,² extending along the side of the river. To the right is a steep bank, perhaps fifty feet high, and above that a hill slopes upwards for about half a mile. Mackay's line was drawn up above the steep bank, and near the foot of the sloping hill, the house³ of Urrard being in his rear. The Highlanders advanced by the old road⁴ from Blair, much higher up the hill. Mr. Laing says,⁵ Mackay drew up along "a narrow field, where there was not room sufficient to form a reserve." Mackay expresses no wish to have a reserve, and says,⁶ "the ground was fair enough to receive the enemy, but not to attack them."

Mr. Laing says, (page 206,) Dundee arranged his army "on an opposite eminence," to that occupied by Mackay. From the above account it is clear, that the Highlanders were drawn up higher on the *same* hill.

Laing says, for some hours they continued to regard each other. Mackay says, it was at least two hours, (page 54.)

Mr. Laing gives a speech, which he says was addressed by Mackay to his troops; but excepting a reference to the Protestant cause, not one word of it appears in Mackay's own report, (Memoirs, pages 53, 54.)

Mr. Laing says, that Mackay conducted the remains of his army, after the defeat, across the river, "beneath the defile," and through the mountains to Stirling. In the third edition, the expression "beneath the defile," is altered to, "at the bottom of the defile." Neither is correct. Mackay mentions having crossed the river, *i. e.* to the right side, and the bank of the defile being on that side, precipitous to the river's brink, and without road or path, he must have quitted the river *above* the pass, and marched up the road, by the Craig of Tanvick, which passes the recently erected

¹ Memoirs, page 49.

² On this field Mackay left his baggage. It is still called dhal vaggage, the field of baggage.

³ This house (with a comfortable modern addition) still stands, and over the door is the date, 1681.

⁴ Called the Queen's road, and said to have been traversed by Mary in a Highland hunting expedition.

⁵ Vol. ii., page 205.

⁶ Page 51.

Church of Tranandry. Thence, from his account, he ascended the Tummell to Alleane, where there is a ford and a mountain path across the mountains to Weem and Strathhtay.

Mr. Laing speaks of Dundee's successful attack on the artillery. The "three little leather field-pieces," carried "on horseback with their carriages," mentioned by Mackay, (page 55,) scarcely deserve to be so described.

After describing Dundee's death-wound, Mr. Laing says, "he survived to write a concise and dignified account of his victory to James." The lamented editor of Dundee's letters, published for the Bannatyne Club, perceived that this letter, which was first published by Macpherson, was a forgery, and the letter of James to Cannon, (No. 262, of the annexed collection,) stating that Dundee was killed "at the very entrance into action," confirms this view of the matter.

Mr. Laing says, "a rude stone was erected on the spot to mark to future times where he (Dundee) fell." This is altered in the third edition, "to mark his victory to future times." This stone is in the middle of the field where the baggage was stationed. It is without mark or inscription, and seems to be one of those standing stones which are not uncommon in Scotland, and probably of much earlier date than the battle.

Mr. Laing blames the unworthy counsels of the government for proposing, after the defeat was known, to abandon the north, and confine its forces to the defence of the Forth. From the accompanying letters (Nos. 145, *et seq.*) it would appear that no such plan was formed, (though Mackay refers to it, page 62,) and Sir John Dalrymple says, they have ordered all their forces to Stirling, and thinks the other side of the *Tay* is lost. This was on the Sunday, and on the Tuesday they heard of the safety of Mackay, and of the death of Dundee. It will be observed from Lord Melville's letter to the Duke of Hamilton of the 8th of August, (No. 176,) that the King, on first hearing of the calamity, had ordered troops to Scotland, from the Border and from those at Chester which were destined for Ireland, but on learning the favourable turn affairs had taken they were countermanded.

Mr. Laing passes unnoticed the remarkable fact stated above, of the government, in 1689, having been driven to vindicate itself to the nation by the publication of the King's Instructions to his Commissioner.

I have already noticed (page xx.) the real motive for the abrupt and frequent prorogations of Parliament in 1689-90, which Mr. Laing refers to as occasioning so much dissatisfaction.

Mr. Laing describes Montgomery's plot as "visionary, absurd," and "fantastic," (page 211,) and then states, (not very consistently,) that if a majority in the Parliament of 1690 could have been obtained to refuse the supplies and to dissolve the Parliament, the Jacobites might have easily recovered the kingdom. Lord Balcarras

says, (page 591,) Lord Melville tried his strength on an election question, and carrying it unexpectedly by six, took heart, and never men made a more miserable figure than the Jacobites. The danger was not to be disregarded, but it is obvious that Montgomery overrated his influence and his powers of intrigue, in supposing that the Club, or Ultra-Revolutionists, and the Jacobites could really coalesce.

As to the English part of that plot, which Mr. Laing describes as obscure, it seems very doubtful if it existed at all. There are but vague uncertain traces of it in the accompanying papers; and Balcarras says, that Montgomery exaggerated the danger to make himself of more importance. We observe nothing of it in the English papers of the period, and the whole texture of the plot was exclusively Scotch. Mr. Laing seems to be right (note) in exonerating Argyle from a share in it.

Mr. Laing's observation, that Melville solicited additional powers, and in one article ventured to exceed his instructions, is derived from Burnett, and has already been noticed.

The opportune defeat of the Highlanders by Livingston, which seems to have broken the confederacy for the rest of this reign, is treated by Mr. Laing in a manner singularly curt and inaccurate. The surprise occurred at Cromdale, not in *Strathmore*, but in *Strathspey*, on the 2d of May 1690, and the Highlanders were entirely broken and dispersed, without the loss of a man of the royal army. (Mackay Memoirs, page 94, *et seq.*)

Mr. Laing's statement of the redress of grievances in this session of Parliament does not call for any particular remark, and his notices regarding the violence of the Presbyterians have been already adverted to. He speaks of Lord Melville's having "abrogated" and "abolished" patronage, and adds, that "the rights of patronage were purchased by the parishes at an inconsiderable rate," whereas patronage was neither abrogated nor abolished, but patrons might be compelled to sell, and where parishes purchased, the patronage was continued, and vested in the heritors and kirk-session. The chief motive for authorising this transfer seems to have been that very many of the patrons were Jacobites and Episcopalians, and at so critical a juncture it was both a popular and a safe measure to get the patronage out of their hands. I have heard that only four or five livings were purchased during the twenty years that this law existed.

I am rather surprised to find Mr. Laing and Professor Smyth estimating Burnett so highly as an authority. Laing¹ strongly affirms his veracity, though he admits he "neither is nor pretends to be always correct in dates, and in his latter days was undoubtedly credulous. But his narrative is neither to be rejected because the dates are displaced, nor the glowing characters of nature to be discarded because they coincide not with the prejudices of party writers."

¹ Laing, Vol. ii., pages 359-365, Lectures on Modern History, Vol. ii., pages 7, 33, 58.

But surely where the dates in history are inaccurate the facts cannot be depended upon, and the confused mass is worse than a romance, for the reader cannot separate the truth from the fiction. As to Burnett's exemption from "the prejudices of party writers," it is a most extravagant claim. Even Professor Smyth, who gives him credit for more honesty than I do, says his representations and conclusions must be received "with that caution which must ever be observed when we listen to the relation of a warm and busy partisan, whatever be his natural integrity and good sense."

In the portion of his history which I have had occasion particularly to examine, his situation should have given him good opportunities of obtaining correct information, and he was not so old as to have diminished powers of discriminating truth and falsehood. Yet, he appears to me to have no just and ever present sense of the value of truth and accuracy, and his statements are never to be received as authority, unless they are confirmed by other testimony.

It may be remarked, that only a few of Lord Melville's own letters appear in this collection, but they are all of which copies have been preserved. It seemed probable that more might perhaps be found in some of our public repositories, but there are none in the British Museum, and on applying for leave to search in the State Paper Office, I was informed, in very courteous terms, that careful search had been made in that office, and the correspondence was not there. If the letters had been there, Lord Normanby (who was then Home Secretary) would have had much pleasure in allowing me free access to them.¹

It occurred to me that some of Lord Melville's letters to Lord Portland might probably be preserved at Welbeck, and on applying to the Duke of Portland, his Grace was good enough to afford me the most efficient assistance in prosecuting my inquiries. I did not find any of those I was in search of, but others of considerable interest and value, and especially some from the Queen regarding Montgomery's plot in 1690, portions of which had been published by Dalrymple, will be found in their proper places. My inquiries were confined of course to my own immediate object,—viz., the correspondence relating to Scotland 1689–1691; but it is to be hoped that this great collection may be permitted to throw light on various portions of William's reign, so deeply important, and often so imperfectly developed.²

¹ My application was for leave to examine for myself, and knowing that such researches may be very careful or very superficial, I should certainly have preferred conducting my own inquiries. It is, I think, to be lamented, that our State Papers are not more accessible for purpose of historical inquiry. Nearly seventy years have elapsed since Dr. Robertson complimented the Empress Queen for throwing open to him the papers in the imperial library of Vienna. It is not very flattering to us to have yet to learn a lesson of liberality from that period and that Court.

² From the strong good sense displayed by Portland himself in some of the accompanying letters, it is to be regretted that more of his correspondence has not appeared. Our historians do justice to his fidelity, but not, I think, to his abilities.

In preparing this collection, and in conducting it through the press, I am deeply indebted to the indefatigable industry and attention of Mr. Macdonald of the General Register Office, Edinburgh, whose zeal in elucidating the History of Scotland is so well known. Without his assistance my inexperience and my other pursuits, would have deterred me from undertaking the work.

I am indeed very sensible how imperfectly my humble duties have been performed. But my pursuits in life have been little favourable to habits of literary inquiry, and particularly to the branch of it in which I found myself unexpectedly involved. I trust, however, that the volume may be viewed with indulgence if it be found to afford any portion of new and correct information on an important epoch in our National Annals.

The letters of the King and Queen, of which facsimiles have been given, will be found at pages 421 and 459, being Numbers 347 and 393 of the collection.

WILLIAM LESLIE MELVILLE.

LONDON, *April* 1843.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DAVID, FIFTH EARL OF LEVEN, PROBABLY ADDRESSED TO COUNT BERNSTOFF,
WRITTEN IN 1717.

"I must begin at the time I had the honour to be known to your Lordship at the Court of Brandyburgh. I had then the honour to be employed by the Prince of Orange (afterwards King William) to negotiate his interest at that Court privately; and I was so happy as to be the instrument of perswading his Electorall Highness to make his journey to Cleve, to have an interview with the Prince of Orange, in order to concert measures for undertaking the Revolution, which was the foundation thereof. Thereafter I made severall journeys from Berlin to the Hague, with private Commissions upon the same account, untill that matter was ripe; and a little before that, I raised a regiment upon my own expense in Germany and Holland, by a Commission from his Electorall Highness, which I carried over with the Prince of Orange to Brittain; and a few days after his arrivall in Brittain, the Governour of Plymouth being ready to submit to the Prince of Orange, his Highness was pleased to acquaint me therof, and told me, that he reposed so much trust in my regiment, that he designed to order them to march and take possession of that place, (being the first that surrendered after his arrivall,) which accordingly was done. I'll forbear mentioning what part I acted in the Convention of Estates of Scotland, after King Williams accession to the throne of England, save only that I had the honour to be entrusted with carrying his Majestys letter to that Convention; and, next, I cannot omit to acquaint your Lop. that, in the year 1689, when his Majestys troops marched against the Highlanders, that my regiment being amongst the number of those troops, I did myself the honour to appear at the head of that regiment at the battle of Gillycranky; and what my conduct was, and the behaviour of my regiment in that battle, (altho the battle went against his Majesty,) I wish I were as happy as that even my enimys were to give their account thereof; for that was so well known, and so full in the publick prints, that (without my presuming to give her Royall Highness, Princess Sophia, an account of my small appearance,) yet she honoured me with a letter upon that account, wherein she was pleased to take notice of my behaviour, which letter I have yet in my custody."

Having resolved, generally, to omit mere applications, I rejected the following letter; but there is something so manly and graceful in its style, that I trust I may be pardoned for here introducing it. It is addressed to the King (William) by John, Lord Strathnaver, afterwards fifteenth Earl of Sutherland:—

LETTER—JOHN LORD STRATHNAVER TO THE KING.—31 Jul. 1689.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

"The meeting of Estates in this kingdome haveing thought fitt, in Aprill last, to appoint me as Collonell to a foot regiment, with power to me to nominat my own officers, though this was done without my knowledge, and that I was sick of a feavor in the time; yett I noe sooner heard of it, then the satisfaction I had, to think that I was putt in some capacity to serve God and your Majestie in my generation, did contribute soe much to my health, that in a few dayes, beyond the expectation of many, I was able to goe about the affairs of my regiment, and have now had it compleet at Inverness this two monthes. I then requested my father, the Earle of Sutherland, to acquaint your Majestie that my ambition to serve your Majesty was such, that seing ther was more forces in Scotland than I hope shall be found needfull, I should therefore be glad to receive orders to march aither to Holland, Ireland, or England, or whither else your Majestie pleases; and am perswaded ther is none your Majestie may repose more confidence in then the regiment I command. I am sure ther is naither officer nor sentinel in it but who will esteem it his greatest honour to spend his blood for your Majesty against the French King, or whoever else is your Majesties enemy. I am afraid, out of too great tenderness to ane only son, my father hes neglected to inform your Majestie of my desire, which is the occasion that I take the boldness and presumption to trouble your Majesty at this time. I wait with the greatest impatience imaginable the happiness of receaving your Majesties commands, and am, as in dutie bound, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

"Invernes, 31 July 1689.

"Your Majesties most faithfull subject and most devoted humble Servant,
STRATHNAVER."

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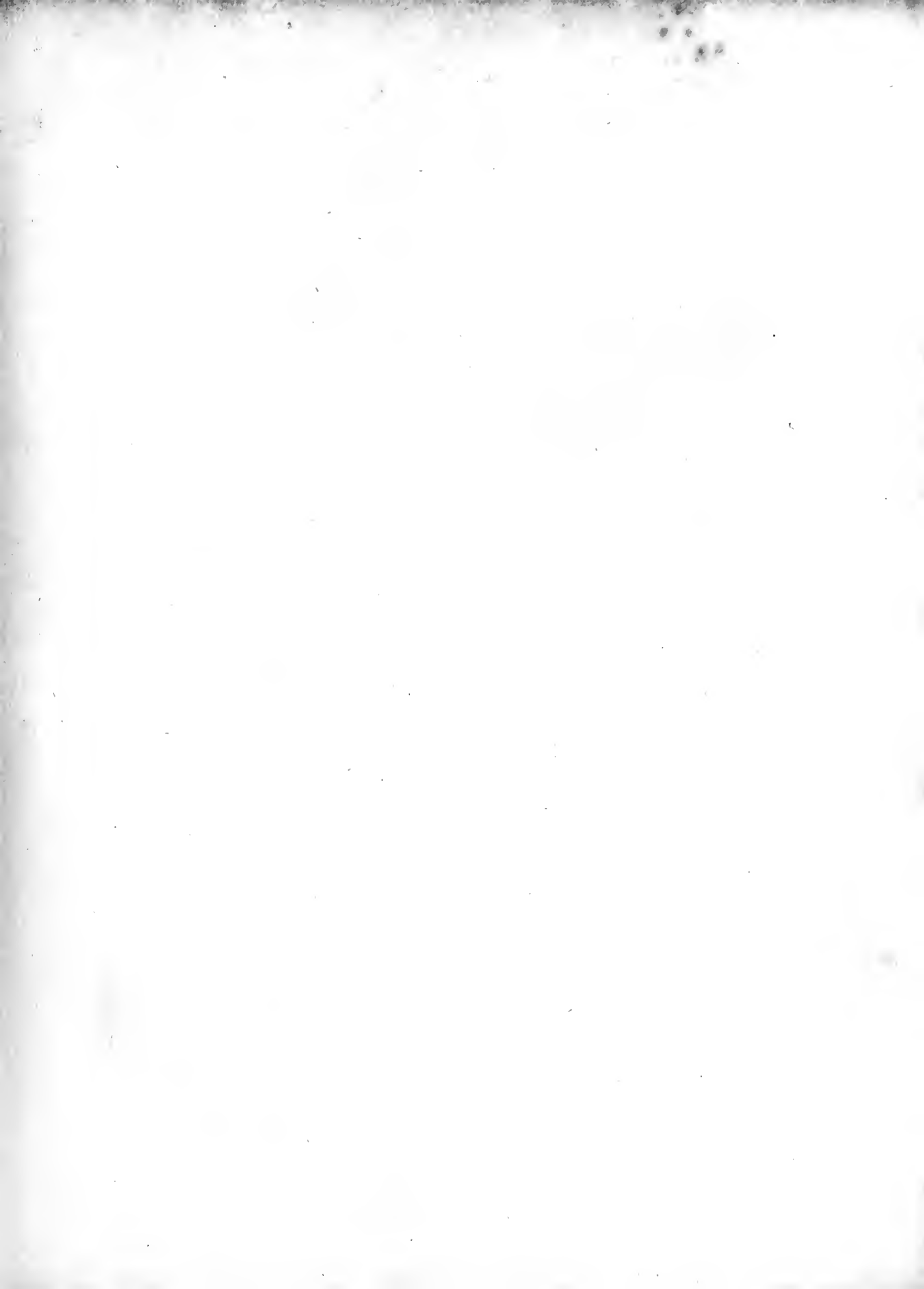
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Whithall July 8th 1690.

I received your letter by ^{Mr} William Lockhart as also the others
by the scrupulous person, whom I have seen three severall
times to very little purpose, he has made me promise he shall
be no witness & has taken care to ~~make~~ make me keep my
word for he has named no person nor told nothing but what
was known heer before. ^{Mr} Lockhart will give you a
more full account as he has had it from me, what there
is more to be done you will be able to make a better judg-
ment upon the place, but I confess I cannot be so apprehensive
of the danger, god has of his goodness revealed enough
to make us stand upon our guard & if it please him to bless
the King with success I doubt not but all may in time be
well settled, I know you will join with me heartily in
those prayers & you may be assured I will help you all
I can from heance

MMR:

Kington ce $\frac{20}{30}$ de Mars 1690.

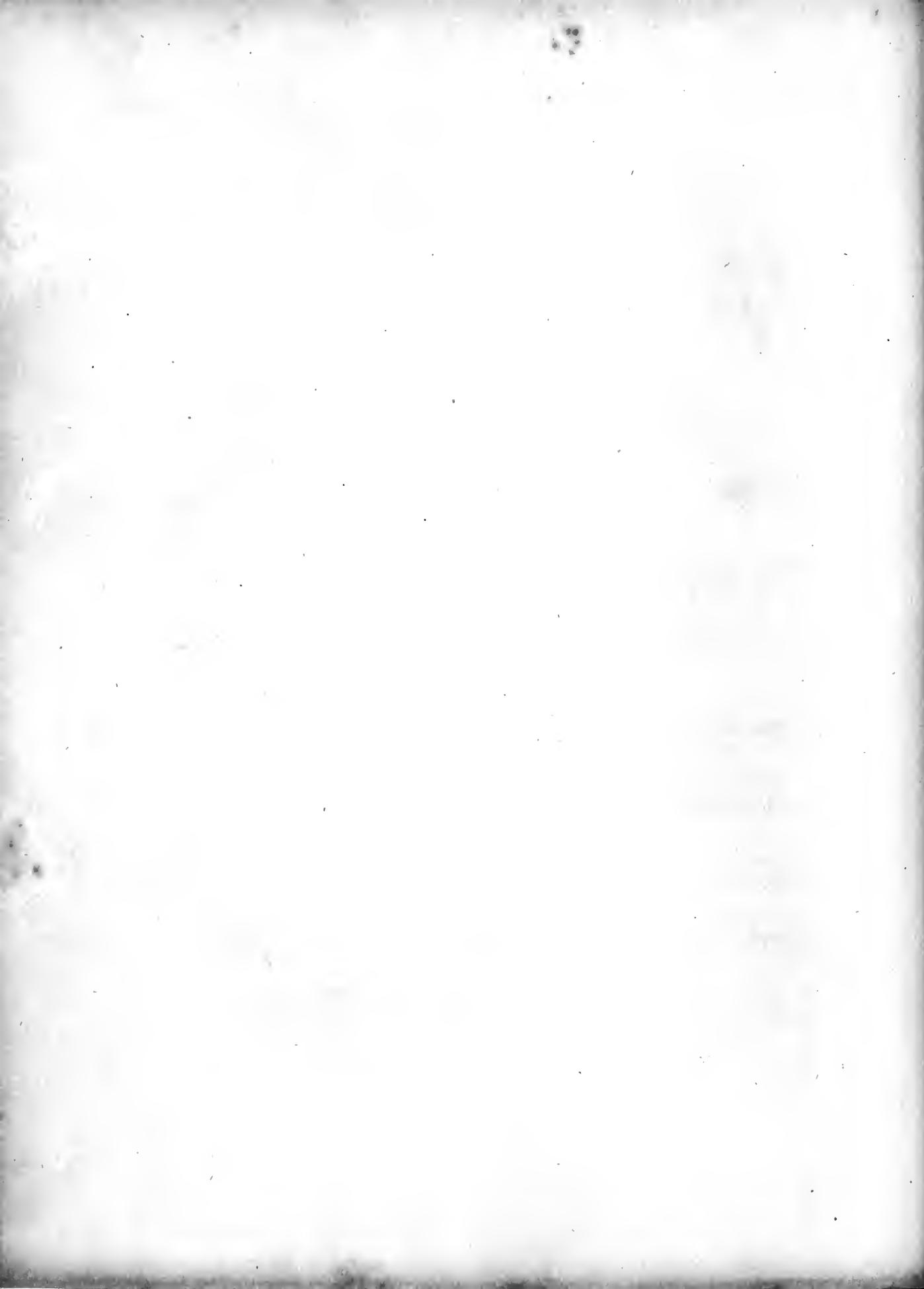
Par la lettre jointe vous varez mes intentions
a l'égard de l'adjournement de mon Parlement
en Irlande jusqu'à ce que celle d'Angleterre sera levée
dont la levée ne sera que d'environ trois semaines.

Il sera nécessaire que vous sachiez a gagner M^r. Grevelin
afin que par son moyen l'on vaille a séparer le Rebelle,
et se puis contant de donner une bonne somme d'argent
j'ay fait remettre les 4000 £. que le Committee
des affaires de guerre m'avoit demandé pour examiner
ce qu'ils ont projeté, j'espère que les préparatifs qui
ont été faits il y a si long temps seront arrivés aujourd'hui
et parti pour aller avec l'Art. et Munitions de guerre,
près d'aller de la construction de mon Armée. William R.

Hingham ce $\frac{20}{30}$ de Mars 1690.

Par la lettre jointe vous varez mes intentions
a l'égard de l'ajournement de mon Parlement
en Irlande jusqu'à ce que celle d'Angleterre sera levée
dont la session ne sera que d'environ trois semaines.

Il sera nécessaire que vous sachiez a gagner M^r Greaves
affin que par son moyen l'on vache a séparer les Rebelles,
et se puis contant de donner une bonne somme d'argent,
j'ay fait remettre les 4000 £. que le Committee
des affaires de guerre m'avoit demandé pour étayer
ce qu'ils ont projeté, j'espère que les prières qui
ont parti il y a si long temps seront arrivées aujourd'hui
et parti pour avec l'Art. et Munitions de guerre,
près affaire de la continuation de mon Amie. William R.



THE LEVEN AND MELVILLE PAPERS.

1. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE LORD MELVILL.—7 Mar. 1689.

You are to concurr in advice and direction in matters of War with the Commander in Chiefe of Our forces in ordering these that are levyed, or in levying more if it be founde convenient. And if the occasions may not admitte of delay, that he, with your advice, give commiissions to the officers who shall levey or command them.

If there be necessity to secure persons That the Commander in Chief doe the same with your advice.

If the Castle of Edinburgh be not rendered according to our former letters, you shall treat for the rendering of it, and give assurance of Indemnity, if need bee, and such other gratifications to the Duke of Gordon and others, as you shall see fit. And that you doe the like as to the Castle of Dunbarton. And that you put these Castles in the hands of confident persons, both as to Commanders and Souldiers.

If you finde that there will be formd party, or a breach, or ane invasion, the Commander in Cheif, with your advice, shall cease upon serviceable horses and armes, as you see necessarie for the publick safety. And in that case that he call all such as you know to be well affected to Religion and Liberty and to the interest of the Nation, to concurr with him in Arms. Given at our Court at Hampton, this 7th day of March 1688.

WILLIAM R.

2. (Copy) INSTRUCTIONS BY THE KING FOR THE CONVENTION.—7 Mar. 1689.

You shall endeavour to know the inclinations of the several members of the Meeting of the States in Scotland, and to adjust what differences is amongst them, whereby it will appear what partie is stronger before they proceed further than the nomination of a President.

If you find that that interest is strongest which is for restoring the Government of the Church in the Presbyterian way, you shall endeavour to have it, with provision that the rules of discipline may be adjusted, and all occasion of complaint for rigour be taken away. And to get this establishment with the more full consent of the Meeting, you shall endeavour to get the Presbyterian party not to insist further against others than that forfaulters be taken off, and that what profit hath been made by compositions and by fines, either of which were upon account of opposition to the evil courses of the time, may be restored by these that have received them.

You shall give assurance that such persons shall be in public trust as shall be acceptable to the Nation, seeing the endeavour to load persons continues discord, and sheweth a diffidence of the supreme magistrate. Given at our Court at Hampton, the 7th day of March 1688.

WILLIAM R.

You shall endeavour that the first matter taken to consideration in the Meeting of the Estates of Scotland, be the violations incroaching upon the constitution of that kingdom, which are most proper to be declared in that Meeting before they be turned into a Parliament.

You shall endeavour that the articles for preventing grievances be as near as may be to these of England, in so far as the case is not different. You shall take the Registers in your custody, that the several clerks may give extracts of what shall be found convenient for the use of the Meeting. Given at our Court at Hampton, the 7th day of March 1688.

WILLIAM R.

If you find the Meeting of the Estates in Scotland earnest for uniting

both Kingdoms into one, you shall endeavour that the pretence of it make no delay in the settlement of the Government. And if they will insist in it, you shall endeavour that a proposition of the terms of it may be offered to the Parliament of England, such as may be hoped they will not reject, but will accept of without the necessity of a treaty, which will necessarily require long time, as that the private interest of the Scots Nation, by their judicatures laws and customs, civil and ecclesiastick, as now they may be abolished, be preserved without appeal or review. But that all matters of treason against the King, or against the safety of the Commonwealth, and the malversation of all in trust be judged by the Peers, and that Scotland's proportion of Members of Parliament and of Assessment of Lands, be referred to the King. Given at our Court at Hampton, the 7th day of March 1683.

WILLIAM R.

3. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—23 Mar. 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

London, March 23, (1689.)

I am sorry for the bad weather you have had. I was not out of the house a day since I parted with you, because of a pain in my back, that oft troubles me, whereby I was not able to promote my Lord Leveson's affairs. Mr. Carstairs endeavoured what he could, but by the throng of business, could not get meeting with the King, or with Mr. Bentinck. I went yesterday to Hampton Court, and spoke with both at length. I got an order for the regiment to march to Chester, and there to be provided in a ship to Kirkcubright. I did believe Mr. Nairne had gotten credit, and had dispatched to the regiment; but finding no thing effectually done, I wrote sharply with an express this day, but have had no return as yet. I spoke also for levymoney, which the King promised. Non gets more than levi his then twenty sh. a man, and not till the regiment be complete and mustered, I shall not cease to urge so far as I can. I need say nothing of what is to be done there, for all is foreseen, for the cases have occurred, till something come from the Convention by an express; it were fitt some better tempered and qualified person were sent hither then

was sent downe. Bearers may cary fals reports that non would adventur to wrytte. The assistance the late King hath gotten from France, is nothing lyk what was said befor. I have dealt with the King that the Parliament might send a message to the Conventione, to raise ten thousand men in Scotland on their charges and pay, which, with these already sent, might be the neirest way to relieve our friends in Irland, at least to save invasions on Brittan, which will certainly be on Scotland rather than on England. And new raised English from their soft beds, will nether be proper in Scotland, nor so fitt any where as our hard bred people. Many regiments are levied and levying here, and many more resolved on, which may be levied there. Two great defeats the French have got in Culenland in the beginning of a campaign, give great hopes of this campaign. All here do admire the folly of the late King's letter to the Conventione, and it is better that it was cede then if his friends had gotten their will. I sent your son's letter this day. I need not write any other thing to him, your interest being one, and I am beyond punctualities with either of you. Remember my service to him. God Almighty direct and protect you.—My dear Lord, adieu.

I find Pittcavenny much commended by all the letters I have seen.

4. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—27 Mar. 1689.

MY LORD,

London, March 27, (1689.)

I did by my last to my Lord Levine, give account of my endeavours for the arrears of his regiment, and for levymoney. I spoke again at length with the King here, who told me that yesterday in Exchequer he had ordered the payment of the 1200 pound, yet the paymaster said to Mr. Nairne he had not received that order. I went with Mr. Nairne to L. Ranolo, to tell him what the King had said, and if he doubted, to ask himself, but we found him not. Patone is come here post. All shall be done that is in my power. I have again urged that 10,000 foot may be raised in Scotland, at the English charge, seeing the Commons had voted 31 regiments for Irland, whereof the half is not raised. I shew him that if there were insurrection or invasion in Scotland, it would be a hopeless

remeed to fend downe grein English from ther plentiful lyf to merch 400 myls, and get hard quarter, whereas the Scots would quicklie be ready, and would cheirfully goe to save ther brethren in Irland, and meet the Irish ther, rather then wait for them at home. I have urged it with many who have great weght in Court and Parliament. The King seemed convinced, bot yow know his way never to say what he will doe till he doe it.

The sad news from Irland breids great greef and humour heir, that many spair not to say the King must be betrayed. He hath ordered a strong body of hors to the north of England. He had appoynted the ship of warr that carry the men and provisions to Dary, to cruse betuen Scotland and Irland. It is thoght strainge that the administractione is not continowed ther as was heir, and no progres for setling the Government. If alteratione be to be made in the Church, it will be great unkyndnes to the King to have it after that he is proclaimed, for then it must have his consent, and will lay the change at his door. The high Churchmen are alarmed heir at his speech in Parliament to tak off all restraints of Protestants, that all of them might be capable to serve in this conjuncture. The Lords voted that the act excluding all that comunicat not with this Church, bot left the postur of communicating free. Ther is great debat in the Comons house about that article in the Coronatione Oath to mantain the Church. Some would have it as now established be law, others as it is or shall be established be law. It is lyk to be as established be law, leaving out *now*. My service to my Lady Melvil, and to the Master my Lo. Leven.—My dear Lord, adieu. I hope to hear from yow on Monday. A setlement is longed for ther as it hath been in England.

5. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—30 Mar. 1689.

MY LORD,

London, March 30, (1689).

I have heard by my Lord Rofs how things have gon ther, and now that yow have been some time ther (for he told me he mett yow betuen Berick and Edinburgh) I hope the setlement of the natione will be put to a close, especially seeing ye ar in danger from the castel, and it is longed for heir. I have been oft with the King, and have givin him accompt of what I had

from Scotland as things past. I have urged all I could for your son's arrears and levimoney. He told me on Thursday last he had given order for the arrears in the thesaury the day befor, yet I find nothing hath been wrytten upon it, and I intend, on Monday, to goe to Hampton Court about it. I long to hear how yow have been able to bear your for journey. My Lord Roſs told me what terrible storme hath been ther. I expect to hear from yow on Monday, feing yow wer at Edinburgh the Moonday befor. —My dear Lord, adieu.

Remember me to your Lady and sone, and Lord Tarbet. I am glad to hear he hath caryed weel.

I am lyk to be arested by Lock. and yow may look for the lyk. I pray yow fie if any relief can be made ther.

6. (Copy) EARL OF PORTLAND TO LORD MELVILL.—1 Apr. 1689.

MY LORD,

Hampton Court, Apr. 1, 1689.

We have heard of the resolutions of the Convention of Esteats with a great dale of satisfaction. God will guide all affaires for the good of his church and people. The King ordered me to wreat to you Lo, to assure you from him of his being fully satisfiſyed with your conduſt, and that he desires yow to make all possible haist to return hither to attend his person. Yow know no doubt befor this of the march of the forces towards Scotland, which will no doubt be sufficient to preserve yow from all inconveniency or hazard. Generall Ginchell commands them. Yow will likeways have heard of Admirall Herbert's arryvall upon your coast. Untill I have the honour to see yow again, I intreat yow to beleive that I shall be always, without reserve,

MY LORD,

PORTLAND.

7. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—5 Apr. 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

Ham, Apryle 5, (1689.)

I wrott a lyn to yow with Thursdayes post. I have since been with

the King. At least your son's arrears are gotten, but not the levymoney yet. Non heire get any till of full muster of their regiments, and then but 20 sh. a man. There is great caution here of example, though cases be very different. I shall watch all opportunities to promote it. I have urged the sending downe of money as necessary, both for levying them and on other accompts. The King says, there is not yet a found for more money than the present charge requires, yet he is to try the houlds about a levie in Scotland on their accompt. It is lyk they may the more tractable, because of the danger from Ireland is now so heightened, all being certain that K. James is there, wherein we have been long deluded here with contrarie reports, so strongly asserted as could hardly be resisted. There are great burthens necessarily already imposed here. The renew in tyme of peace is to be 1200000^{li}. There are 400000^{li} already imposed be land cess, being 70000^{li} *per mensem* for six months; 600000^{li} is ordained for the charge of the Expedition; 400000 for Ireland. A poll money laid on in place of the hearth money, which is estimated to 600000^{li}. The forces you now have are on the English charge. There must be forces for your selves. If you levy in this extraordinary necessitie, the fourth part of the great levy being fyve thousand foot, and fyve hundred hors, a part wherof will be long a coming from the north, it may make 10000 foot and 1000 hors, with the regiments sent as they are to be recruited. I see no appearance of safety of our cuntry if there be not an armie sent to Dary, able to take the field. It is far safer to deall with enemies in their owne cuntry than in ours, where a concurs may be to their assistance. There is a strong body of hors sent to the north, and a fleet is sett out under Herbert. The King is greived at the delays that have been made be that Committee for Ireland, but the reflexion on the Government is for on that occasion. The King bid me wrytt to you when you thought of that levy for Scotland, that you might follow it if you found it convenient. I know these things will perplex you as they doe me, who see not so farre as you, but we must trust God, and be doing what we can. The worke is his owne, and he hath most eminently appeared in it. I fear most the ingratitude of this people, who are apt to returne to Egypt many of them. I found no generall credentiall in L. Rofs letter from D. H., nor heard I any propofells from him. The D^s letter was shewing the difficulties had

been or wer lyk to be, and defyring assistance. The answer did approve his ear and prudence, had litle els different from the letter to the Conventione. I find nothing concerning the Church in the last letters. It will be nether secuir nor kynd to the King to expect it be A& of Parliament after the settlement which will lay it at his door. A joynt comprehension of all interests wer the only best which might in some measure satisfie all parties. It will be very dangerous to adjurne the Conventione for a formality of making an offer, and then returning to order a proclamatione. It wer much better to settle all and pass the proclamatione, and to wrytt the King to forbear settling civil places for a tyme, till he may have full informatione who ar fitt, for that is the great matter, that all will be ready to get an occasion to come up for, by which it will appear that I defyr nothing to be by my chalking as I hear was publickly spoken. God knowes how litle I have in my eye, other then the comon interest, and anticipating chalking could not be prevented, seeing I have so fair opportunity now, bot on my conscience, I have not insinuat the least thing that way, since thes of our cuntry wer heir. This I say that yow may have good grownde to vindicat me as to that.

8. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—9 Apr. 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

Ham, Apryl 9, 1689.

I wrotte to yow at lenth on Seterday last. Since I had a letter of the 2 instant, shewing the procedour of the Committee. I have yet seen non from your Lo. of that date. I gave the King an acompt of the relations I had, and particularly of the repulses of the Irish by the Scots at Col-raine; and on that occasion I urged that thes good men, who would hear of no indemnitie, but had put ther lyfe in ther hands for preserving religion and his interest, might be speedily suplyed, els the number that wer of the Irish behoved to oppress them, that it would be a late remeede that could come from England; that therfor he would order Makayes partie to goe for ther releefe, and a share of the horses sent to the north; and that he would invit the conventione to raise the fourth part of the great levy, bein 5000 foot and 500 horses. Of both he might caus trans-

port eight or nyn thowfand to Irland, for they would fo fecuir Scotland, though few remained with the neighbourhead of the horfs in the north; and that at leaft he would fend 50000 pound for incouraging and inabling Scotland, wherby he might recover the renowne of his armes, which the delayes heir, tho without his fault, had made to be lefs in reputatione. He lyked this weel; and I defyred he would wrytt to yow with his owne hand for your credit and encouragment, which he promifed to fend with heart. My letters buir that ther wer preliminaries thinking on er the throne wes fetled. The vote of vacating the throne is but preparatorie; and the terme of forfeating the King's right feems harfh, implying that the Conventione had a fuperiority of jurifdictione, whereas the folid ground is, that the King having violated the constitutione of the kingdome in both its facred and civil rights, the conventione, as representing the body politick, did declair, that feeing he had violat his pairt of the mutuall engagements, they wer frie of ther pairt, for they could not fall on the on pairt without fredome to the other to liberat themfelves, and feing the violationes wer fo high as to refufe, reject and renunce the government of the kingdom according to its trew constitution, and to affume a defpotik and arbitrary government, nether he nor any come of him after that could have any title to reigne, and therfor declairing for King William and Queen Mary, the adminiftratione being in him alon during his lyf, &c. Ther is a great difference betuen difclaming or renuncing a government, and other violationes; for that doeth lofe the right *ipfo facto*, whereas other violationes do not, but only give the enjured liberty to liberat themfelves, as adultry doeth not diffolve a marriage *ipfo facto*, but gives the enjured libertie to loofe themfelves. I wrott formerly that the Parliament heir was lyk to be crofs to the diffenters. Now blessed be God things goe better. The moderat churchmen leave the tory party; and ther is afts both of comprehenfione, leaving moft things that are unwarrantable free and of liberty very large neer compleeting. That fhamefull murther of Sir George Lockart touched the King much, and made him fay to me he faw it now neceffar that I fould refume my place againe, which I was willing, though it was my right, that he fould enjoy it, being yownger and abler to enduir the toyle then I. If the altering the church government be found an incroachment and declaired voyd, it is much better then to expect it

by an A& requyring the King's consent, which will relish ill heir. The King spoke kyndlie of the unione this day; if the termes be speciall, it will make no delay. I meett with many eminent peeres heir, and others, who ar all much for it. My letters did bear, that amongst the præliminaries, it was lyk that the A& 1641 would be renewed for puting the nominatione of the Officers of State, Counsells and Judges on the Parliament. I told you what was said on that head to me heir, and that I answered that was to leave nothing to the King but an empty name. I find the King concerned against it. You would therfor be carfull to prevent it. My dear Lord, adieu.

9. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Apr. 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

London, Apryl 11, (1689.)

I receaved yours of the 4th instant, and I wrott to you evry post. The exprefs was not dispatched be reafone of the Coronatione which was this day very splendilie performed. I defyred the King to wrytt to yow with his owne hand, which he promised to doe, thogh he did not so to D. H. I had gotten a warrant for L. Leven's regiment to march to Scotland by Chester, bot I thought it unnecessar to bring a handfull of strangers that way, and to retard the officers. I could not get it renewed for throng of this Coronatione, bot I resolve to get it dispatched now. I hope the King with this exprefs will invite the Conventione to levy and fend most of them with Makaye's partie to Irland. He seemed so inclyned if he be not diverted. I mervell the Conventione moved nothing of it to him. I am still of opinione that it is of extreme danger to adjurne or weaken the Conventione by the offer of the crowne, which, thogh it was solemne heir wher some hours did it, is not necessar at such a distance be mor then on or tuo; and, in the meantyme, the Conventione may goe on to secuir the cuntry and to order what remains. It may be some may keep things off that ther may first be made a Parliament, which, how necessar or fit it will be till the King and Queen be crowned, want not difficultie; and there is no hope they will goe to Scotland for that purpose. So long as ther is any hope of unione, the Convention is mor proper to

declair againſt and annull encroachments then a Parliament. You know how unwilling any was that did any thing of importance, as Commiſſioner, to returne to ther former ſtatione. I doe not thinke it prudent to urg thes who withdraw to approve what is or ſhall be done; for thogh neceſſity make them comply, it will bot provock them mor; and if they ſee any hope, give them a fairer pretence to breed trouble, eſpecialy at this jun&ur. I hope you will not forget to alter the oath of alleagance as heir, and to lay affyde the other oaths and acknowledgments on the firſt pairt of the teſt, and to qualifie tortur that it never be uſed bot when ther is one witneſs or half probatione, nor the litle A& in bulk, bot great in import, of vacating the ſettled Judicatories by cumulative commiſſiones. The biſhops have ſo ſignalized themſelves by oppoſitione, that therby, and by withdrawing of their freinds, I hope they will not be weghty now. My dear Lord, adieu.

10. DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY TO THE KING.—13 Apr. 1689.

Edinburgh, Aprile the 13th, 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I doubt not but my Son has informed your Maſteſtie of the hard things done me by ſome great men here, and how concerned they have been to diſcourage me from attending the Convention, and tho theſe methods oblig'd me to deſert the Houſe for ſeveral dayes; yet, when I heard your Ma^{ties} buſſineſs was to be done, I went there, and own'd your ſervice in all points with ſuch concern that I preſume my greateſt enemies will not have the impudence to charge me with the leaſt remiſſneſs. And now, Sir, the occaſion of this trouble is, in all humilitie, to wiſh your Ma^{tie} a long and prosperous reign, and to aſſure your Ma^{tie} of my reſolution to ſerve yow faithfully and own the Proteſtant intereſt to the laſt drop of my blood, as I doubt not your Ma^{tie} will have the goodneſs ſo to order matters in this kingdome that my friends and I may be in condition uſefully to own the Royal intereſt and preſerve ourſelvs from the malice of our enemies, whom your Ma^{tie} will ſtill finde more concern'd to expreſs their privat reſentments then their duty to the Crown. My family is

now entirely in your Royal concerns, and your Ma^{tie} has the greatest pledge I am able to give of my fidelity, when others, (whom possibly your Ma^{tie} trusts more) are acting a securer part; but of all this your Ma^{tie} has certainly so just a view that I need say no more of the subject, nor shall I trouble your Ma^{tie} in any thing else, hoping your Ma^{tie} will allow my son to receive your Royal commands in all my concerns. So, wishing your Ma^{tie} all imaginable happiness, I do acknowledge myself,

May it please your Ma^{tie},

Your Ma^{ties} most faithfull, most humble, and
most obedient Subject and Servant,

QUEENSBERRIE.

11. MARQUIS OF ATHOLL TO THE KING.—13 Apr. 1689.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR MAJESTY,

As none can be more sensible of your Majesties generous undertakings for securing the Protestant religion and reducing the administration of our government to a just temper and ballance than I am, which I told your Majesty when I had the honour to waitte on you, so none shall be more readie to serve and promot your Majesties interrest according to my duty and capacity, as in the Meeting of the Estates I have cheerfully concurred in every thing I conceived truly conducive for that end, and therefore to advance your Majesties great concern, I have heartily voted and consented that the throne of this Kingdom be filled by your Majesty as the next most proper and deserving Prince of the Royal blood.

There are some things offered to your Majesty in the Petition of Right, such as the abolishing Episcopacy, and some new limitations put upon the Monarchy, to which I could not give my consent, the former being against my conscience, and, as I conceive, against your Majesties interrest also, and the latter I judged unsuitable to the Monarchy, and to import an unbecoming diffidence in your Majesties justice and goodnes, and for this I trust your Majesty will not blame me; and tho, perhaps, some of my countrymen may prove so unjust to me as to misrepresent me to your Majesty, which, I am sorry to say is a practise too usual, yett I confide in your Majesties justice to believe no hard or ill thing concern-

ing me till you first hear my self. I waite your Majesties comands, and on all occasions I shall acquitt my self as becometh,

May it pleas your Majestie,
Your Majesties most humble, most faithful,
and most obedient Subje& and Servant,

Ed^gth, April 13, 1689.

ATHOLL.

12. THE VISCOUNT DUNDEE TO [UNCERTAIN, PERHAPS LORD MURRAY.]
—21 Apr. 1689.

MY LORD,

Keeth, Apryl 21, 1689.

I would certainly have sent Major Grahame to wait on your Lordship this night, as I wrot to you, but that he was stayed on the road with compagnie, without my knowledge, till it was too leat. He shall be with your Lordship to-morrow at the hour appointed.—I am,

MY LORD,

Your most humble and faithfull servant,

DUNDIE.

13. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—21 Apr. 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

Hamptoune Court, Apryl 21, (1689.)

I have frequently urged the dispatch of this bearer. I did desyr the King might wrytt to you, which he promised, bot it was still delayed, till at last yesternight he was dismist with a letter to your son, bot non to your self. He came to me to Ham, shewing the sam, and thogh it was this day, I have attended most of the day, and behoved to rest satiffyed that the Earle of Portland sould wrytt as from the King, and sould invit yow to come up hither, your advyce being so necessary at this tyme, when places ar to be fetled, in which I forbear to move till you come. What the King will doe as to levies ther or sending money, which I urged all I could, not only for levi money, bot for taking off thes who might continow or breed trouble. Only he told me that he had sent with Mackay ten thousand pound. I said that might be for paying his partie. He said no, bot for extraordinar exigencies. It was thocht strange why ther was

nether expreis messinger nor pacquet to signify the proclamatiōne of the King and Queen, and I think it very strange that the greivances ar only proposed to be amended it seemes be a parliament ; whereas, if they had been declaired encroachments unwarrantable, ther needed no mor bot the King's approbatiōne. However, it is very necessar ther be some dispatched up, that ther may be an end. I hope yow would have been on, thogh the King's call had not been ; bot I thocht best to secur it, for I hear all the members ar prohibit to leave the Conventiōne without leave.—MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

14. (Copy) THE KING'S EXONERATION TO TARBET, WITH HIS MAJESTY'S
LETTER TO LORD MELVILL.—25 Apr. 1689.

WHERAS we have thought fit to put the records of our kingdom of Scotland into the hands of untill we shall have considered how to dispose of the same, and finding that our right trustie and well beloved George Lord Tarbat hath readily offered to deliver the said records upon oath, in the accustomed manner, and understanding that the said Lord Tarbat hath not only exercised that charge faithfully and diligently, but done similar service to the crown and kingdom, in putting the principal evidences in order and method, and in recovering many considerable evidences which were missing to many of our liedges, do therefore exonerate and discharge him of his said trust and office, and approve his service therein, and in consideration thereof, and of his long services, we do further, of our grace and by our royal power, give to him our good will, favour and protection, and do secure him from all danger in his person or estate, notwithstanding of any a&tings, writings, councils, speeches, or any crimes committed by him, in any of his public capacities or services, before the day of this instant ; and we promise to pass an ample remission to him, under our great seal thereupon, and because of his age and weakness by sickness, we dispense with his attendance at public meetings of any sort, unless we, by our special mandate, call him on any occasion, and we will this to be as valid to him in all respects, and to all effects, as if this discharge and remission were expressed in full form, and had

passed our seals quherewith we dispense in ample manner, and fullest interpretation of our royal favour and good will towards him. Given at our Court at Hampton Court, the day of 1689.

There is not one word or letter more or less then is here.

There was but one letter sent, quherof the copy follows :—

MY LORD,

I have received your letter of the 16th inst. by Mr. Lockart, which confirms me in the opinion I have long had of your concerns for my interest and service, which I shall be as ready on my part to acknowledge in any occasion that may offer for your satisfaction and advantage, though it were to be wished that in some things the Convention had proceeded otherwise than they have done ; yet I am persuaded no pains nor industry of yours has been wanting to prevent those errors ; and I do agree with you that something is reasonably to be sacrificed for the gaining of time, since no inconvenience is more irreparable than that of delay. Your advice will be so extream useful to me, that if the orders of your Convention are not absolutely binding, your presence here would contribute so much to my service, that I hope you will make what haste you can ; and since I would have you be careful, yet be not greater than will agree with your health. I desire you wold send me an express, with an account in writing of your opinion of all matters now depending, and what may be fit for me to do in them, with all plainness and freedom, which will ever be most acceptable to me. Since you think my Lord Tarbat can be serviceable in quieting the north, I hope you will encourage his going thither, and to that end I have sent you his discharge in the form it is desired, which you make use of or not as you see opportunity. A distribution of money among the Highlanders being thought the likeliest way to satisfy them, I have given orders for 5 or 6 thousand pounds to be sent to Major General Mackay for that purpose, as also for 2 Frigates to cruize on the north-east coast as you desire, and hope, in sometime, our affairs will be in so good a posture, that we shall not apprehend an invasion from Ireland, but rather be in a condition to send over some sufficient force to support the British interest there.

April 25th 1689.

15. EARL OF PORTLAND TO [UNCERTAIN.].—25 Apr. 1689.

MONSIEUR,

Whytehall, ce 25, d'avril [1689.]

Jaÿ tres bien receu vos dernieres lettres du 26 de ce mois, il ceroit tres utile de tacher daccomoder les differents entre my L^d Argyl et les gens du haut pais d' Ecoffe, le Roy a donné ordre pour fatiffaire le dit comte, ci bien que vous pourrez travailler a faire mettre leſprit des autres en repos, Jeſpere que par la marche de nos troupes vous serez entiere-ment en ſeuretê, et je ne doute pas que vous n'avez receu des nouvelles aſteur de la Flotte ſur vos coſtes, nous avons de mauvaiſes nouvelles de London Dery qui nous en font craindre la peſte cela nous rendra les affaires de Lÿrlande tres difficile. Il eſt ſurprenant que la Convention tarde ci long temps a reſoudre qui envoyer ici et que cependant ils ne fuſſent rien ſavoir au Roy de ce quils ont fait Je vous prie de faire tenir lencloſe a my Lord Melvill au pluſtoſt, et deſtre perſuade que, je ſuis,

MONSIEUR,

Votre tres humbl^e et tres obeiff^t Serviteur,

PORTLAND.

16. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE KING.—30 Apr. 1689.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR MAJESTIE,

The honor of your letter from Hampton Court the 25 inſtant I received this morning. I conſider myſelf very happy that your Ma^{tie} is pleaſed with my indevores to ſerve yow here, which ſhall ſtill continew to the utmoſt of my power. Befor this our Commiſſioners with a letter from the Eſtats will be with your Ma^{tie}. Their deſires to turn them in a Parliament I durſt not differ in, tho if I were with your Ma^{tie} I ſhould take the boldnes to lay befor you the reaſons both for and againſt itt, (which made the advice very doubtfull to me,) knowing your Ma^{tie}'s great judgement could beſt determine what was fitteſt for your ſervice; and there is many things fitt to inform your Ma^{tie} of to be conſidered by you befor a Parliament meet that is not eaſy to be communicate this way. The meeting of the Eſtats finding their number grow very few, by the

Commiffioners and fome others goeing to waite on your Ma^{tie} and others to make their levies, has ajurned their meeting to the 21 of May nixt, and has left a commity of their number here to looke to the peace of the kingdom, and do any buffines may occurr in the mean time, and has allowed me, for my health, to go to the countrey for a weeke or two. I hope your Ma^{tie} will pardon this trouble, and give me leave to recomend to your goodnes and favor my two fons Selkirk and George, that you wold be pleased to put them in fuch capacities as they may be able to ferve your Ma^{tie} which I hope they will do faithfully, as they fhall ever have the example of,

SIR,

Your Ma^{ties} moft faithfull, moft humble, and
moft obedient Subject and Servant,

Edinburgh, 30 Aprill 1689.

HAMILTON.

17. LORD MELVILLE TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—15th May 1689?

When I came to this place upon the Kings call, it was my defign to have begged his Majeftie's leave to have retired and live privatly, which I did fignifie to him, but he hath been pleased to lay his commands otherwaies upon me, and without either my expectation or interceffion, to make me his Secretary of Scotland. I am very fenceible of my unfittes on many accounts for fo great and weighty an employment, yett fince it hath pleased his Majeftie to beftow it upon me, whose commands I darre not difobey, I hope your Grace will believe, that nixt to what I confider as my fidelity to the King, and my deuty to God and my country, I wifh to live weell with your Grace.

The King is gone for Portsmouth, and is to return in a few days. He was fo oppreff with multitude of affairs, that he could neither difpatch the commiffioners, nor wreat to your Grace; but he command me to tell you, that fo foon as he returned, he would wreat to you, and fignifie his pleasure as to what methods he fhall judge moft proper to be taken in this juncture. He is weell fatiffied with your Grace's procedure, and the fervice you have done him in this Convention, and will be ready to fhew

his fence of it, and doubts not of the continuance of your duty to him, and of your zeale for his service. His Majesty is resolved to be in Scotland so soon as possibly his affairs heer will allow.

I was told by some heer, that your Grace had received information that I should have misrepresented your actions to the King, but since Mr. Jonston, who was said to be the informer, and who was the first teller of it to me himselfe that he heard so, absolutely disowns it. I hope it is not trew; neither what I heer some others give out, that your Grace has a prejudice att me, since I never gave you any just ground. My way has been always plain and open; however, it hath [been] my misfortune often to be misconstrued. I hope, if it be so with your Grace as I desire, that you will not give heade to idle stories, and that you will believe that I am,
MY LORD

18. EARL OF MAR TO LORD MELVILL.—18 May 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

If your going from Edinburgh had not been more sudden than I expected, I thought to have begged your owne allowance to have burdened you with the enclosed informatione of the state of my affairs with the King's Majestie, and my conditione otherwayes. And as I then designed, so now I entreat your Lop. leave to give you this truble, not doubting but you will take effectuall paines for me to give his Majestie, at your conveniencie, a just impressiōe of what I have represented in the inclosed paper, (a rude draught of which your Lop. see at your first coming to London,) and to back what I have desired, which are both just things, and without which I cannot subsist to doe his Majestie that service my duty binds me to, and my family will certainly perish unless his Majestie support the same. I have wreatten to his Majestie, as also to the Earle of Portland, which I beg your Lop. may pleas to delyver, the doubles whereof I send you here inclosed. I have likewayes wreatten to Sir John Dalrumple (who I know has kindness for me) to concurre with your Lop. in promoting my affaires. But the maine confidence I have, next to the King himselfe, is in the true kindness I know your Lop. has for my famaly, that you are so nearly related too. And, as I know your Lop.

influence both with the King and others at Court can be very effectuall for my advantage, so I firmly believe that will not be your Lop. fault if I meet with anie disappointment, for I lay my selfe over upon you, and you know how sincearly I am,

MY DEAR LORD,

Your most faithfull and humble Servant,

Alloa, 18th May 1689.

MAR.

I entreat your Lop. mind what my cosen Dunn has wreatten to you in his oune behalfe, to doe for him. And, seeing all publickt places of state will nowe be disposed off, mind me also, if you think fitt.

19. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—20 May 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 20 May 1689.

Your Lordship of the 15 instant I received yesterday, and wishes yow joy of your imployment of secretary of this kingdome; and yow are the happiest man in the world, that his Majestie hes so good ane opinione of yow as to bestow the best place in this kingdome on yow without either your expectatione or intercession; and I doubt not bot so great a favour will prompt yow to all the faithfull service yow can doe to the King and Kingdome, and not follow the example of your predeceffors in that office; and, in so doing, your Lo. may be assured of my living well with yow. I wish with all my heart his Majesty's affairs there may be so ordered as we may be happy to see him quickly here. I am sure his affairs in this kingdome requyres it. But give me leave to remember your Lo. that the ruinous conditione of this house requyres great preparations before it can be capable to receive his Majesty; it having been much spoyled when the rabble fell on the Earle Perth's loadgings in this house and the chappel, and his stables having been burnt a litle before, all which would be considered before his Majesty resolve on coming here. I doe not remember that ever I said your Lo. hade misrepresented my procedure in the Conventione. I did hear some such story; but it was so foolish, I never concerned myselfe at it, having never heard the author;

so how Mr. Johnstoune come to vindicat himselffe in the matter, I doe not understand, and it hes allwise been my way to deall with everybody above board; so your Lo. may be assured, before I beleeeve any thing to your prejudice, to tell yow freily of it; and the like measure I expect from yow as the best way to prevent all mistakes. On Saturday night wee hade a great allarume here on the fight of about 40 saill of ships comeing up this firth. Most pairt beleived that it was the ffrench fleet that hade come about Ireland and Scotland; which I knowing was writte up, I thought fitt to send yow this flying parkquet to let yow know that yesterday we had the certaine account that it was a Dutch man-of-war, with 40 doggers with him, that putt in and lay all night upon the coast of ffyfe. I doe also send your Lo. a letter ffrom Captaine Young to Colonell Balfour, to lett your Lo. see the good successe of 500 men of our new levies under his command in Kintyre; as also ane information from a skippar in Greenock latly come from ffrance. We hear Dundee is marched up throw Atholl towards Lochaber, where they say he is to have a generall randevous of the Higlanders he expects to joyne him. McKay is at Invernes, I hope comeing this way againe, he having commanded 600 of his troops under the command of Colonell Ramsay to meet him. Our Estats meets to-morrow, which I doe beleive shall be a thin meeting. We long for his Majesty's commands, which shall meet with all the raddie obedience in the power of your Lo. most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

20. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—21 May 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 21 May 1689.

This day, after two in the afternoon, I received a flying packet from your Lo. which I see should have come before the meeting of the Estats this morning, which we adjurned till Fryday, so his Majesties letter to them cannot be presented till then; with it I received a commissiion for a Privy Counsell, which I doe admeer your Lo. said nothing of in yours, and did not give his Majesty's directions when they were to meet, since it is to pass the Great Seall, whither before or after, and there is yet no

Great Seall of his Majestie's here in this kingdome, and I wish both the stile of it and perſones had been better confiddered, ffor it will give great offence to ſee perſones made Privy Counſelors that hes in all our meeting of Eſtats, ſo long as they ſtayed, voted in every thing contrair to his Majesties ſervice, and others againſt whom the greivancies does moſt poynt at. But I ſhall give advertizement to all of them to attend and make the beſt of it I can, ffor we cannot at this juncture be without a government, and it ſeems ſcarce poſſible for this meeting of the Eſtats to meet in a Parliament againſt the 5th of June, the members being now preparing themſelves againſt inteſtine war and forraigne invaſione, which ſeems more their intereſt then attending here, and this day we had a very thin meeting. I wiſh your Lo. had conſerted theſe matters with us before his Maſteſty had determined himſelfe in it. I will not take the boldnes to writt to his Maſteſty at this time, but I beg of your Lo. to comunicat to him what I here writt to you. I ſee his Maſteſty intends to put the great honour on me to repreſent him as his Comiſſioner; I ſhall ever be readie and willing to ſerve him in every thing I am capable of, but on ſo ſhort advertizement, and without waiting on his Maſteſty, I dare not undertake it, ffor ſo many reaſons that it is impoſſible for me to writt them. And the delay- ing the Parliament for tuo or three moneths, I think I am able to demon- ſtrat it to be rather ane advantadge then a prejudice to his Maſteſties ſervice, and it hes been very uſuall to containow the meeting of Parlia- ments by proclamatione, as your Lo. ſhall be advyſed, if his Maſteſtie thinks it fitt. I have been ſo much ſurpryzed with all this matter, and the way of it, that I have been in much diſſorder all this afternoon, ſo I hope your Lo. will pardon all the errors in this letter, from your Lo. moſt humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

21.—MARQUIS OF ATHOLL TO LORD MELVILL, 21 May 1689.

MY LORD,

I wiſh you much joy of your being Secretary of State. His Maſteſty could not have choſe one more for his ſervice, nor for the good of this diſtraſted kingdome. I doe not doubt but your moderatt counccills will

help to soften the tempers of those who are something to hott. I writt up to some of my frinds, to see if I could gett leave to goe up to vindicatt myself to the King, of some aspersions I had reason to belive was layd to my charge; but since the King had not at that time excepted of the crown, my frinds advised me not to prefs it. I writt to my Lord Derby, that he might lett his Majesty know, that they phyicians thought it neccessair for my wife and me to goe to the bathes for our health, being troubled with violent paines. I had encouragement from his Lop. that his Majesty would not deny any thing that was so neccessair for our healths, soe I intend to begin my journey to-morrow. I hope your Lop. will be pleased to vindicatt me to the King, if my journey is misconstrued by any of my countrymen. I have left my eldest son to manage my interest for the King's service; who I doe not doubt but will doe it effectually, he being young, and I old and crasy, and not fitt for fatigue. I rely on your Lo^{ps} frindship in this affair, which I hope will not be thought unjust or unreasonable.

I am, your Lo^{ps} most
humble and faithfull servant,

ATHOLL.

May 21, 1689.

22. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—23 May 1689.

MY LORD,

As, by the cunning insinuations of men whom I judged your Lordships frinds on all occasions where a publick interrest might not otherways overule them, I was imposed upon, and did believe that it was realie your Lo^s purpose to bring into the government such as I knew were unfavourable to the nation, and, upon that alone ground, had for three weeks more reserve in my behaviour to your Lo. then either had bene my former way with yow, or was indeed seemingly consistent with the strick frindship had bene some tyme betwixt us; so, when my suspicions are over, and I haue discovered the trick, and severall contrivances in that matter, and the partiall aimes by which some have bene acted, I cannot, in justice to your Lo. forbear longer the owning of my mistake,

which I know, as a Christian and a person of honour, yow will verrie freely forgive, without the least remainder of any former unfavourable impreffion; and the raither that in my publick appearances, as well as my private addreffes to your Lo. or frinds, yow fhall find that the root of my old refpect to your Lo. and zeal for your interrest, fhall at no occasion fall fhort of what at anie tyme yow might warrantable have expected from,

MY LORD,

Your Lo^s most faithfull humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

EDENBRUGH, *May* 23, 89.

23. OPINION, SUPPOSED BY SIR JAMES STEUART, LORD ADVOCATE.—

24 May 1689.

We have hade ane account this week of my Lord Melvin's being made sole Secretary, and of the nomination of our Council of 24 of the nobility and 16 barrons, as also that our Convention is to be adjourned til the 5 of Junij and then to meet in a Parliament, and they say it will difolve and adjurne to-morrow. Bot I perceive that my Lord Melvin's being Secretary is a furpryse to many, and that the nomination of the Council is lykwife excepted againft. They say of my Lord Melvin, that to have the favor of the Church of England, he should have profest at Court that he was never againft the office and order of Bishops, bot only againft ill Bishops, and this is fpred industriously among the Presbiterians. They also give out that my Lord Melvine and my Lord Stairs and his sone are one, and that they were the Kings only informers in this nomination, and that nather Argyle, Skelmorlie, nor Cardrosse were acquainted with it—that ther are four of the Earles upon the Council, who, in the Convention were alwyse oposit to King William's intrest—that some of them have been the country's old oppressors, and that tho ther be more Barrons named nor ever was knowen to be of the Council, yet ther are only two of them that voted for Mr. Wm. Hamilton his going to Court, and that all the rest were voters for Sir Jo. Dalrymple. Bot the great fear and allarme given is, that Queensberry and Tarbet are to be brought againe

into the Government; and some wil waiger that Tarbet shall ether be Chancelor, or have his own place. Bot, on the other hand, it is said that my Lord Melvine was alwyse knowen to be a good and sober man; that tho he may be against revenge, and for gaining some rather then losing them, yet nether he nor uthers with him can have any tentation to bring in Queenberry to the disgust of the nation, and that if he have kyndnes for Tarbet, it is excusable. Bot it will never be found hurtful to the countrey, that, for the nomination of the Council, as we are now composed, it is not possible for any man to name als many that will not be lyable to als many exceptions; that the 4 excepted against are of the ancient nobility, who clameth birthright, and who wil be less hurtfull when in then when out; that the Barrons named are all almost very acceptable men, and that to enquiry who were the Kings informers is very improper, since the preliminary tyeing him to take advice in such caices of his Parliament, &c. was rejected. Thus yow have the comon clatters; yet the thing works higher, and it's said that to-morrow ther may be a motion in the Convention for ane adrefs to the King about thir things, and that the Parliament may be delayed for a tyme, and new and more Commiffioners sent up to give the King a true account of things and persons; and it's said that D. Hamilton inclines to goe up; and if he be to be Commiffioner, it's very probable he may desire to be present at the drawing of his own instructions. I might tell yow many uther storyes how men dispose of all places, bot I hope we shall have good men under so good a King, and that my Ld. Melvine will still find it his intrest als well as it is his inclination to promote such. Claverhouse is said to be in Lochwaber. We have no late news from Ireland. It's lyk we may be shortly in a good posture, for we have now 7000 strangers, and 8000 new leavies within the kingdom. Some think the deprivation of so many conforme ministers of late hath been summare enough, and that England may offend at it, bot what could be done with many that pray openly against the Government? The Lord give us a happie settlement, and men to be of more quyet and contented spirits. This I thought good to transmitt to yow, thinking it might be at least divertifing.—Adieu.

Edr 24 May 1689.

24. SIR JAMES STEUART TO LORD MELVILL.—24 May 1689.

MY LORD,

I verieiy think your Lo^{ps} advancement is of God, and am no less assured it shall be for him, and therefore doe most heartiely congratulat it. I have nothing to say in publick maters. I wish all men were of more quiet and contented spirits, and cannot but hope that under so good a King and by so good a hand we shall have good men set over us, which will be our countries happiest restitution, as evel men have bein its ruine. Your Lo^p may remember that when you came home you advised me to write to a friend for removing of mistakes that I lye under, and nou my Lord I hope I have both found the friend, and the most compendious methode, for as I desire not to be better knoun then I think your Lo^p knowes me, so I doe freely confes, that never was any man better satiffied to be confuted of his errours than I am to find myself so happiely reproved by the change that God hath wrought, and that all the apologie I offer for myself is that my mistakes were only in the midfes, but I am sure my minde was still found in the ends, and this I say, my Lord, for no other end but to be fairely stated in his Majesties favour with his other good subjects. I pretend to no singular advantage, tho my sufferings and los of time might make a better deserving person a litle sollicitous, but since I have had the misfortune to fall under his Majesties displeasure, I would gladly have it removed, that both I may more cheerfully rejoyce with all good men, and be in case to prosequut my privat imployment without discouragement. Pardon this trouble from

My Lord,

Your Lo^p Most humble and most obedient servitour.

Edin. 24 Maii, 1689.

25. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE KING.—25 May 1689.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR MAJESTIE,

The flying packet, with your Majesties letters to the Estats and myself,

come not till after they had ajurned them selves to the 24 instant. In the same packet I received a warrant for passing a commission under your great seall for your Majesties Privy Counsell here, but haveing therewith received no directions from your Majestie, nor advice from your Secretary, and the Commission it self bearing no dispensation to your Privie Counsellors to meet and act befor it passed the great seall, and there being no seall, I was put to great difficulty what to do, knoweing the Estats wold ajurn, conforme to your Majesties letter, and to have no government untill your Majestie was acquainted with this might have been inconvenient to your service; therefor I called yeafterday morning (befor the meeting of the Estats) all the Counsellors was in toun, to advise with them what was to be done, and it was thought fitt to acquaint the meeting of the Estats there with, to have their advice, which according, they have given, as your Majestie will see by an extract of their opinion sent to the Lord Melvill. By your Majesties letter to me, I see you intend to put the great honor and trust on me to represent your royall person as your Commissioner to the Parliament, for which I return my most humble thanks; and hopes your Majestie will not mistake me that I now beg of you to allow me to waite on yow befor yow putt that trust and honor on me, for I forsee so many difficulties in itt that without waiting on your Majestie, and haveing your particulare instructions and directions, which cannot be had att distance, I am affrayed I shall not be able to answer your Majesties expectations in your service, and may run myself in great inconveniencys, and beside I beleive none ever represented your royal predeceffors in that capacity but by a commission under the great seall, which I do not know how that defect can be helped but by proroguing the Parlament from the 5 of Jun to such a convenient time as yow may have your great seall ready, and such ajurnments has been often made by proclamation by your royall predeceffors, and your affairs ar so disposed of here that I hope, by the care of your Counsell and the officers of your army, that a litle delay can have no ill consequence, but rather be an advantage, to make a better agreement amongst the Members of the Parliament; for I cannot be so unfaithfull to your Majestie but to tell yow that I forsee great jealousies and devissions falling in amongst them, which your Majestie can onely

prevent and compose by speaking with some of the Members, and granting a delay of the meeting of the Parliament, as the Estates in their letter has humbly desired. I have sent this by an expres, least a flying packet might be intercepted and your Majesties service disappointed, and expects your Majesties commands to

SIR,

Your Majesties most humble, most obedient, and
most faithfull Subject and Servant,

Holyroodhous, 25 May 1689.

HAMILTON.

26. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—25 May 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 25 May 1689.

By my last I told your Lo. of the difficultys that did occur to me as to the comission of the Counfill, sent yesterdai morning. I called so many of the Counsellors as was in toune, to aske their advice what was to be done, and they advyfed the acquainting of the Estates of the case, which accordingly was done, and their opinion is herewith sent, and a coppie of the Letter writt to his Majesty by the States at their parting. We hear Dundie is in Lochaber, making a randevous of all he can expect, which they say does not answer his expectations. The last we had from Generall-Major M'Kay, he was at Invernes; Colonell Ramsay is gone to him with 600 of the best men of these old regiments to joyne him to come this way; Sir John Lauder is come here, and his regiment lyes in Kelfo; Sir James Leslies regiment is gone to fforfar, Barclays regiment of dragoons to Couper in Angus, and Heastings regiment of foot at St. Johnstoune to wait M'Kays orders; Marques of Atholl went from this to England on Thursday, and the same day the Earle of Mar dyed at his house in Allowa very sudingly. The ships with the bombes came a fortnight agoe, which I wonder those concerned gave not account of; they have been plying the castle to litle purpose, since I have herewith sent yow a letter from Captaine Rook, received this day, which yow will communicate as is fitt. I have sent this by ane express, least the intercepting a flying packet might disapoynt his Majestys service; and I pray

your Lo. comply with the desires therein, as the best means to prevent all mistakes, and cary on his Majestys service, and I ame,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

Heaft back the bearer, and let me know what is fitt to allow him for his expenses.

27. LORD MELVILL TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—27 May 1689?

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR GRACE,

The lines you honoured me with by the expresse came safe to hand. It surpryses me to hear that the paquet with his Majesties letter cam not till after the meeting of the Estats was adjurned, I haveing taken all care that it might be with your Grace in due time. I know the Commission for the Counsell must passe the great seall when its ready; yet, in the mean tim, I thought fitt your Grace should have it that yow might use it or not as ther was occasion; and I had no farder direction from the King about it. In the beginning of every reinge the like difficulty occurs. Had I altered the styll of all former Commissions, I had not escaped censur. I can consider no person in the Commission who opposed the Kings service in every vote whill they stayerd and then deserted; and I am fur the persons most pointed at in the grivances ar left out of the Commission, and so I do not see why it should giv any offenc. It was in complyanc with the addres from the stats that the King did resolv to turn them in a Parliament, upon the fyft of the nixt month. I beleiv such of the Commissioners as spoke to the King in privat will not refuse that the present exigenc was the reason why the stats did desir to be turned into a Parliament with the first convenienc. The satisfying the stats prevailed with the King, who wold otherwys willingly had your Grace heir to have adjusted your own instructions, and he still resolves to leav it to your Grace and Parliament whither to proceed or delay the diett; and if yow think fitt to delay, ther shall be no body better satisfied to waitt upon your Grace heir then myself, and to assur yow I am very ambitious

to be in fuch good tearmes with your Grace as may advanc the weill of the King and kingdom, as becoms

Your Graces

28. SIR PATRICK HUME OF POLWART TO LORD MELVILL.—27 May 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 27 Maij 1689.

I was never in greater fash and confufion than now, and have nothing to eafe my mind but my firm refolution never to concur in any thing but what I am fatiffied in my judgement tends to the advantage of the King and countrey. The joining fome perfons in the Commiffion of Counfell, who wer greivous in the late ftate, difquiets the minds of moft honeft men here; befides great apprehenfions, that others ar to be brought in upon other offices. Much of this fort is attributed to your Lo. influence, which I will not believ till you bid mee.

You know I am a plaine man, and muft deal freely. I have ever had a jealoufie of two Dukes, if they get into great places, that they will be infupportable, and have al depend on them who ought to depend on the King and the Government. Moreover, I am for neighbourly ways, Live and let live; deal fmall and ferve all. The wifeft King that ever was fays, Better have the one hand full with peace and quiet, than both hands ful with ftrife and debate. 'Tis faid your Lo. is fole fecretary; I affert you ar principall fecretary; this no unbyaffed perfon will repine at; the other has been formerly reckoned a grievance, and is like to be fo ftill whoever the man be. 'Tis faid your Lo. will, as Lauderdale did, by your fingle moien and advice fill all places. I affert you will take a more found methode, and that with refpect to two litle proverbs now faid. I know, and you, that I can have litle expectation any fave you will recommend me to a benefite, fo I feem to fpeak againft myfelfe; but be it fo, I am equal to my felf, thus I alwife thought, thus I fpoke, and fo now. I have from a good woman late intimations of your care of me, wherby it may be wel with me; but believ mee, if it be not well with you, it cannot be well with me, for you know I am your unalterable friend; let me never be accounted your enemy becaufe I tell you the truth. If your Lo^p fet

your felfe to promote thofe who were in the late Government, who ought to content themfelves of a fair offcome and to be at eafe, it may run a hazard of doing them hurt, if not your felfe, in whom I and many honeft men ar intimately concerned. Now, if this undisguifed freedom commend me to you, as S^r Ro^t Murray's in another caife did him to the late Lawderdale, I have nothing to fay, but can eafily content me in what honeft principle moves me to this, and in the fatisfaction I have in giving this prooffe, whither favory or not, you muft determine, that I am and fhall be,

MY LORD,

Your L. faithfull and true friend to do you fervice,

PAT. HUME.

29 EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—28 May 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenbrugh, May 28, 1689.

I had the honour of yours laft night, and efteames it a favourable caft of providence, that my addrefse to your Lo. of the 23d instant, did in the order of tyme not only prevent the recept of your Lo^s, but even the date of it, and that my miftake of your Lo^s purpofes was over, before your late expreffions of kindnes for me and my familie had reached me. As I did not receive that impreffion of your Lo. from what did arife out of my own breaft, but was impofed upon by the fuggestions of fuch as I had underftood frinds to your Lo. als well as to the publick interrest; fo now that I ame upon folid grounds undeceaved, I trust I fhall not, upon any representation whatsoever, miftake your Lo^s proceedings afterwards; and by all the tyes of generofitie, judges my felfe bound to make it my buffienes to vindicat yow to others, who by my exemple were mifled, and conceaved amiffe of your Lo. It is the defire of my foul, that in all my publick a&tings, I may carrie fo as I give neither offence to God nor my King. If thorrow grace I be helped to fuch a behaviour, I fhall judge it my croun and my joy. If I know my own heart, which indeed is very deceitfull and desperatlie wicked, I efteam my felfe equalie bound to a&t for his fervice to the uttermoft of my power, for meer confcience fake, as if he loaded me with the moft fignall marks of his favour. For the ftanding of my familie, I relye on the mercy and goodness of God. If it

be his pleafure that I be the laft that fhall represent it, I patiently ftoop to it; if otherways, I fhall adore that God that hitherto hath helped me, and compafed me about with fongs of deliverance. The fame omnipotent being who hath faid, when the poor and needie feek water and there is none, and their tongue faileth for thirft, he will not forfake them; notwithstanding of my prefent low condition, God can build me a houfe if he think fitt. Though it be faid that paper does not blufh, yet I find a contradi&tion of that maxime in my prefent application to your Lo. and ame realie in a ftrait whither to expung this laft fentence or not. On the one hand, as I could never have had the confidence to be the firft mover in fuch a matter, fo on the other, it might have been underftood a contemning of your Lo^s frindfhip, if I had burried in filence that infinuation in your letter of kindnes to me, and regard for my familie. Your Lo^s generous way with me, hes ftricklie bound me by all the tyes of dutie and gratitude, to carrie fo to your Lordfhip, in all the thread of my lyfe, that there fhall ftill fomething appear that may evince that in finceritie als well as profeffion.—I am,

MY LORD,
Your Lo^s moft faithfull and humble Servant,
CRAFURD.

30. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—30 May 1689.

MY LORD,

The Lords of his Majeftys Privy Counfill being informed this day that ther is only ane hundred and fifty barrels of powder in his Majeftys magazines here, therefore they defire your Lo. to acquaint his Majefty therwith, that he may give order for fending fuch a quantetie of powder to this kingdome, as may be neceffarie for his prefent fervice; and that his Majefty may be pleafed to order more armes, efpecially firelocks and bandeliers, to be fent for the ufe of the forces here, which by warrand from, and in name of, the Lords of his Majefties Privy Counfill, is fignified to yow by your Lo. humble fervant,

Ed^r 30 May, 1689.

HAMILTON.

31. SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE TO LORD MELVILL.—[May 1689.]

MY LORD,

[*Knareborough, May 1689.*]

My bigotrie for the royall familie and monarchie is, and has been, very troublsom to mee; but though I hav been tuyce layd asyde from being Kings Advocat, I will still continow firmly in both, and regrat deeply to see our just, noble, and antient government pulld to peeces, and sunk down to a condition wherin it will be neither able to defend it self or us. I was spok to to stay for the Parliament, and shew my love to my countrey in opposing the articals and Officers of State sitting in Parliament, else I wold be lookt on as a flattering courtiour; bot I told I wold abhor both; wherupon, and upon hearing surmises of what was designd against us, I left the place, but openly, and am here at Knesbrough Wells in Yorkshire, and has intimated this to our statemen. I never did any thing that deservs absconding. I punisht crimes, but committed non; and yet I will not return till things be settled, for others may want justice, though I want not innocencie. But if it be seen that the King cannot protect innocencie, wee ar all unfortunat, and yet I will not be troublesom to him; all I seek being a passe for my health, and a delay till matters settle. Tarbats information and case will convince the world that wee suffer on the Kings account and yours; for they begun to be kynd to us till they fear'd wee wer to be brought in, which I am not so insolent as to expect, nor so wicked as to resent. If my passe be procurd, fend it to the Post master of Borrowbridge; and after you hav excusd this, and my former, burne, and if yow want leasur or inclination, caus your servant Mr. Nairn writ ane answer

Som tak great pains to mak Scotland and this reigne very odious and terrible; and I am sure it is their interest to mak both easie; you cannot beleev what is really true, and the King will find all true that I fortold him; and if yow think fit, yow may shew his Majestie this.

32. LORD MELVILL TO THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.—May 1689?

MY LORD,

Whatever mistakes your Lo. hath been under as to me, yet they never made me entertain any thoughts of your Lo. but were consistent with that true honour and respect I ever had for your selfe and familie, and therefore I hope your Lo. will believe me when I assure you that I have no repentment of any mistake you have been under as to me, who am the same that I ever was. I am ordered by the King to acquaint your Lo. that his Majestie hath thought good to doe your Lo. the honour of appointing you President in the ensuing Parliament, from the confidence he hath of your Lo. zeal and concern for the true interest of the nation and his service. Time will only allow me to add that your Lo. shall ever find me ready to embrace any occasion that may testify how much I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lo. most faithfull humble Servant,

MELVILL.

33. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—June 1, 1689.

Holyroodhous, 1 June 1689.

This morning I received the inclosed from General M^cKay, and did communicate it to the Lords of the Privie Counsell, who advised the sending of itt by a flying packet to your Lordship to be communicate to his Majestie, and likewise resolved on securing in prison the Lords Tarbat and Lovat; for on what the General Major has write, they thought they could do no les. Wee all conclude His Majestie has ajurned the Parliament, having had no directions about itt, and the Members certingly beleiving his Majestie wold grant the desire of their letter. I beleive very few will be here the 5 of June. This morning a serjeant, a corporall, and 3 soldiers made their escape out of the Castle; they inform that garison is in good condition still, and that the bombs had done little hurt there, but spoiled the roome where the Registers lay, and prejudged them. All our new troops are ordered to march into Perthshire to be

nearer the orders and directions of the Major Generall Mackay and Laneir, the last being now at Perth.—I am, your Lordship's most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

34. SIR PATRICK HUME OF POLWART TO LORD MELVILL.—1 June 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 1 June 1689.

I have got 2 letters from my wife, one of 25, the other of 28 Maij, shewing a great deal of passion and perturbation of mind, and chargeing mee with ingratitude and falseness in friendship to your Lo. and other friends. If these characters be due to mee, I am a person wholly unworthy of your Lo. friendship, or any honest man's; if you, upon tryall or hearing me, find me such as shee expresses, then I pray discharge my friendship, continue my forfeiture, and ruine my family; if you will continue your friendship to mee, try fully if I deserve it—but if you will conclude hardly of me without hearing me, all I can say is this, I have never been false, never ingrate—I have been and am a loyall friend to the King, my countrey, to your Lo. and others with you there—I have not changed my side, am in no new pack, will satisfy you of all I have done or said, human infirmities excepted. I have not been acting against you, but for you; I have kept a strong pack of honest men together, who, if you please, will joine so strongly to you, as the King and countrey's interest, with yours in it, may stand up with strength, and easily bridle all ill designers.

To fancie that I sett up with D. H. in opposition to you is a chimera, the greatest mistake that can be; on the contrary, I have broken any pack he had designed here. As for the two who are there I can say nothing; I saw them not at parting, never heard from any of them since by word or writ—are the marks of a fast friendship with them? Well, if I have not friendship from your side of the house, I expect it no where; if I be debarred from friendship on all sides, it shall be because my path of honesty is too narrow, too strict and scrupulous, and I shall fall in the proverb, long leet long poor. The bearer can inform your Lo. what I think will make good all I have written; I refer to him—I cannot pretend

to adde to his credit, because I am brought to that pass that I know not what credit I have mysele with you ; but if what he has proposed to mee, and will propose from mee to your Lo. and S., which is the result of much paines of honest men here as well as mine, then I hope God will bring a pleasant order out of our confusions, and clear my honest indeavouris from all imputation. So I take leiv of your Lo. and, come what will, shall ever be,

MY LORD,

Your Lo. faithfull and true friend, and humble Servant,

PAT. HUME.

35. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO LORD MELVILL.—1 Jun. 1689?

MY LORD,

Tho yow be litle concerned in whats doeing in your owne concerne, yett at least, by another hand, it had been weell done to have informed those who are. We doe not feare further then the unlucky fate of our nation gives ground, but for whom is all this.

Your Coofine wonders not that he is ill stated at Paris, nor much why he is so at Whithall, for he was never more so then when he deserved best ; but he sayes that calumniators will be disappointed if calumny be not ; for he sweares they will put no place by him that he expected, tho all they say should be beleaved ; and he is very confident, that if present there, assertions wold vanish, or perhaps dared not be asserted. He did wish, and would have indeavoured that all the King's enimies should have submitted to him, and thatt all the worthy Ecclesiasticks in the nation might have owned him and there duty, that so he might not be king of a party, nor want a great part of the hearts and hands of Scotland. How others impeded him in this he sayes your Lop. knowes, and perhaps he thinks himself yett more usefull to the King and yow in that way then his enimies are or will be ; and if he be useles, he sayes he is as weell pleased in the good event as they are in there bad intentiones, tho sucefull. However, he cannot gueffe ether at matter or persones that is nether of accusation nor accusers ; but if the King beleeve them

(in that) good, or him ill, the worst he wishes him not to find the falsehood with prejudice in consequence of the mistake.

He bids me tell your Lop. that he thinks yow cannot tell wherein he did refuse your advice, nor perhaps wherein yow allowed of his, but wishes with all his heart that your success may be answerable to what you proposed, and then tho he mist of being a Counciller to yow, yett not in the satisfaction.

In short, he asserts, were he on the place, his enemies dared not ly, and there injustice to him will not permitt them to tell truth; and, in remote absence, he hath built a tabernacle of

Nil conscire sibi.

My Lord, the great taxes the free quarter corn and straw unpaid for at 2 ston of straw and a peck of oats weekly on every 100 lb beneath Spey, (and they say Tay,) a boll of meall just now imposed by a Lewtenant Coll. on every 100 lb rent, and in some places 2 pair plaids, a pann and a pott, corn and straw to foot officers, coall and candle stented on the rent wherever sojourns ly, doe really extend *per annum* to a full yeares rent and a half, and this not without, but contrary to statutes, law and claim of right, is drawing all those shires to petition the King. Nyne of them are heer on it by Commissioners; 4 tymes as many forces as needs, and most also useles cry for help for *patientia læsa fit furor*. I have heard it boldly assertit, (but I will not avouch it,) that some of those regiments who impose and exact these consist sometymes of the moderat number of 6 or ten. Coll. Hill is in a sad condition were it not for Lochiell and Glengaries civilities to him. His letter to me carries litle of his indigence; but as matters are ordered, by the noise made heer, of disbanding those in his garison before others be sent to him, and not giving him officers according to his mind, and proper for that service, may bring him on an irrecoverable pinch. The Highlanders were never higher in hopes; and if Hill had not been there, all shires adjacent to the hills had not been in ease this winter. E. Seafort's imprisonment is a litle hard to his sickly case, but exceeding obstructive to the submission of the other Highlanders. Hill wants meat, and that's a fault, and so is this long tedious medly, but I think yow know from what intention the trouble is given.

I beleeeve Coll. Hill hath writt to your Lop. but yee may find in one letter whats not in another. The Comiffion of the Kirk is gone madd, as I think ; and I declare I wifh they would doe right on many accounts, for I am no bigot *pro* or *con*.

36. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO LORD MELVILL.—1 Jun. 1689?

MY LORD,

Tho no wife man comes to Councell uncalled, yett I could venture over that, fince I have no pretence to the chara ter but my late experiment on the advice I gave to Maj. Gen. Macky, and the contributing of my weak indeavours alfo for keeping of the Highlanders in peace, and my thanks for it might ju tly forbid me to medle more, or indeed to fpeak of this fubje t, nor would I if it were not to your Lo. who I know will rather excufe me if I be miftaken then miscon tru t me when I am in the right ; and if I were not fo much concern'd for the good of his Maje ties fervice, on which (I am convinced) depends not only the happines of Scotland, if it be poffible that good happ can confift with there humors, but the true fecurity of our reformed religion under God. And therefore my Lo. on what I heard of the comand given to Ma. Gen. Macky, to invade all the Highlanders, not only who were in rebellion, and to deftroy them, but all others who would not joine again t them, not to fay any of the legality of puting a tion in warr on the other Highlanders more then on us Lowlanders, or of makeing it a crime and a caufe of military execution again t the people becaufe they ly near to ill men, or becaufe they will not rife and a t as foulders, (heritors only being lyable by ftatut to come to the Kings ho t on there owne expence, and that but when the K. or his Leivtenant is in the feeld, and for a certaine number of dayes, which was greeved at, fince wee payed f anding forces,) I fhall leave that, tho' yow know it is cryed out again t as barbarous in the late government to order military execution again t countrymen, not for not rifeing to affift again t the enemy, but for not refufing to aid and fhelter enimies—no, nor not for that nether, but for not difowning to be enterd

in combination with them to affassinat the governours. Yett your Lo. knowes this was judged the worst a&t of the late governours—but compare it with ordoring military execution against subjects who will not be souldiers on there owne expence. But, my Lo. I writt not this on the account of law, nor for my interest in any of the people, for I have oft advised my relationes not only to live in peace, (which they have exactly observed, evne to the E. of Seaforths vassals and tennants, albeit there lord and master be a Papist and with K. James in persone, and have comanded the few that I have to obey when called to rise with the Maj. Gen. if he judge them worth calling, but my commands would not make them rise at Bellingown's call, no, tho I were in the place.) But I am in a manner for&t to writt, because I see ane evill in it to the Kings service. My. Lo., these in rebellion are but a little part of the Highlands, for the D. Gordon, Ma. of Athole, E. of Argyl, E. Mar, E. of Seafort, E. of Bredalbin, Lo. Lovit, and Lo. Rae, the L^d of Grant, Macintosh, Macleod, Weem, are no wayes joined in it, and some of these alone are of more interest then all who are engaged. These ingadged are Lochiell, Glengary, Macdugall, Appin, Glenco, and Macalisters, who are ether tennants or vassals to the E. of Argyle, and with these Maclean and Kerpach. Now all these may, as I conjecture, make up twixt 3 and 4000 men, if they gather all, but without inconvenience to them they will bring to the fields 2500. This is the state of the Higlanders, ingadged and not ingadged. It appears that evne the few ingadged can not be easily nor speedily reduced, for it's not easy to force them to fight, the bounds are so unaccessible, and on the other hand it's not easy to prevent danger from them from night onfalles, and because of many hazardous defilees which ane army who persues them most make; but the very chafeing of them is enough to wrong ane army by fatigue and bad accomodation in these mountainous deserts; and when they are chased it's to litle purpose, for they can vanish in two or three houres tyme, and few know whither, and in as many dayes they can be together againe, and at a great distance from the persuer, who can not possibly conjecture where they are, till he have new intelligence, and then a new march and a new fatigue, and to as litle purpose as the former. This the Estates of Scotland found by

experience from Montrose, besides his defeating them oft in fight. And as for the burning there houses and destroying their goods, (which was then also used against them,) they will little value that, for wherever there are goods near to any hills, these will certainly and soone repay them, it being unpracticable to defend many places from there downfalls, and they can still repair there houses in a few dayes as weell as they were, and they never value there cornes, but they will make the adjacent low countries repay there losse, and furnish them two bushels for one they losse; and to all this add that it most be expected that they will use others as they will be used, and chiefly those who are ether faithfull or obedient to the King. Now, my Lo. if by using military execution against these who are not joined with them because they will not fight against them, what if these induce others to joine with them, especially any of these formentioned considerable clanns or lords or there people, who by that means may break of from all obedience, evne tho there masters would never so gladly hinder them, as may appear from my Lo. Argyll and Lo. Neil Campbel's tenants and vassals, who make at present at least the half of the party ingadged in the rebellion—maugre all there lords will. Yett, my Lo. if they will not submitt by treaty, (which will be the speediest, safest and least expensive way,) then force most be used against them, but not by forcing and provocking others to joine them. But, since your sonnes and I did formerly writt a long paper to yow proposing the safest method for reduceing them by force, I shall not trouble yow with repeating it, this beeing already too long; but Ma. Gen. Macky, who I beleieve judicious and most faithfull to his Majesty, is not more sollicitous to have these people submitt to the King then I am, for all his injury done me in blaming me, who, by intreaty, kept the greatest clann in peace, because he imagind I could have influenced my Lo. Argyle's tenants and vassals, albeit I doe not so much as know there faces, and which never Governour in Scotland could yett influence, but by satiffying there humors and barbarous interests. My Lo. if the Parliament take a more violent course, I wish it better success then I expect; but the diverting of the Kings armes, tho in a small part, at this tyme, the disreput of his haveing a warr against Brittaines, the expence so farr above the value of the enemy, makes me zealously wish that the fittest methods were taken to bring them

to a speedy subjection. And this giving yow the trouble of so tedious a letter, the cause I hope will excuse

Your most faithfull Servant and affectionat Coofine,

TARBAT.

37. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—June 4, 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 4 June 1689.

This morning I received your Lo. by the exprefs I sent, with his Majestys Comiffione and instructions to me to appear as his Comiffioner to-morrow. I shall not trouble your Lo. in this to say any thing of the difficultys putt on me by it to act in so high a statione on so short advertisement, without equippage, money, or any thing els fuitable to the character like former Comiffioners. Time will show your Lo. so much precipitatione was not the best way to serve the King; and albiet the Estats desired to be turned into a Parliament, yet they never limited the time, or expected a day should have been prefixed till they had been advyfed with it, which, and other measures had been delayed, would have prevented great difficultys I forsee arising in the meeting of the Parliament. I perceive you think I was mistaken as to the stile of the Comiffione of the Counfill, and as to some of the Counsellors named. But yow will find I am not, that ther is some had better been left out ffor the reasons I told yow being true; and tho this Comiffione of the Counfill be conforme to the late Comiffions granted, yet it is not conforme to the old stile, before the Duke of Lauderdale begane his streatches on our law. The great seall is not yet come, so I shall be in the same difficulty with the Comiffione to be Comiffioner as I was with the Comiffione to the Counfill, but most take the same way to have it helped by the Counfill and Estates. I shall not trouble your Lo. with any further at present, having bot litle time to consider what I am to doe to-morrow who am, your Lo. most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

I hade almost forgott to tell your Lo. that I had this day a letter from my sone-in-law, the Lord Murray, telling me he hade gott all his fathers

vassals and men in Atholl, to ingadge not to joyne with Dundie, and that ther was non of them with him, albiet ther hade been great pains taken on them; and if he hade not gone there, when his father went away, they hade all joyned Dundie, who and M'Kay were lying within three miles of other, on the head of Straspey; and we hope by this Ramsay hes joyned him, so we expect every hour to hear of a^ctione. I have sent what I received this day from Captain Rook.

38. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—June 4, 1689.

MY LORD,

I had your Lo^s of the 31 of May, about 11 in the clock this forenoon. Your overlooking of my former weaknes, in misconstrueing of your Lo^s designs as to the choise of our manadgers, is equalie generous and christian, and loads me with double tyes to carrie so, as your Lo. may have no reason to conclude that you have thrown away your forgivenes and favours, upon one who is no way fencible of either. I ame surprized at the honour done me by the King, in appointing me to preceed in this enfueing Parliament, and ame convinced, that as I labour under much unfittnes for such a manadgement, so I have no other qualification to recommend me to it, but the zeal I have for his service, which I trust shall be still such as is due to a King, framed in all respects to our hearts wish, and alreadie acknowledged by every good man, to be a blessing to all the Protestants the world over; so that if we be not a happie people at this juncture, I dispaire of ever seeing that joyfull tyme. I ame in much respect, and by manifold obligations, MY LORD,

Your Lo^s most faithfull humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edenbrugh, June 4th, 89.

39. JOHN HAY OF PARK TO LORD MELVILL.—June 4, 1689.

MY LORD,

June the 4th, 89.

I dowbt not bot befor this tym, your L. hes heard that the Vicount of

Tarbet hes bein in custodie, bot yesterday was allowed his own howse. Ther is a violent spett both against your L. and him self, seeking men that haw nether don nor suffered, being the men that sett most wpon appearance, in prospect of preferment, bot if the Kings Majesty trust such persons as haw bein bound by no bonds, it will be sein what the events will be, our trowbles increasing, and our enimies discowering themselves, and power in militarie affairs put in the hands of noe honor nor faithfulness for the most part, and it will be fownd want nothing bot opportunitie to appear. Bot of this no mor till the next. My Lord, I know I haw been recommended to your L. by a frend, bot thoe ther were nothing of that, my sufferings now thes eight and twentie years past knowen to yow, will easlie prompt your Lo., a man of pietie, honor and parts, to tak car of me, and to put me in som condition to repair the breaches of an old familie, rwind by publiqw oppressions. I shall say noe mor, bot thrwt my selfe vpon your L. car and frendship, and swbscriv my selfe,

MY LORD,

Your L. most humble Servant,

J. HAY OF PARK.

40. SIR PATRICK HUME OF POLWART TO LORD MELVILL.—June 6, 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 6 June 1689.

I got a letter o' th' 1st June from Sir W^m Lockart, written at your Lo. desire. He intimates two things yo' Lo. do's admire; one, that I should be named to be of their side who misrepresent you, and repine at the King's favor to you; the other, that I should have so litle regarded my selfe as to have appeared in a matter cros to the interest of so good a King: both these you may justly admire, if the suppositions be true. To the first, I am of no side in so far as it misrepresents, nor, at any rate, save in so far as I find them of mine, that is, candidly and honestly following and promoteing these avowable interests that I have been serving the most part of my past days, and wil serve in what is to come of them; and for repineing at favours you meet with, I can well affirme I do it no more than if they had been bestowed upon my selfe: as for other mens

nameing me this or that ill, it may be their fault, is only my miſfortune : judge, then, what ſide I am of, or if you are not of the ſame, I hope it is ſo. To the ſecond, I avow, and wil make it out, in diſpite of malice, that I have never appeared in any matter croſs to the intereſt of our good King, and I hope never to do it; and that as much out of gratitude to him, and reſpect to his proſperity, as out of any regard to my owne intereſt or honor, I lie not if I ſay more: judge, then, my Lord, who is miſrepreſented. If I need not either that ſome charitable perſon ſhould vindicate me, or that I ſhould come and do it my ſelfe; but I am bound here; fetters would be as eaſie to mee in this caſe. It is I hope your advantage, ſtill to be what I knew you to be. I think I am the ſame you thought mee; your deſignes for my good wer of your ſelfe; I never preſſed your L. hard on ſuch points. My wife did intimate your reſpects that way, of which I have ſenſe enough, and am not ingrat, as by hir miſtake ſhee calſ me; but if from my part in the laſt acts of the meeting you find juſt cauſe to alter, I am not ſo partiall as not to ſay you have reaſon. If our Commiſſioners have taken care to ſave ſtokes for themſelves, I repine not; yet I know that this four and twenty years I have ſpent my life and eſtate, and went very near loſeing both, perhaps may yet loſe them in ſerving the good publike intereſt, while ſome of them were at more eaſe, in more ſecurity. Yea, I am not vaine in ſaying I am as capable, in ſome reſpects, yet to ſerve it as ſome of them; and if, by whatever means it come, theſe reap the reward, then I may ſay with Chriſts kirk in the green, freſh men came in and hail'd the duils, while fighters were forfoughten; but I am glad you ar all in good frienſhip; the mor new friends you get, you need the old the les; I wiſh they may be as true as they. I reſolve to ſatiſſy my ſelfe in acting the pairt of a good man as I am able, and will ſtudy, if God provide me food and rayment, therwith to be content; and no man ſhall tax me of diſhoneſty, no friend of falſhood, no benefa&tor of ingratitude, *dum ſpiritus hos regit artus*; and I aſſure you, my Lord, I am very heartily,

Your Lo. humble ſervant and true riend,

PAT. HUME.

41. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—June 6, 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 6th June 1689.

The great feall came that morning the Eftats mett, but could not be gote putt to my Comiffione in time. But, however, I produced the Comiffione without it, and told the Eftats it would be done that day, fo they were pleafed to proceed, and paffed the Aët turning themfelves in a Parliament, to which I gave the royall affent, and the coppie of the Aëtis herwith fent that your Lo. may fhew it his Majefty, and then I adjurned the Parliament to the 17 instant, conforme to my inftu&ions. Your Lo. intimatione from his Majefty to goe to the publick rooms fhould have been obeyed, if they had been furnifhed, or time and allowance given to doe it as former Comiffioners hade. If his Majefty thinks not fitt to beftow that on me that I may appear to represent his royall perfone as others did his predeceffors, I moft doe it as I can. I have herewith fent a warrand to be figned by his Majefty, for my allowance of 50 lib. a-day, without which I cannot appear to ferve his Majefty as Comiffioner, and for other things yow mentione. I fhall not give further trouble untill a more convenient time who aame, your Lo. moft humble fervant,

HAMILTON.

42. THE LADY AUCHINBRECK TO LORD MELVILL.—6 June 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr the 6 of Jun (1689.)

I did atemt feeing your Lo. or you left Scotland, but had the miffortune to mis you, which I moch regraited, and the mor that I am afraid that now when you are crowded with bofenes, which I am mightyly gled ther is fuch occation for, that this may be the mor unfefonabil; but my husbands condition being what it is, I can not but fay fomething of it to your Lo. being perfwaded that I could not represent it to any that will les miftake me in the cais. His circumftances your Lo. knows, who thes years pafth hath had his oun fher of the ruens which that poor fhyr fufained, wher we had any intrest in; and I may fay he hath been very far from

being any mener of way fretful therat, but rether heth caryed the littel difficultys he heth hed with moch chirfulnes, both of us haveing rether refon to blis God for his good hand of provedence al alongs, then to complen, which is not the difyen of this to your Lo. nor I hope will never be herd from us, who hath fo many obligations to count for to the God of his peopls mercys, yet now that we are in our naitif countre, and douth fiel difficultys to get urefiled throw; what with the vastation of that contrefyd, that oftener then one heth been ruened with deveryty of calamitys thes years past, that for the most part ther wher we might expect any good from is rendered uncapabel of helping us to live by the presant unhapie inferection; likways that there hath been no small disadvantage which heth been unfut among us, that, to tell the truth, it is becom a task to get euen hous kept, for nothing can be hed ther, and every body heer ar fo avers from advancing any thing to one another, that it is not to be had on the best security—so that this, with some foran dept abroad that could not well be evited the contracting of, heth made me thus fare thoughtfull as nesefitats me to say thus much of it to your Lo. tho cros to my inclination to spek of to any in the worlde; but the confidanc I have in your Lo. maks me hop your Lo. will be plesed to spek to the King for us whos former kindnes heth been most sefonabel, for which we have a most gretfull fenc of, and will so long as we breth—and doth think it no smal hapenes that we have him to adres to who heth been such a blissing to our nations, and that it is so is not only a gret incoredgement to us, but to many who formerly heth been groning under our bordens. But when I spek of this, your Lo. may think my husband geting a ples in Earl Argylls redgment might do us good, and so it might, if it wer not in that contre,—but so it is, tho ther was a presept draun to advanc them, yet such is the distres of that shyr that it was not; so, as they are not yet the beter, I know not what will be, and its no small mater to get such kept together, and tho it could be mor punctually payed, your Lo. knous if not beter than any, what the reasing of a new redgment is of unevitabil charge, that most be, espesily wher they are, and therefore if your Lo. will be pleded to indevor our being mynded, that so, ether be way of pention, les or mor, out of the boshepriks, or what evir way your Lo. would els propos that might be easiest to ther Majesties, it might be a mien of preserving a

very antiant littel famely ; and unles something of this kind be condiscended to, any other vifabel appirance seems to be as low as can bee. The intrest it heth in your Lo. maks me with greter confidence pled for your asistanc to what I hop would never be disonerabil to your Lo. who I know, without any maner of complement, was ever a lover to do good, and it would not, I hop, be the wors with your Lo. to be infremental in the resque of a distresed family again, by whom it would never be forgotten, and I hop it would not want its reward. I beg your Lo. may excus this to tedious diversion from one who hath been not a littell gled of your Lo. acces to do for your frinds. Be the evant of this what it will, non shall with your Lo. mor happines every maner of way ; tho I have used this moch freedom, whatever way your Lo. will be pleased to think of shall be very acceptabel, only I most say ther is non I promes my self mor assistanc from, so far as it coms in your Lo. way, which is absoletly trosted to your ain beter manedgment then any thing from me can signife. Beging, as your Lo. hath lefor, to heir from you ; and that your Lo. may ever belive my being, with the litel concern I am capabel,

MY LO.

Your Lo. very affectionat, and very humbel Serv^t,
HENERETA CAMPBELL.

That which also incoradged me to signife this concern to your Lo. is, that his Majesty was often pleased to say he would mynd us. Mr. Alexander Campbel tells me he hath writen to your Lo. who hath indeed been a sufferer, and hath caryed very well al along. If ther be any aces to him, it will be a very gret act of charity. But all this needs apoledg, which I beg your Lo. may forgive.

43. SIR PATRICK HUME TO LORD MELVILL.—June 7, 1689.

Edinbourg, 7th Jun 89.

In the great meeting of the estates of Scotland, wherof I had the honour to be a member, tho' I have all along acted nothing but what I conceived necessary for the interest of our King and country, and was going on in

it both honestly and innocently, not jealousing that any creature would be so unjust as to put false glosses upon my motions in that house, or ill constructions upon what I acted candidly; yet I find that some one or other has been busy to misrepresent me so as to endeavour to put the King in a bad opinion of me, which I hope is a thing not easy to do; yet this obliges me to give some account of myself, and what hand I have had in business, the more particularly that false stories may not wrong me, appealing to the judgement of the King himself, or that of any honest statesman, if I be blameworthy or not.

1. From the first day of the meeting of the States I was never one diet absent from it, nor yet from the Committee, called the Committee for settling public affairs, wherof I was a member.

2. There was no act of moment passed wherin I did not appear as my duty called for and my reason led me; so as I may say never a pleading passed of those who opposed themselves to our new Sovereign's undertaking, but I answered and debated against it as I was able.

3. I was as earnest as any, to forward our main affairs, and to get over delays and losing time, which some studied.

4. But more particularly I had a main hand—yea, more than any other—in wording and carrying on the litle A& asserting the authority of the Estates, tho' I was not then a voter, my election not being yet discussed.

5. I had also the main hand in wording the A&, called the great vote, declaring the vacancy of the throne.

6. I had likewise a main hand, and was at a great pains in drawing those articles called the Claim of Right, and those called the Greivances; the justice of which I am able to maintaine to the whole world.

7. After all this was over, I made the following proposal, not to be added either to the claim of right or to the greivances, they were concluded, that for filling the public offices in the Government, upon which a just and regular administration doth so much depend, the Estates would offer to his Majesty a list of persons, two or three for each office, whom they judge most capable and fitt; in respect that his Majesty of necessity must chuse by information either from single men, or a few men, or from the Estates; and the last way is by far the surest, safest, both for the King and the people.

8. Upon the spreading of reports here, that the King was ill satisfied with the proceedour of the Estates, which was like to have a bad effect in reference to some about the King, I had hand in drawing the letter from the Committee to his Majesty, wherein they beseech him, that in case there have been or shall be any insinuation, representing to his Majesty the proceedour of the meeting unfavourably, notwithstanding their sincere endeavours for his Majestys true interest and the countrys, his Majesty would be pleased to consider it with that wisdom and moderation, which had shined in his other actions, and is hoped will make his people happy under his government. Then they express a just confidence, that in his Majestys appointing persons to manage under him the affairs of this kingdom, he will not be prevailed upon to employ such as have, in the former evil Government, been grievous to the nation, or have shewen dissatisfaction to this happy change, or have been retarders and obstructers of the good design of the meeting of the Estates, whatever fair pretences they may make; they further express a confidence, that his Majesty will, by serving himself of persons of true integrity and worth, beloved of their country, and of approved faithfulness, provide for the security of his service, and the comfort, ease and safety of his people.

9. I was accessory to the presenting this letter to the great meeting for their approbation; they did approve it, and declared it to be the opinion and sense of the Estates of the kingdom; at that time they did commissionat the Duke of Hamilton, the Lord Rofs, Mr. William Hamilton, advocate, and myself, to repair to Court, to give his Majesty an account of all their proceedings, and to acquaint him with things necessary for him to know, before the meeting of the Parliament, and did write to his Majesty, desiring an adjournment of the Parliaments diet of meeting, and his allowance for their Commissioners to come up.

10. When Instructions were spoke of to these Commissioners, I, for my part, presented four, which many thought very necessary, as follows:—1. To represent to his Majesty the great inconvenience which may follow upon the employing persons in the Government, who, in the former evil Government, have been grievous to the nation, or who have shewed themselves disaffected to the present happy change, or have been obstructers or retarders of the good designs of the Estates in this meeting.

2. *Item*, The great inconvenience which may follow upon putting employments, Civil and Military, in the hands of one and the same person, or of putting more than one of either sort in the hands of one person. 3. *Item*, To represent how dangerous a thing to pass by the persons who have been accessory to the evils which the nation hath suffered, without taking notice of them in a way of moderate justice without severity, so as to prevent the like for the future. 4. *Item*, To represent what advantage it may be to his Majestys service, and satisfaction to the lieges, that the Civil offices which are of greatest profit and emolument be divided among more persons, according as the service in the employment and the profits will admit. The premises I own and avow: How they have been altered, added to, or misrepresented, I know not; I acted with a good intention, and as is said, I submit all to the censure of good men and yow, for I think you one, and that as much as any thing obliges me to continue,

Your affectionate humble Servant.

44. LORD MELVILL TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—8 Jun. 1689?

I could not return your Grace any particular answer to your former befor this, and all I can now do is to acquaint yow that the King hath ordered what arms and ammunition could be well spared to be shipped. I am not yet certain of the number and quantity. The Duke of Schomberg said 2000 arms and 300 barrells of powder. I have got a warrant for Mr. Dunlop and his correspondents for transporting 10,000 arms and some ammunition. As for the prisoners sent by Gen^l Major Mackay, his Majesties pleasure is, that they be remitted to a Councell of Warr so soon as the Gen. Major comes south, and that all care be taken to make a clearer discovery of this affair wherein they have been engaged. As for those who absent themselves from the Parliament, I have no particular directions further from his Majestie then to tell your Grace that he doubts not but what is convenient and necessary for the Government in present circumstances will be duely weighed and considered, that the procedure of his Parliament in this and in other things will be such as shall manifest to the world that they are acted by nothing but a sincere respect to the good

of their countrey and his service. Your Grace knows that hardly any particular direction could be given in this case, and at this time that there is a great difference betwixt those who have never owned his Majesties authority, and may be thought absent out of disaffection, and such who have owned it, and professe their willingness to serve their Majesties who yet may be absent upon rational considerations. I forgot to speak of the expence of the express your Grace sent here, not having time to do it when I received your letter first, but the King remitts that to your selfe, who knows what is fit. I am sorry that any thing in my management should give dissatisfaction to any, particularly to your Grace, whom it was never my intention to disoblige. What may have been the indiscretion of others ought not to be laid at my door. The precipitation which your Grace blames me for I suppose relates chiefly to the making so short an adjournment of the Parliament, but your Grace knows the motives inducing his Majesty thereunto, and he is still of the mind, that a delay, as affairs then stood, might have been prejudiciall to the interest of the nation and his service, and nothing els but this consideration, and what he judged to be the desire of the Convention in their address to him, would have moved him to have given your Grace instructions in absence. But now that matters are in some better case, and that nothing can be of more advantage to his Majesties service then that things be so adjusted as to draw all into unanimity in his service, he leaves it to your Grace, who can best know what is urgent on the place, to adjourn for a competent tyme, in which yow may come up and return after a full conference with his Majesty on your instructions; and your Grace shall find none readier to concurr with yow in what concerns his Majesties service, and the satisfaction of those ingadged in it, especially of one so zealous and eminent in his interest as yow are, then Your Graces.

June 1689.

My Lord, I had no particular interest in Mr. Inglis, who is appointed keeper of the great seall in Entrekens vice, but a freend recommended him as fitt, and I wish he had been taught not to append the seall till the Kings Commiffioner had been acquainted with it, for what he hath done is contrare to what he was ordered to doe.

45. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—8 Jun. 1689.

Holyroodhous, 8 June 1689.

Yeafternight I received your Lordships of the 4th instant, with one to Generall Major Mackay, I did the same night fend one to the west to difpatch fome to Irland for intelligence, and write tuo feveral ways to the captans of our fhips to go to the coaft of Irland to cruze there, and give the beft account they could if there was any appearance of an invafion from thence, which, I am confident, there is litle fears of, iff itt be not by the French fleet, and it's very ftrange if they can be able to come to our coasts and land men, if there be an Englifh and Dutch fleet att fea as you write, but if they fhould be able to land any confiderable force wee fhould be in an ill condition, confidering how difafected all the north is, and if we fhould abfolutely, with all his forces, recall Mackay befor he difipats or beats Dundee, all that countrey generally, lowlands as well as highlands, wold be in arms with him, fo, upon communicating your letter to the Councill this morning, they thought it not fitt abfolutely to recall him, but leave it much to himfelf, and defired him to fend any of the Englifh horfe that is with him to the west countrey, where they can be beft provided with horfe meat, and moft of our ouen new leveyed horfe wee intend fhould go there alfo, and fome regiments of our foot lays there and about Stirling, the reft being in St. Johnfton, Dundie, and about this place, befide what is with Mackay, from whom wee have not heard fince what I fent you. The inclofed from my Lord Murray being the laft neues we have, which, when you perufe itt, you will fee he has done the King good fervice in thefe countries; I have likewise fent you a letter directed to your fon—all I can ad to itt is, that he is a very notable boy broght itt, and fays Londondery was in a good condition when he came away, to hold out for fome time, but the letter I fent you from Captain Rooke is fince he came away.

I am,

MY LORD, Your Lordship's moft humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

46. MARQUIS OF ATHOLL TO LORD MELVILL.—8 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

8th Junij 1689.

I writ to your Lo^p befor of my resolutions of coming to the bathes for my health, and was resolved to have waited a returne, but my pain in the head and indispositione daily increasing, I was advyfed by my phisitianes to hasten hither, the bathes being the only remeady that they judged might recover my health, and that I might not louse the proper season of them. I am informed that some misconstruēt me as if ther wer some thing els in it, but I declair to your Lo^p that I intended nothing but my health, and hou soone it pleases God that I have any competent measure of health, I intend to returne and make it appear with what zeale and faithfulness I will serve his Majestie; in the mean tyme I have entrusted my sone Murray with any small intrest I have, who will be forward and ready to promote his Majesties service, as he shall be required. I hope your Lo^p will doe me the justice to witness the reality of my indevours for advanceing of his Majesties intrest whill your Lo^p was in Scotland; and, to guard me against fals insinuationes that may be made to his Majestie by my enimies, I have written to some others of my freinds, who will assist your Lo^p. Your Lo^p may give trust to the bearer my servant. I am surprisid to see just now a gazet which in some part of it concerns me; I am perswaded that ther is no reality or truth in it, for I left the management of the country to my eldest sone before I came away. I am allwayes, with much sinceritie,

MY LORD,

Your Lo^{ps} most faithfull humble Servant,

ATHOLL.

47. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Since my last to your Lordship, I have been imploying my selfe, as it were for the safety of my life, for stilling the tempers of such members as

have inclinationes and purposes, even in the entrie of our Parliament, to impeach severals that were formerly in the rule, but my success has in no fashion answered my endeavours. Some do disguise their sentiments, but are nothing changed in their resolutions; others shun my company for that alone reason, and all that are of that partie do generally boggle at me, and at the best keep a reserve. I am in other respects favoured by every Member of the House, and not quite out of hope to prevale with some of them to alter their way. I judged it indispensible duty to give your Lo. warning of this, that you may take such courses as will divert this storme intended for some of your friends. Such as pretend to be upon their secrets declare they will have a hitt at the Duke of Queensberry, the Viscount of Tarbat, the Lord Staires and his sone, and Sir George M'Kenzie, late Advocat. It is affirmed, that if they prevaile not over these, at least to an incapacitating them for trust, they not only will take leave of the House, but go of the nation. They speak respectfully of your Lo. at least to me, but extreemly quarrells my Lord Staires as the occasion of the nomination of the Lords of Session, who, they say consists chiefly of such as are the dross of the nation, and enemies in their heart to the present government. It is a sinking consideration to me that privat interest should over rule all publick advantages in the inclinations of so many otherwayes worthie members of our house—that zeal for the true religion, duty and gratitude to our King, whose vertues have commended him to the best of mankynd, and a due regaird to our own saifty, does not act us at that rate as all other considerations should be light in comparifon of these. I presume that your Lo. hath done me the right to acquaint the King of the deep sence I have of the late honour conferred on me, though I am sufficiently convinced of my unsittness for so high a trust. As I hate compliment and love sincerity, if there be truth in man, I look on your Lordship as I desire to be esteemed by you,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most faithfull humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edinburgh, 11th June 1689.

48. LORD JAMES MURRAY TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Jun. [1689.]

MY LORD,

I receaved the inclosed Sunday laft, when I was at Falkland, being fent to me from Atholl by a fervant of my fathers, whoes letter I alfo fend. I came here yesternight, and fhoud it my Lord Commiffioner, who advifed me to fend it to your Lop. As to the firft article my Lord Dundee alledges in his letter, I doe remember I did fay something to that purpofe, but it was before I came home from England, fince which time I never faw him; but as to the other part he alledges he heard I had faid, (that if I faw the King or his orders, I would hazard all,) is abfolutely fals, for I am fure I faid nothing like it. My Lord, fince I have this occafion, I may fay I have done a great deal to hinder, not only the Atholl men, but many others, from joining with Dundie; which, if I had not fo much concerned my felf in, its well known to all that country, that his party had been in 4 or 5 dayes three times more confiderable then they are; and fince my pains have proven fo fuccefful, I hope no informations will have weight to occafion any trouble to my father, who went to England for his health, and to be as much as poffible out of the noife of the world now in his old age. This, my Lord, to the beft of my knowledge was the occafion of his going away, which may be eafily imagined he had not done, where he can prove fo litle confiderable, if his intentions had been to a~~ct~~ againft the prefent Government; and, befides, I will affure your Lop. he particularly recomended to me to keep his men peaceable, and not to joine Dundie; all which being represented by your Lop. to his Majeftie, I am confident he will be fo juft as to allow him to live any where quietly in his dominions. I muft alfo beg your Lop. will represent the condition of my miffortunate brother, who has been fo long in clofe prifon in Newgate. I am farr from excufing his fault, for I think had he engaged to ferve the Turk, he ought to have been faithfull to him; fo I have no argument, but his want of years, and not underftanding the nature of the crime he comitted; which, with the enticement of the reft of the officers amongft whom he was but newly entered, and fo coud not be acceffory to their contrivings, which I hope may prevail with his Majeftie to pardon him;

and which I entreat your Lop. will be instrumentall in, as you will oblige,

MY LORD,

Your Lop^s most faithfull humble Servant,

Ed^gth June 11.

J. MURRAY.

49. SIR DAVID NAIRNE TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—11 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

June 11th, 1689.

I have the honor of your Lops. of the 4th, which I had noe reason to expect, considering how much business your Lop. now is necessary involved in. It is true I have officiat in Sir Andrew Forresters station ever since my L^d Melvill has been Secretary; but truly he never positively told me I should continue in the place; and indeed it is not yet a time for me to question his designs, seeing he has soe much necessary business, and which I am resolved, to the best of my capacity, to serve his Lop. without asking of questions. However, when the hurry is over, I doe resolve then to put in for myselfe; and I assure myselfe of your Lops. and the Maisters favour, hoping, now you know my heart soe well, that I need not make any publick protestation of my fidelity and inclination of serving your family. I wrote to your Lop. to know what is due to your regiment for June last; for not being upon the establishment, I can not get pay from the office, without a speciall warrant from the King. Your commissions shall be despatched with all speed; but soe many things intervenes, that I cannot promise to a day. I shall trouble your Lop. again next post or the Maister, but have not time now to say more then that I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lop^s most humble and most obedient Servant,

For the Earle of Leven.

DAVID NAIRNE.

50. LORD MELVILL TO SIR PATRICK HUME.—13 Jun. 1689.

SIR,

13th June 1689.

I received yours of the 27 of the last, but could not sooner give a return, not having been master of my time, nor can I now write to you at that

length I would. I shall only in short say, in answer to what you write, that I thought you had known me better, then to have had the least suspicion that ever your telling of truth could make me your enemy, or the kind freedom of so good a friend as your selfe, (in whose friendship I have reckoned my selfe happy,) could have that requital from me, which Sir Ro^t Murray's honest plainness had from another. It hath been indeed my misfortune to be mistaken, when I have been, according to my knowledge, acting with the greatest sincerity for my countrey and the publick interest; but I am hopeful, as it hath hitherto been my endeavour, so it shall, for the future, be my care so to manage my selfe, through divine assistance, that my actions upon strictest search may be lyable to no just blame; and I shall be bold to say, that had either the authors or fomenters (of which, Sir, I reckon you none) of reproaches cast upon me, been as sincere and selfe denied in their designs as I was in mine, things had gone with greater smoothness, and with lesse noise; but my particular concern is not great. That which is most grievous to me, is the dismall prospect that mistaken measures, even of such who, I am confident, aim at the publick good, give of our affairs; for I doubt not, but if I had an opportunity of discoursing things with you, with my usual freedom, I should convince you, that the methods taken by your selfe and others, had the clearest tendencie to promote what you most feared and shunned; which I am affraid, Sir, you had felt, had either my own inclination been satisfied, or others had their desire in my being abstracted from all publick affairs, in which nothing but a desire of advancing the united interest of my King and countrey could have in my declining years engaged me. As for what you write of sole Secretarie, his Majesties pleasure was to be my rule; and it had been all one to me whether there had been one or more, provided affairs had been well managed, though I had not been of the number; but as for the prejudice of a sole Secretarie, I cannot well discern it, in a time wherein we have a King who understands and looks narrowlie to his own affairs, and is not to be so imposed upon as former Princes have been. I am, Sir, fullie of your mind as to living and letting live; and I am sure the profits of my place will not soon make up the losses I have sustained upon the publick account. All I shall say further is, that it is, and shall be my desire, that I may be

helped of God rightly to discharge the duties of my trust, and that others may in their places embrace the opportunitie that is putt into their hand, of advanceing their own happineffe, under the government of a King that is so readie to a&t his part for the promoveing of it. I shall only add, Sir, that I assure you I am what I was, without a change, and have the same kindnesse for you I ever had, and shall, so farr as in my power, upon all occasions evidence that I am,

SIR,

Your true friend to serve you.

51. LORD MELVILL TO COLONEL BALFOUR.—13 Jun. 1689.

His Majesty being informed that the shooting and throwing of bombs in the Castle has not had that effect to the prejudice of the garifone as could be wished, but rather has or may doe prejudice to the house; and, considering that the amonitione may be scarce for any suplae can be sent from this, he hath comanded me to signifie to yow that it is his pleasure yow may forbear spending your amunitiōe untill Generall-Major M'Kay come south, that then some effectuall ways may be taken for reducing that place—and in the main tyme, to take all possible care that guards and sentries may be so posted in all proper places, that all intelligence and communicatione may be stopt betwixt the Castle and the towne.

52. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—14 Jun. 1689.

Holyroodhous, 14 June, 1689.

Since the last I sent your Lordship, from the Major Generall M'Kay, we had none untill this directed to the Counsell which came late last night, which gives a full account of his proceedings, so I need ad nothing to it but that the prifoners mentioned therein are not yett come, and that we should desire to know as soon as possible his Majesties pleasur and directions as to them. Last night the Castle of Edinburgh was delivered up on capitulation by the Duke of Gordon; the copy of the articles

that Sir John Lanier agried on with him, and the Counsells ratification thereof, is here inclosed sent. I have likeways sent your Lordship the depositions of two men that are last come from Irland, which are the latestt neues wee have. Sir George M'Kenzie, late Advocat, is gone to England; I have sent yow a letter he write me which I received after he was gone; he is a member of our Parliament, and it is thoght strange he should have gott the Kings leave to go now when the Parliament is to meet, which is like to be a very thin meeting, and I should be glade to know the King's pleasure what he thinks fitt to be done as to those that absents, and will not come to the Parliament. I have write once or tuice to your Lordship since I heard from you. I intreat for particulare answers to what is write to you by your Lordships most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

53. LORD MELVILL TO THE MARQUIS OF ATHOLL.—14 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

I receaved yours, and communicate both what yow wrot and what the gentleman yow sent told me from yow, to his Majestie. The King was so much taken up that I have had no answer as yet from him. I am glad to hear your sons journey to Athole hath had so good succeffe, as the D. of Hamilton writs. What this gentleman, Mr. Fleming, hath told me since I spoke with his Majestie as to your Lo. carriage in reference to his service, I shall communicate the first opportunity I can have, and shall be ready to do your Lo. all the service I can. I have been ill this last night and am not able to writ my self, therfor I begg you will excuse it, and rests,

MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble and most obedient Servant,

MELVILL.

54. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—18 Jun. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 18 June 1689.

Yesterday the Parliament mett, and I did propose to them, conforme

to my instructions, the choyfing of the articles. But they said, before the articles could be choysen, the oath of allegiance and *de fidei* most be first taken, according to ye use of former Parliaments; so ane act was by me proposed, ffor asserting and recognizing the King and Queens authority and rycht to ye croune, a coppie quherof I have herewith sent to your Lop. and in it the oath of allegiance to be taken; ffor I thought fitt to have this act passed, being of great consequence to the King and Queen, and not to stay till it were prepared by the articles; ffor I forswaw what is this day come to pass, that the Parliament would not agree to the articles, as is proposed in my Instructions. The first vote they passed this day was, that a constant comittie of articles was against their first greivance, which, notwithstanding all I could say, I could not prevent. I found also they intended to bring to a vote, all Comitties of Parliament to be choysen, was to be done by the whole Members, and not the severall Estates to choyse their oune. I found also they intended to vote that no Officer of Estate should be on the comitties, but as particularly choysen. So seing the first vote goe wronge, I would allow no more to come to a vote, but adjurned them till fryday, that I might consult with the Counsell what was fitt to be done, and speak with some of the leading Members, that was so hott against the articles, what they would be at, and see what I can bring them too, and so lay it before his Majestie; and untill his Majesties pleasure be knowne, all busines will stope. So if I bring them not before fryday, to a better temper then they are now in, I must adjurne the Parliament for so longe as I may have a returne from the King; ffor my instructions being to bring in all busines by the articles, I can suffer no busines to be brought in to, or done in plaine Parliament, untill the law establishing the articles be repealed, and that I have the Kings instructions to consent to it. By the methods hes been taken with yow in busines, I have much feared what is like to come to pass; and I hinted my fears to his Majestie; and I wish other measures be taken, ffor the way yow are in will not doe; ffor publick matters most be conserted here, or it will be impossible to gett things otherwise done in Parliament, that is fitt for the Kings service; ffor by what is past, the whole natione fears all busines will fall in the methods they were in, notwithstanding of the petitione of rycht and greivances. But I shall not enter on more particulars,

since I doubt not but the Kings Advocat and others will more fully informe your Lop. of all that is past this day ; only give me leave to tell your Lop. that we was much surprized to see, that the Advocat and Solicitors Comissions had past the Great Seall, and was presented in Counfill this afternoon. We called for one Inglis, who produced a warrant, under his Majesties hand, docqueted by your Lop. to be the appender of the Great Seall, by which he hes taken upon him to putt the Great Seall to these Comissions. This is a very extraordinary thing to trust a privat mean persone to putt the Great Seall to what passes the Kings hand at his pleasure ; and the Counfill hes appoynted to writt to the King about it, ffor its a matter of great consequence, the trust of putting the Great Seall to what passes the Kings hand, and never was trusted to any bot a Chancellor, except when ther was a Comissioner and no Chancellor, and then the Comissioner had the trust of it ; as in 1638 and 1639, my wiffes father, when Comissioner then, had the trust of it. I shall make no complaint why I should be worse used then former Comissioners ; but for the Kings service, and the kingdomes interest, it is very unfitt the Great Seal should be in the power of such a mean man. Your Lop. knows, that untill of late, few things past the Great Seall untill it passed in Exchequer, who were a cheque to see, that in caise any thing passed the Kings hand against his interest, or any privat persons, it might be stoped and reprinted to the King, as at other Sealls, before it come to the Great Seall, were cheques for the same reasone ; so it's thought very strange that all this is past over, and new comissions given, that was never heard of the like before in Scotland. Its your interest and the Kings service to shune all new devices in the Government, but follow our ancient rules and formes ; and if yow would allow me to know things of consequence before yow pass them, I should be readie to concurre with yow the best I could, and it would prevent all mistakes (in caise any) in the Kings service. I have sent herewith a letter from Mackay, which will give no doubt a full account of his affairs, so I need say nothing. I have not heard any thing from Ireland since my last. I have seen letters from Captain Rook, directed to the Comissioners of the Navy or their Secretary, which I believe gives an account of affairs there, and went by the ordinary packet, as the Postmaister here tells me, ffor they come ffrom Greenock

directed to him. I have since I begune to writt, directed your Lop. by a flying packet, with the Kings precepts, it being now very late, and having been at the Parliament in the morning, and the Counfill in the afternoon, I ame so weary, that I most aske your pardone that I can not answer yours till the nixt; so shall only add, that I ame your Lop. most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

I hope your Lop. will acquaint the King with what I have writt.

55. EARL OF EGLINTOUN TO LORD MELVILL.—18 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edinbr, June 18, 89.

I can not sufetiantly apologis for my self, for the only falt I ever was giltie of to your Lordship, bot I most declar this, that it shal make me be mor cationous in feutor of geving my word of honor. My Lord, I am so ashoured of your goodnes in pardoning, that I uil nou adres my self to you as I hade neuer been giltie. Your Lordship uill be pleased to remember that the Convention was pleased to nominat me Captan to on of these independant troupes was refed, and I doe not dout that thes tualve troupes uil be regemented into tuo regements; therefor I houbely pre-shoum to intreat your Lordship to remember me with the King for the command of the first regement. You know both my station in the world — giveth me the first right to it, and that I had the honor to command hear-tofor as Levetenant Colnal—being Levetenant to the gards of hors, and my Lord Ros only commanded in the station of a Major. Therfor I doe think my honor most confened in this afear that ever befel me fins I cam in to the world; and by your kear and kaindnes to me in this ye wil for ever oblidge,

MY LORD, Your affectionat and real humbel servant,

EGLINTOUN.

I intreat your Lordship to shou his Majestie that if he wil grant me that command, I wil go with them to anie pleas in Crisindom wher he wil command me.

56. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—18 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edinburgh, 18 June 1689.

We came to this place yesternight leate, and understood that Skalmorlie was of his old temper, having proposed in Parliment that the Act asserting his Majestys right to the Croun should carie this narrative:—That in respect the King had taken the Coronation Oath, accepted the instrument of Government, and promised to him to redres the grivances, therfor—He had not the good fortoun to be secounded, so the motion fell. This day the busines of the Articles was in debate, wher, in the terms of the instruction, it was brought in; but they plainly said that they wold have no constant Comittee of Parliment, that all things but to be brought into the House in the first instance, and, if not ther agreed, then remitted to a Committe—and they voted this to be the meaning of the grivance, tho not expressed; a thing so strange that one may well see what they desyne, for all the grivances must have ther exposition, so they will extend them to what ends and purposes they think fitt. They are also positive that no Officers of Statt, tho it wer to be a constant Comittee, is to be of it. So far as they have gon, they have don prette well. If your Lordship have this account from any present, I hope you'll excuse the lamnes of this, it coming to me be hearsay. I went and waited on his Grace after dinner, who was civill to me. I told him of my commissiion, which he defyred me to use in the ordinarie forme in such cases; so the Advocatt and I gave them in; which, when he see the seall appended be Mr. Inglis, he was in gratt wrath, called for Mr. Inglis, command his warrant to be produced, aleding he ought to have acquainted him therwith, and that it was a novelltie, and never don in any former raine. Enterkin was called to give ane account of this, and after very neer to hours working in Counsell, it was agreed that outhier my Lord Ross and Skalmorlie, or Sir Patrick Hum and he, should drau a letter representing the thing to the King; so I, not being called for, am not yett admitted. Sir John Dalrimple will certinly give you a full account of this matter, and to tell the truth, being both father and mother to it, he is oblidged to defend it. Ther hath been severall members with me this day, even of these we

thought ourselves fur of, who cray with open mouth against my Lord Stairs; and for what I can learn, they resolve to indyt him still. They say expressly you ar manadged be Stairs, and that ther was never such a barbarous nomination of the Sesssion as he hath oblidge you too. They name Neubaith, Pitmedan, Marcus, who they say will not serve under the present Government. Then ther is Hamilton of Pristmedan, and Mr. Will. Aikman, whom they know to be Stairs Creturs, and indeed sadly do they strik att you throu him, tho the truth is, I think, they are resolved to quarell att evry thing. Sir John Dalrymple told me that Scal-morlie had made a speck to the burrows, prompting them to make ane adrefs against you. What's in it no doubt he will give you ane account. I hear of ane other exposition they have given to one of the grivances, that tho they only nam Judges places to be during lyfe, yet the meaning was, that all places should be so, and that thus they will have it done. Pray you, my Lord, take spetiall notice how your papers for this place are drawn, for I well see they will quibell on evry word, and remember not to make a nomination of the Lords of Sesssion, so as it can not be imagined its by my Lord Stairs influence. I am very sick and wearie, so your Lordship must allow me to say, I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

57. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—18 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. June 18, 1689.

I cam saif heir yesterday. Ther was an A& brought in concerning the articles conform to the Instruction. Calder began som objections against it, whither officers of estat should be supernumerary, so it was layd over till this day: That ther might be no hesitation as to me, I cam into the house as a burges, without my Commiſſion, which I pretended was bot passing the seall. So bein on of the committy, I thought that wold waiv the question; bot they did not fall upon that head, bot insisted that all constant committys wer a grivanc, and therfor ther could be no fixed persons, bot *pro re nata* committys naimed. It was argued that the

article in the grivance said no such thing; that it was never thought a fault that ther should be a constant committy of the most knowing members to prepair matters to the Parliament, bot not to prelimitt, and that thes members wer formerly not choifin by the respectiv stats, bot the bishops choifed the noblemen; thes tow did choice the barrons and burrows, so the barrons and burrows had no interest in the nomination of ther own proportion of the committy. It was answered, this was the Conventions meaning in the articles of the grivanc, and they forc't a wote that a constant committy was the meaning of the grivance, tho not exprest. The Commiffioner told he could not consent to that vote, bot did not stop the vote, and so all manner of articles ar out of doors, which will be of infinite prejudice; for now every thing, without consideration, will be brought into Parliament, and the King put to a negativ, which is a kind of breach, and, in discretion, ought to be avoided; bot I see plainly they lay hold on this, for it stops all. Nothing can be don without this point be yeilded; and som ar as desirous to hinder the country to gett ease and satisfaction as if ther standing did depend upon it. God be thanked the Castle is delivered, and Dundys people dissipat, so the Kings affairs heir ar abow ther mischeif; bot I hav no expectation that we can com to any peace heir. Nothing but talking of inditments and projects to forc the King to comply with ther pleasur. Skelmorley did yesterday propose that the A& recognizing the King and Queen's right to the Croun should had that claws, becaus they had undertaken to redress the grivances, and, at this rait, to vote what was meant, tho not exprest in the grivances, wold make a Kings title very ambulatory. This day he was as violent as ever; so I see he thinks he can com better to his purpose by the Club then by the measurs he laity seemed very frank upon. It hath been proposed, that sine what concerns the King is fixed, lett no ill humors appear till church goverment be settled, and a generall cours for the forfaulturs, and then lett every man take his own humor, bot that they will not do; so, God knows, its a hard chapter; for to adjurn them, will make noice and giv new incouragment to the dying hops of the malignant party, and yett I am convinc't. no good can be don with them. All this tim the D. hops to gett up and concurs to an adjurnment. I hav given your Lo. an account of the fornoon in Parliament. Afternoon was as uneasy in Coun-

fell when my Commiffion was produced, tho I had told the D. of it, and givin him an account of Mr. Inglis Commiffion, at which he stormed in the fornoon, yett he seemed to be content, becaufe he was a relation of my wyfs; bot in Counsell he fell out that this was an unwarrantable extraordinary office never befor in the worlde. On tim he said he had no power to append the feall, bot by his order another tim he said he had pouer, bot it was of dangerous consequence to trust a publi& person to append the feall. It was told that the office behoved to be new, for it was allwys at the difpofall of a Chancellour; bot ther bein nather Chancellour nor Commiffioners of the feall, it behoved to be put in fom bodys hand for the interim. He is fo intent to hav this Commiffion recalled, that he will have a representation from the Counsell againft it. As ther ar tuo, of which Skelmorley is on, to draw a letter to-morrow about it; fo its evident, if the King giv any Commiffion not to ther pleasur, it muft stop at the feals. He fays its the Commiffioners privileg that he fhould keep the feall wher ther is no Chancellour, and that an ordinary person was never trusted. I am fur when Rothes dyed Enterkin kept the great feall, and append it till Aberdeen was Chancellour mor then fix months. If your Lo. think fitt the fending down the nomination of the fealls doth fatiffy this fcruple, bot nothing bot takin away the office will pleas. I fee clearly the Lords binch in Parliament is very right, except Ros, Annandaill, and Mortoun. The barrons ar pretty weill, bot the borrows ar all poffeft. Argyl is not yett arryved. The Parliament meets not till fryday. My dear Lord, adieu.

58. LORD MELVILL TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—18 Jun. 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

18 *Junij* 1689.

Between nyn and ten of the cloake laft night at Hamptown Court, I received yours of the 14 instant by a flying packet, in which was a letter from Gen. Major Mackay to the Councell, a copy of the artickles between the Duke of Gordon and Sir John Lanier, with the Councells ratification, the depositions of two men from Irland, and a letter to the King, all which I caried immediatly to his Majeftie. I was in hopes this day to have received his Majefties dire&ions for anfwering feveral particulars of

your Graces letter, but he came from his closet in the morning streight to the City, wher I followed him, and have attended all day for an opportunity of speaking with his Majestie, but he was so much taken up in the Councill and Treasury that I could not, only I put him in mind as he was going; so soon as I shall receive his Majesties commands I shall signifie his Majesties pleasure as to the particulars you wrett off to your Grace. Befor I received your Graces letter, I knew not that Sir George Mackenzie had got a pass.

His Majestie has given a commission appointing ten of the Lords of Councill and Session, a list quhairof is heir inclosed to your Grace. The commission is sent to my Lord Craford as precedent of the Parliament, he being apoynted to take ther oaths. I received ane letter from the Earl of Craford in name of the Counsell, relating to the sending of armes and amonitione, and to ane war with France; to which I mead returne to his Lordship soe fare as I received his Majesties command, &c.

59. SIR DAVID NAIRNE TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—18 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

I have the honor of your Lop^s of the 11th. I hope noe affairs shall take me soe much up as that I shall neglect my duty to your Lop. I am glad your Lop. foresees what may be the inconveniency of delaying busines. I must be free, that I foresee a great dale of clamor will arise therefrom; and I assure your Lop. it begins here already. I am satisfied I have discharged my duty. I have prest my L^d I know not how often to speak for your months pay, tho' I know not what it comes to till I have the particulars from you. Since the news of the Castle I also moved that he should put the King in minde of your Lop. but he says the K. once promised it, soe that he needs not minde it. Yet your Lop^s Commision, and your Leu^t Collonels is ready for the Kings hand when my Lord pleases to present them. There is this night sent to the Earl of Crawford a Commision for ten Judges. I have sent the names to the Mr. Scrymfour. I shall alway containow, My Lord,

Your Lop^s most humble and most obedient Servant,

DAVID NAIRNE.

60. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. June 20, 1689.

I gave yow an account in my laft how the Parliament had voted that it was the fenc of the Convention, tho not expreffed, that all constant committys of Parliament was a grivanc. I hoped, after confideration, this wold appear to themfelves very idle and highly prejudiciall to the King; bot I was fuprpyfed yefterday and this day in Counfell to find that the Parliament did intend to represent ther reafons why they had differt from the Commiffioners inftructions, and that my Lord Commiffioner did require the opinion of the Counfell whither he fhould allow the Parliament to proceed to represent to the King, and to fall upon other matters in plain Parliament befor the King wer acquainted, contrair to the ftanding law anent the articles which was in confequenc to confider former laws as repealed upon the Parliment's vote without the royall affent which maks or refcinds laws. It was earneftly preffed that the Commiffioners inftructions wer his peculiar truft, and that the Counfell could not pretend to alter them, or advyc the Commiffioner to go contrair to them, or to fuffer his Majeftie's right and the ftanding law to be taken away in other tearmes then his inftructions till his furdur pleafur wer knowen, and that it was better to bring in fom things to the Parliament on fryday to fill the feild; about the conftitution of the houfe; that fuch members as wer dead fhould be fuplyed, or fom fhyr that had not elected, as Rose, to the Convention; what fhould be don with thes members who did not attend or refused the oath of allegeance; and to make rules for the procedur of the hous, fuch as, that no A&t fhould pafe that day it was brought in, and many fuch like which needed not go to the articles, and therby profitable bufines was doing till the Kings return, without adjurning the Parliament, which might giv ill impreffions and hopes to enimys, and without falling upon nice and dangerous debaits and innovations. Bot all this could not fatiffy; and the Counfell did vote, that in caice the Parliament fhould proceed to representations, and to bring in bufines without the articles in plain Parliament, in that caice the Commiffioner fhould not ftop or adjurn them; which is not only to

suggest, bot invite the Parliment to take that cours which was never don ; even in the forty-one ther was a constant committy ; and to bring in matters in plain Parliment is to put the King upon that rock constantly to impose his negativ, and so break with his Parliment, which our ancestors hav wisly shuned by that preparatory committy. My L^d, I thought strang the Commiffioner did allow a vote contrair to his instru&ions, after it was knowen to be lost by the tryall vote, delay or not. I think it mor strang to resolv nather to keep such matters in hand as need no articles, nor yett to stop till his Majesty's return, bot to proceed upon the vote of the hous as if therby the articles wer rescinded. I think myself obliged to tell your Lo. plainly, that I do see animositys so hy and unreason-able, that not only in this, bot every thing els ther will be no temper nor peace ; and sine the Commiffioner allows them to go on, ther may be very ill consequences both to the King and kingdom. I see plainly they resolv to necessitat the King to do all things by the advice of the Parli-ment, and to fall upon any that he shall imploy without ther approbation. My Lord Commiffioner says, all this aryfes from his receaving his instruc-tions at second hand ; and he does not know the King's mind, and therfor must advyc the Counsell. Your son Leven was with his regiment, and Sir John Maitland was away, and others do concert all ther matters. My Lord, it's much better to allow my Lord Commiffioner to com up, and adjurn the Parliment, then in this humour to ruine all. The King and Queens authority is establisht by an A& ; and it's ther oun fault, not his, that all ther grivances are not presently redressed, for which in-different persons not concerned in places must blaim them. They do now plainly pretend that the King is obliged to redress all ther grivances, which som proposed as a quality in ther recognizing him ; and whatever they think a grivanc he must redress, otherwys he faills, and they may do right to themselves ; whereas the King said only he wold redress every thing that was justly greivous, wherof they ar not sol judges. If we con-tinew long in this condition, we will all repent it. If the King calls up the Commiffioner, non els should be allowed to com up. In regard of the present condition of the country, it wer necessar that the other Coun-fellours wer named and the Government setled. All sober men heir ar amazed.—My dear Lord, adieu.

I love not to mention perfons, bot your Lordship will have accounts, and it's proper to confider thes who wer firm, leaft all desert. Every body fears the Club—non fear yow. All is for law—your freends do. Crawford and Carmichaell, Eglintoun, Caffilis, Rivain, Sir Robert Sinclair, Blackbarrony, the M. of Douglas, Kintor, behaved weill. Ther was an offer made to me, that in caice the Governour of the Bafs and his brother wer indemnified for life and fortun, he wold deliver up the fort. This I did communicat to the Commiffioner, and the Counsell did refolv only to giv the Governour his lif, bot not his fortun, which is very inconfiderable, and wold not indemnify his brother for corresponding. My Lord, confider if it be fitt to want the place for that trifle. When yow pleas yow can hav it in thefe tearms. We are affured heir that Anandall is conjunct Secretair.

61. LORD BELHAVEN TO LORD MELVILL.—Jun. 20, 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, June 20, 1689.

I would not have neglected my duty fo fare as not to have congratulated your Lop. advancement to fo eminent a ftation befor this tyme, if I had not been mostly ever fince abfent from this place, with my troupe in the North country. I fhall not give my fentiments of the juftnes of his Majeftys choife, leaft I may be fufpected of flaterie, which I know yow as naturally hait as I doe not defire to fall unto that error. Bot yet I am not infenfible of your merit, nor of what obligations your Lo. have put upon me; they had their beginning in Holland, and I hope you fhall never have reason to call me ungrate. My Lord, I am heartily forrie that in the entry to your office of Secretarie, yow fhould have fo much reason to keepe fecret the proceedings of this poor miserable kingdome; I am afhamed that fuch things fhould be done heir, and no dout yow will be afhamed that they fhould be published wher yow are. Our animofities and invidius differences increffe, and our breaches widen, the more our King by his letters recommends the contrair. We are become almoft infenfible of the unexpreffible benefit we enjoy by his gloriuf undertaking, and of the feafonable affiftence and protection his forces have given us. We confider not that without him we can doe but little ourfelves, and yet

we cavell at little things as if we could doe great things. These who wer most forward in opposing our union with England when they would have been necessitated to have agreed to on upon reasonable termes, doe now hinder on amongst our selves when the Protestant religion claimes the contrair. In on word, for what I can see, and to my sad regraite, I fee self interest is heavier in the ballance then the interest of either religion or country, and greide and invie predomins over love and humilite, which is the judgement of the saddest aspect that ever befell a nation, and says we are not fitt for a deliverie. My Lord, I will not free my self of human frailties, bot I belive what my pairt hath been in these affairs is not with your knowledge, bot your freinds heir can give you an accompt of it, if it wer worth ther pains; only this I most say, that what I doe I doe according to my conscience, and no relation shall make me debeat from that principle, nether shall any disobligation (which I fear not) make me recide from this principle, viz. to venter lyfe and fortune for his Majestie our deliverer, the Protestant religion, and the trew interest of our poor country, which at this tyme is in so much danger to be ruined by self seeking interested men.

MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

BELHAVEN.

62. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Eden. the 20 of June 1689.

I wrot to your Lordship last post, and told you what had been don in relation to our commissions. This morning I was with the Duk, whom I found dissatisfied extremely, and I think now not without reason. The grounds are two—first, that the commission is given to a pette insignificant merchant, as he calls him, to apend the seall, without apointing any person to revise what passes the Kings hand, so all papers, tho of the greatest concern, is manadged be a person that does not understand them, even to the prejudice of privatt persons, the custom allwyse being that in the caise of no Chancelour or other Judicator, the Counsell had the pouer of revising; this is certainly a fundamentall error in the writt. The next

thing complined of is, that he had not the discretion to aquent the Duk, tho he told me he had your order for it. All the anfuer I cold make to this was, that he had your order to aquaint him, and not to meadell without your order, which fatiffyed as to your part, but ftill exclamed againft the unrefonablenes of the thing, and high truſt put in ſo mean a perſon's hand. It is my opinion, ſince it maks ſo much clamor, and upon the mater wronge, as well as the difobaying your orders, to wryt rather to the Duk, to be communicat to the Counfell, bearing, that in reſpect he had difobayed the orders yow gave him, in not aquenting his Grace with anay papers befor the apending the feall, which the King had apointed you to give him; therfor, apoints his commiſſion to be delyvered up and canceled, and apoints anay other perſon you think proper to nam, to receave the feall, with pour to them to apend the ſame to anay papers paſes the Kings hand, after they are revifed by the Counfell, and that during the Kings plefur. The Duk propoſed that I ſhould take up the ſealed commiſſion, and produce in Counfell the warrant, and they wold apoint it to paſ. I told him I could not doe that till I kneu your ſentiments in the mater, and this day they ſent a letter to me to be ſent to Major Bunting. I ſent it back, and told I could not meadell till I wer receaved. I muſt ſay, I wonder Sir John ſhould have drawn that commiſſion with ſo littell regard to you. We comonly ſay over ſur over loſt. If yow follow this opinion, you muſt wryt to Sir John, and tell him the Duks reſons wer irrefiſtable. Your Lordſhip ſees that I ſpare nather perſons nor things wher you are concerned, therfor I hope your Lordſhip will take care that nather Mr. Nairne nor anay of your ſarvants ſhall ſee my letters; for, tho I'll allways tell the truth to your Lordſhip, yet it wer very unfitt anay other ſhould know it. The Laird of Scalmoorlye did me this day the honour of a viſitt—talked with me—

My Lord, my good brother is fallen ſo ill at this article he can writ no mor. He deſirs me to ſho your Lo. Scalmoorlye ſeamed verie fair in relation to your Lo. and profeſſed he knew nothing of any indytment againſt my Lord Stair. What is in it mor, probably your ſon will be able to give you a better account.

My brother and I are your Lo. moſt humble ſervants.

63. ANDREW KENNEDY OF CLOBURNE TO WILLIAM DENHAM OF
WESTSHEILL IN LONDON.—Jun. 22, 1689.

Since you left this, we have had several things worth your noticeing, and wherof, no doubt, yow have heard; yet out of the obligation that lyes upon me to our friend, I must shortly tell yow, that when our Parliament met the 17 instant, the first thing moved was, concerning a Committee for Articles; and it being signified that the King had given ane instruction to his Commiffioner, that the Committee for Articles should consist of 8 freely chosen out of every state by the respective bodys, and that the Officers of State should be supernumerary; ther arose several questions, as whither a constant Committee was not found by the States to be a grievance; next, whither Committees should be chosen by the respective bodies, or by the whole Parliament; thirdly, whither the adding of the Officers of State as supernumerary, was not also a grievance; and, fourthly, it was whispered who should preside in these Committies. The first question was only debait that day, and it was caryed by more then two thirds, that a constant Committie is a grievance; and it was regrated that, in the entrie, ane instruction from the King should meet with such an apparent contradiction. I need not tell yow my fence of the grievance represented by the Estates; but it is my opinion that the drawers of this Instruction did not think that that grievance designed more Committies, bot only as the words are, that ther ought to be no Committies, but such as are freely chosen; and that this qualification was added, because the Committie of Articles formerly was not freely chosen. I also beleive that they took it to be ane ampleation, when they added, that even matters rejected in the Articles, might be againe proposed in plene Parliament; and yet, as yow sie, this does not satisfie; which made some wish that the instruction had been more generall, remitting to the Parliament the way and manner of appointing Committies for preparing their matters, and (if it could have been thought on) the methode established in the 1641 had certainly pleased best. However, upon this vote the Commiffioner adjurned the Parliament till yesterday; bot unluckilie in the Council after Munday, Sir John Dalrymple and Sir William Lockhart pre-

sent their patents sealed with the Great Seal, and at the same tyme, on Inglis presents ane order for his being under keeper and appender. At this the Commiſſioner ſtormed greatly, and certainly it was a great miſtake to move the King for ane order to ſuch ane obſcure perſone as Inglis, to be the keeper and appender; becauſe ſuch ane immediat order makes him in effect Lord Keeper, ther being non anſwerable for his truſt; wheras all ſuch litle keepers under the Chancellor ar bot his ſervants, and he anſwers for them; and the miſtake was yet greater, that Inglis ſhould not firſt have acquainted the Commiſſioner or the Council with his order, as even the Chancellour wold have done, that the Kings hand might be recognoſed, befor he had entered to the exerciſe by appending. Bot the reſult was, that the ſeal ſhould be brought to the Councell, and the matter repreſented to the King; and I think Skelmurlie and Polwart were appointed to draw the letter. In the ſame intervall the Commiſſioner asked advice of the Council, whither he ſhould adjurne the Parliament or not, in reſpect of the vote againſt a conſtant Committie untill the Kings mynd were knowen; and on Thurſday it being voted in Councell, it caryed not adjurne 13 to 9. Bot why any were for adjurning, ſpecially theſe that were for the inſtruction, was thought a litle ſtrange, ſince if the publiſt had thereby ſuffered any detriment, the Parliament had undoubtedly made it ane agravation of ther charge, who adviſed to ſuch ane inſtruction. Bot it was ſaid on the uther hand, that they were for adjurning, that theſe adviſers might eſcape a preſent ſenſure. However, the Parliament met yeſterday, and fell on the ſecond point, whither the conſtituants of the Committie ſhould be choſen by the whol Parliament, or the reſpective benches, and after much debaite, the houſe inclined to refer it to the King, and ther was no vote in it. Bot as to my thoughts, the reſpective benches have the better clame, and ſo it was appointed in the 41; for ſieing it is laid down for a ground, that each ſtate ſhould have ane equall number, it is clearly moſt agreeable to this equality, that they ſhould choſe ther own number, urtherwiſe one of the Eſtates prevailing may choiſe out of ane uther ſtate, ſuch as, perhaps, the Eſtate itſelfe wold not choiſe, and ſo fruſtrat the equality of representation intended for them; and any thing ſaid in the contrair, did in effect proceed upon ſuppoſitions of one ſtate prevailing above the reſt, which neither could be

decently made, nor did obviat the inconvenience. They fell also on the third point, which in mens apprehension is most inconsistent with the States greivance; because, as they say, the making of the Officers of State supernumerary, was one of the heaviest pairts of the former articles, now found to be a great greivance. Yet the Kings Advocat did urge the Kings prerogative and perpetual custome; and no doubt perpetuall custome signifies most in this matter, since we know that the House of Commons in England wold judge even the King or his Commissioners preference to be a greivance in ther meeting, tho it be undeniably none with us; and, therfor, if the Officers of State be found to have been constantly of all Committies of Parliament in former tymes, they may be admitted still, and for this end the Kings Advocat desired tyme to searck in the records, and the Commissioner adjurned till Tuifday. Therefter in the efternoon the Councell meets, where the letter was brought in and read, that was to be sent about Inglis's affair; bot it proved too long, and not so satisfiying on uther accounts, and therfor was delayed, whither from som mitigation of mens humores, or aither because uther mens humores in the forenoon had displeased, I cannot say. It did also displease the Commissioner, that a letter was brought from the King, allowing Glasgow a free election of ther Magistrats. It was said to be lyke the old tread of letters, bot uthers thought that Glasgow should have hade this liberty or now, and in effect it deserves better at King Williams hands then any toun in Scotland; and many think that the King will erect it in ane absolut burgh royall. Bot you know Duke Hamiltoun was made baillie of the regality for his life, when the King succeeded as aire to the Duke of Lenox; and it is pretendit that now, in the vacancie of the Bishoprick, the right made to the Duke of Lenox after the 38 revives. Bot this is thought a vaine pretence, because by the Act 1662, restoring Bishops, the Dukes right was made void; so that now upon ther abolishing, it is falen in the Kings hand, and the King, as come in the Bishops place, hes the only power of election; for the Duke of Lenox, as baillie, never had it, nor pretendit to it. However, the mater was remitted to be examined by the Kings advocat. It's sayd this day that the affair in Parliament may be thus accommodat, that the respective bodies shal have ther nomination, and officers of state shal be excluded. Bot could I tell yow

all the reflections made on thir maters, it wold be a diversion to yow. Non blames my Lord Melvine, bot many think matters might have been beter ordred, and they doe also judge that it is my Lord Melvins as well as the Kings intreft to please this Parliament inteirly. It is not the feason, nor is it worth the pains at any time to contend for pun&tilios of the prerogative. The Kings prerogative over the Parliament is in many uther respects als much as can be desired, and this Parliaments love and zeal for the King is incontestible; so that it must be the Secretarys intreft, as no doubt it is his study, to keep by all means a good understanding betwixt them. Nor is ther any scant of good men acceptable to the country and true to the King to serve in publick trusts; so that it's no less hoped that we shall have such, and yow know that nothing can be more desired by or profitable to this country. It's certain we still need a ballance; and yow are too well acquainted with both things and persons to think utherwise. I hartily wish all men well, the Kings prosperity, and my Lord Melvines establisment.—Adieu.

Edr 22 Junij 1689.

Let me know if this com to your hand, and how I may wryte to yow heirefter.

Yow may remember what I told yow was all my desire at parting: and if it may be procured, as you know it can be no mans prejudice, so I protest I doe the rather at this time desire it to be in some better caise, and have some better access to serve the persone by whom only I expect it, and therfor mynd it as yow have convenience.

64. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—Jun. 23, 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 23d June 1689.

This day I received letters ffrom Major Generall Kirk and Captaine Rook, and all these other letters sent in this black box, which they desired might be quickly sent, which is the occasione of this flying packet. The inclosed coppie of a Counfill of Warr is all the account I have of Londondary from them; but I doubt not bot they have sent more full accounts. I writt to your Lo. fully yesternight by the ordinar packet,

and gave yow notice of all that is done in Parliament, but it's like this will be first with yow. After my letter was gone last night I received yours, with a list of ten Lords of the Session, and quhairin yow tell me yow had sent their Commissioners to the Earle of Craford, to have their oaths. I most first tell your Lo. that former Commissioners used not to be treated at this rate, all things relating to the Kings service being allwise directed to them; and your Lo. does just otherwise, which is not suitable to your Lo. profession, and is what I will not bear, but will make complaint of it to his Majesty, if there be any more of this kinde; for not only ought every publick thing be directed to me, but so long as I am in this station, I should be advised with in every thing relates to the Kings service here. I shall say nothing now as to the nomination; time will discover if it be a good one; only this I am sure of, it will add to our fire, and it had been for his Majestys service it had been delayed; and so I told my Lord Craford, but he will take his own way to obey your Lo. commands, so most be answerable for the consequence; and I shall say no more in this but that I am your Lo. humble servant,

HAMILTON.

65. LADY POLWARTH TO LORD MELVILL.—24 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

London, 24 Jun. 1689.

I had a letter yesterday from Sir Patrick, much of it in the old strain. He had his service and good wishes to your Lordship. I shall say no more of what concerns him, your Lordship knowing him, and knowing best wherein he can be serviceable to his King, country, and your Lordship. This inclosed is from the Lady Hilton, who is sister to Ketelstons Lady, who murdered himself here. The Lady Hilton is a person he has done more for Sir Patrick and me, when we was in trouble, then all the relations we had; and hath often vented both life and fortune upon our account. I hope your Lordship will consider the condition of that poor woman and family, who will have nothing in the world, if she have it not that way. If there be any thing doing against it, I beg your Lordship will put a stop to it, till we hear from Sir Patrick, which will much oblige,

Your Lordships most humble Servant,

GRISSELL CARR.

66. LADY POLWARTH TO LORD MELVILL.—24 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

I got a letter from the Lady Hilton yesterday, whos sifter was married to that unhapy man Ketelston, who muredred himself. She desires me to speak to your Lordship if any put in for his escheat, that it might be stopt if it be possible, for his lady and childrin will be perfity beggers if they be not helpt that way. I wrot to your Lordship to Hampton Court, and inclosed her letter, but it will misf you. That Lady hes had nothing this long time but what she hes had from her sifter, and it will be charity to do for her.—I am, MY LORD,

Your Lordsheps most humble servant,
GRISSELL CARR.

I hope your Lordship will pardon this truble and the giving fo litle paper.

67. JOHN HAY OF PARK TO LORD MELVILL.—Jun. 24, 1689.

MY LORD,

Jun. 24, 89.

Your Lo. friends hear designs toe giw yow the trouble, in order toe a fettled information of effairs hear, that your Lo. enemies may not haw occasion to clamor againft yow as they haw don upon the nomination of the Lords off Seffion, at least ten of them, fom of them refusing to tak the oath of aleadgeance; and Philiphawawgh, a perfone vnder bad characters, hawing had a cheif hand in rwining manie families, and taking the lyfe of a verie honest gentleman, its trwlie the admiration of all. Yow will gett a fuller letter from severall persons that desyrs and desyngs your honor and reputation; and therfor I shall intreat, as I wreit in my last, that yow may dispose of no places till yow hear from your friends, and beleiv it it's fingely your interest that's designed by,

MY LORD,

Your Lo. faithfull friend and servant,

J. HAY OF PARK.

68. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—Jun. 25, 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 25 Jun. 1689.

I have litle to say in this, having written so fully in my last, but to transmitt to your Lo. the inclosed A&, which passed in the Parliament this day, and not ten votes against it; which your Lo. will be pleased to shew to the King, and heast doune his Majestys pleasure concerning it. I find the Parliament are a preparing other A&ts that, I beleive, will be as litle pleasing to yow; which I doubt not bot yow will gett notice of from others, so shall not trouble yow to repeat them. I see your Lo. does now dispatch your publick affairs to the Earle of Craford, which hes been unusuall when ther was a Comissioner; and I shall be sorrie that office lose any thing in my time; therefore I have desired of his Majesty to be delyvered of the imployment, since I see, as matters are now stated, I can doe him no more service in the Parliament, and that ways are taken to lessen me of what former Comissioners hade, and which I did not expect. This comes by Major Somervell, who deserves very well for his activity about the Castle of Edinburgh; but I will not recomend any body, having hade no share in what is past in the disposing of places here, so leaves it intirly to your Lo.; and I ame, your most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

Your Lo. be pleased to delyver the inclosed to his Majesty.

69. MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN TO LORD MELVILL.—25 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, June 25, 1689.

Any thing from me doth so little signifie, that I should not have thought it worth your trouble, if both my duty and inclination had not prompt me to wish your Lo. joy in the exercise of that great trust his Majestie hath conferred upon you; and I do presume my zeal to his Majesties service to be so pure, and thinks the present danger so apparent and great, as not to mix any self interest in what I conceive for the good of the King

and countrey. And having alwayes esteemed your Lo. a person of so much integrity, ability and concern for the good of both, I have had no little share in the contentment with others of your Lo. friends upon that account.

Yet I cannot be so disingenuous as to pretend to so much self denial as not to wish that his Majestie were not ignorant of his true and faithfull servants, now when so very many are not such, and when it is his interest to distinguish them—that when things are in disposing by such a King, and passing through such hands, I think I ought to have no reason to apprehend any neglect, but that as my pretensions, compared to others, have not been unreasonable, so that I may not unjustly expect some return suitable to the capacity I think I can best serve his Majestie in. I shall give your Lo. no further trouble at this time, assuring you I am,

MY LORD, Your Lo. most faithfull and most obedient servant,

LOTHIAN.

70. EARL OF CRAUFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—25 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

I received a packet from your Lop. on Saturdayes night, which, tho an honour done to me, and an evidence of trust both from the King and your Lop. gave great offence to my Lord Commissioner upon several accounts; first, in that it was not addressed to him; 2^{dly}, that I should be ordered to administrat the oath to the Lords of Session any other wayes then by his Grace command; 3^{dly}, that any thing should be appoynted to pass the broad seall in the want of a Chancellor otherways then by his order; it having been a priviledge, as he says, due to all Commissioners when there was no Chancellor, and in the want of a Commissioner belonging to the Councill; and that Master Inglis office is new, and, upon that reason, unwarrantable; and besyds, that even by Mr. Inglis right, he is only under keeper of the great seal, and the apender of it, but is not impowered to apend it without he have order from him and the Councill table; and expressly declared, that if either I produced those papers in Parliament, or swore the Lords in that place, or did apend the Broad Seal to any paper relaiting to that affair, he would lay

down his commiffion. I ftrugled with his Grace in privat, and when I could not prevail at the Council table, with all the reaſoning I was capable of, yet in much meeknefs, and with a profound reſpect to him, but without the leaſt of ſucceſs. At laſt I made this overture, that before I ruined the Kings intereſt in this nation, which readily might be the effect of his quiteing his commiffion at this juncture, I ſhould willingly ſtoop to it, rather to venture the extinguifhing of my family, as the King might treat me, upon my not giving ready obedience unto his Majeſties command, and craved that I might be allowed to adminiſtrate the oath to the Lords in the Seſſion Houſe, and that no ſeal ſhould be apended, untill his Majeſties further pleaſure were known, and an expreſs warrand ſent, to which he at laſt acquieſſed. There were many more particulars in this matter ; but in reſpect of the character he bears, and an averſation in my temper to load him with any thing that was ſpoke in paſſion, I induſtriouſly conceal. The Lord Pitmedden and Edmondſtoun do expreſſly declyn the truſt, but with all the ſenſe of dutie to the King, and gratitude to your Lop. and my Lord Stares, that generous men can expreſs. I am, in a manner, confident my Lord Hercus will aſt the ſame pairt, he haveing hitherto ſhifted the dyets, when others were called. It had been deſyreable their inclinationes had been firſt tryed, before the offer was at their door. But there is a happineſs in it, for neither they, nor ſuch other lords as were in the Seſſion, and are omitted by your Lop. in the nomination, are in any caſe deſyred by the nation. Men of ſound and ſober principles, untainted credit, tho of meaner qualifications for the bench, are more in the wiſhes of the people. I judge my ſelfe inſufficient to give advice in the choiſe of any ſingle perſon for that truſt, but returns your Lop. my humble thanks, in that you were pleaſed to put any thing of that nature at my door. I know your Lop. ſhall have information of the vote of the houſe this day, againſt all conſtant Committees of Parliament, or any definit number in a Committee, or the Officers of State haveing title to be members of any Committee, without they be elected. The Kings Advocat made never a better appearance in his life, than he did this day in that debate ; and I muſt ſay it, the reaſonings were very handſom on the other ſyde, by which the houſe was determined, and were ſo unanimous, that there were not above 10 *no's* in all. However, it being croſs to his

Majesties instruction, the house did not so much as offer the Act to the Commissioner to be touch'd, but are to waite his Majesties pleasure, before they crave his assent to it. I wrangle the less in publick, that I may retain an interest with members in privat, and the rather that wee are over-rul'd ten fold in the votes, when any matter comes to that pairt of it. In all publick matters I think I shall be uncapable of stoping their career in the least, but am not quite out of hope that I shall prevail in some measure to allay their heats against particular persons; but even for this I dare not undertake, for they are unite as one man in all things they at any time table. The Councillours they cheefly quarrelled in the Commission for that board, were the Marquis of Atholl, the Earle of Erroll, the Earle of Marishall, the Earle of Kintore, as persons not through in the Government. I give nothing of my own opinion of any or all of these, being an ill judge of men, and so no way apt to give characters off them. But the cry of some was, that these were nominat to try the foord, that others under deeper guilt might pass after them. The marks of your Lops. favour I every day receive, in the advantageous representation you give of me to the King: do oblige me by all the ties of duty and gratitude to behave so on all occasions where your Lops. interest is at the stake, as it may be evident that the tokens of your friendship have not been plainly thrown away, when they were bestowed on,

MY LORD,

Your Lordships much obliged and faithfull humble Servant,
Edinburgh 25 June.

CRAFURD.

71. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—25 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. June 25, 1689.

Thes tuo last dayes of the Parliament, we hav bene takin up cheifly about that debait, whither the Officers of Estat should be in the articles or Comitty for prepairing busines. I alwys knew the fate of that debait; bot to prevent ther fallin upon other points, that may mor concern the prerogativ, I was willing to opin out this matter. I hav perused all the records of Parliament, and I dare boldly say ther was never a Parliament

in Scotland on record, bot ther wer articles—ther was never Parliament nor articles, bot the Officers of State were members of both. Most people did imagin this was a lait invasion, bot I see certainly the contrary. Ther is no man mor convinc't then I am, that the articles as they wer abused wer an insuportable grivanc, and the King by his instructions hath yeelded all that was noisom in them, and all that is stated as grivous by the Convention, viz. that each stat shall choice and suply the number that is to represent that stat; wheras befor, the Lords and Bishops did choice thes who represented the shys and borrows: next, the instruction yeelds all prelimitation of the Parliament, so that any thing may be brought in plain Parliament, tho it hath bein rejected by the articles; bot from on extreem we run to another. The Parliament hath voted no constant Committy, tho ther is no such thing in the grivanc; and that the Officers of [State] shall be no members of any Committy, except they be chofin by this means, in the framing and deliberation of laws and other matters. The King is quitt excluded, so that he or his Commiffioner shall know nother mor or less till a prepared A& be brought in to Parliament and voted, so he shall still be put to the necessity of his negativ, which mack a breach. This our ancestors did wisly prevent, by having his Officers at the preparing the A&s, on of fyv, for the King, so as the Parliament can not be imposed upon, and its certain, tho the interest of the croun and country can never be opposit treuly, yett they are separat, and it may be the project of som to robb the croun of all pouer, and render it impotent to extrecat the Government, to rule and defend the people, bot to leav us to our own divifiones and diftra&ions; and its not only for the Kings prerogativs that he ought to hav som for him in the framing of laws, bot the King, besids the right of his prerogativ, hath a perticular concern in the politick body, to see laws betwixt man and man just, otherwys his people goes to confusion; and its only the Soverain that can hold the baulanc, that on party or interest do not run down the other, either *via facti*, or by law as Scott-men ar alwys ready to do; for the peers wold run down the barons, and thes the borrous, and the gentry and nobility the treading people and commons; the north and west, and every party that drives different interest, would treat others according to ther strenth, if the King do not keep the ballanc even, which he must do by his ministers, and they can not do any thing if

they be excluded from advyc in makin lawes ; besyds, its a contradi&tion to say, the Officers of Stat shall be members of no Committy except they be chofin, for they are incapable to be choifin ; for now each Eftat is to choice of it self its proportion. Now, the Officers of Stat, if they be members of Parliament as Officers of Eftat, then they ar of no Stat, nather peers, barons, nor burrows, and fo can not be chofin at all ; and confequently the King is out of capacity to hav any intereft in the making of his oun laws. Befyds, many in the Parliament did deny that the Officers of Stat wer members of Parliament ; and when it was urged, at leaft to clear that point in the A&, as they wer not members of the articles, yett they wer members of Parliament, this was flighted, and they wold not defin it. My Lord, it was expected they wold fend up a representation, with reasons why they differt from the instructions ; bot after the representation was produced, they wer affrayed to read it, and fo you hav not ther reasons ; bot they think the authority of the vote is fufficient to conclud the King. I do not inclin to represent what hard intollerable words wer faid on the occasion, that every word of the grivances wer as unalterable and neceffar as the fetling of the croun, and the on could as weill be altered as the other. I do not know what account yow will make of this matter, otherwys I had sent up a representation of it ; bot they having sent non, I forbear. If ther wer any thing to be expected, this matter might be mor eafly pafst over, bot nothing will pleas. They fay plainly that influenc them, that they will oblige the King to difpofe of all places at ther defir and advice. In ftead of articles, the Club meets at a tavern tuice a-day, and orders all the north country members ; and all the malignants, for fear, ar cum in to the Club, and they vot all alike. Belheaven, Caffillis, Eglintoun, Forfar, Kentor, Elphinstoun, ftood faft. Of the Lords—Lothian, Carmichaell, and Sutherland, wer *non liquet*, becaus they faw it loft. Eanftruther fpok very weill, bot fpeakin was to no purpofe. Stenfton, Blakbarrony, Sir John Maitland, and Hew Kennedy of Strivling, Mr. John Boswall of Sanquhars, wer all I remember for us. The D. sent away an exprefs on Sunday in difpleafur, that the packett and nomination of feffion was directed to Craufurd. He rages in Counfell, and feared Craufurd, who refused to keep up the packett. It cam to this, that he wold not lett Craufurd make any mention in either Coun-

fell or Parliament, becaus all accounts or messages from the King, he thought, must be by his Commiffioner, bot allowed him to fwear them in the Seffion Houfe, which does as weill. He will not allow the Commiffion to pafe the Sealls. The King must writt to the Counsell anent it. Pitmedden delays, Edmiftoun refuses to tak the oaths, fo will Harcars. It was an aët of justice, conform to the Kings declaration, to repon them; bot its as weill that they do not accept. It wer fitt that three lawers wer named in ther place. Your Lop. will confider of Sir John Maitland, Mr. Will. Aikman of Cairny. Ther is a way takin to know if Sir John Lauder will be obliged by bein defingned; if not, Mr. James Falconner is without exception. I do heir no mor of an invafion. Mackay is desired to cary a fufficient party to the Hylands to fubdeue the clans that either are in rebellion with Dundee, or will not join. I fee either D. H. must hav all his will, or he must be left out, in which caice it will be hard to extrecat affairs. That notion is put in his head that he is necessary. I phanfy my Lady Arroll, who was brought over prifoner, hath mad him value himfelf that way. They ar now at the Club preparing an address againft all perfons that hav don ill things in the Goverment, ther affociats and maintainers. The Commiffioner, did ask me what I thought fitteft now to do. I told him plainly I was sorry he had allowed any votes contrair to his inftruëtions, till the Kings pleasur wer knowen; for in effect we hav takin away the articles; and if he allowed new matters to be brought in, that things wer prejudicat by a vot of Parliament, it wold be very ill. Therfor I did propofe that to-morrow he should fignify to the Parliament, that his first inftruëtion was to fetle Church Goverment according to the general inclination of the people, and desire them to fall upon that; this will probably carye off the most pairt from ther animofitys. If it do not, yow may confider what can be expected if they be deaff to this claim, and whither ther be moe that pretend to be Presbiterians then thes who treuly defing it. I know nothing the King hath to expect of this Parliament at present bot fom continuation of the cefs, which will not be now effectuall, and it's not confiderable; it will giv a fair ground to difband our forces in caice ther be no invafion, becaus ther is no fond for ther payment; and indeed nather officers nor fouldiers ar at his command, which doth hightin the boldnes of fom

heir; and if it wer not for the Inglis amongst us and in our nightboorhood, and M'Kays men, they wold not be commandable to disband. Ther must be a letter to the Counsell about the opening of the Signet. Yow may say with conclusion, nothing will either pleas or pafe upon the first command. If D. H. be allowed to com up allon, yow will easylyer deall with him nor if his lady or the club com. I find his jealousy of Argyll and Skelmorley continueus, bot ther is nothing to be concluded on his resolutions. My Lord, ther ar many things heir in confidenc, not fitt to fall by, therfor read and burn.—MY DEAR LORD, fairweill.

72. JOHN ANDERSON OF DOWHILL, LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW, AND
ROBERT SPREULL, TO LORD MELVILL.—25 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr 25th Juine 1689.

By Saterdays poaft I gave your Lordship informatione of what past in Councell in relatione to his Majesties letter in favours of the towne of Glasgowe, His Grace the Duke of Hamilton putteing a stope to that benefit his Majestie had given us, pretending that the King had not been rightly informed of his interest.

My Lord, since that tyme I being called necessarily wast to see a dyeing chyld, Mr. Sprull was advysed yesterday to put in a petitione to the Lords of Councell, desyryng, that in respect of the urgent necessite of the publick safetie, and the difficulties of the towne, there Lordships wold be pleased to allowe them the benefitt of the A&t of the Estates, conforme to his Majesties letter, alwayes reserving his Majesties right untill his pleasure be known. After som debait in Councell concerning it, they have allowed ane electione of the Bayllies and Councell, and that they should send up a list of thrie persons to the King, owt of whiche his Majestie may nominat on to be Provest. Now, my Lord, this is nather confoirme to the Kings mynd, nor to the towns priviledge; for the Kings mynd is, that we should have full and ample libertie to elect our Magistrats as freely as any other brughe in the kingdome, and caries no restriczione, and also it puts the towne in a worse condition then it was; for all that the towne was obliged to doe according to the setlment by A&t of Parlia-

ment to the Duke of Lennox, (in whose place his Majestie now stands,) only to present a list of thrie persons to the Duik or his Commissioner, especially Commissioner for that effect, at the Castle of Glasgow. If his Grace, or non from him were there, they proceeded to the electione of there Provest as the A& of Parliament awthorised them; and very frequently they have done, when either there was no Commissioner at the castle, or that his Commission did not exactly meet with the matter. Now, my Lord, by this A& of Councell, the towne is highly prejudged, and the end of his Majesties letter is frustrat. Wherefor I humbly crave that your Lo. wold be pleased to informe his Majestie heirof, that his Majestie may renew his letter to the Councell, dispensing with this his right, and awthorising the people to elect there Provest as freely as any other brughe hath done. My Lord, the publick interest and safetie of the natione and of the place calls for this, and also the people hopes for his Majesties favour and goodnes in it. My Lord, for your cleirer informatione, I have sent to Mr. Nairne the copie of the A& of Councell, as alsoe the just double of the A& of Parliament, wherby your Lo. will find wherin they disagrie. His Grace the Duck of Hamiltone did maintaine this debait very hotly. My Lord, I humbly beg that this may not be delayed, both for the publick good, and the privat concerne of the towne; for both can hardly admitt any delaye.—I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. oblidged servant,

JO. ANDERSON.

RO. SPREULL.

73. EARL OF ARGYLL TO LORD MELVILL.—Jun. 26, 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, June 26th, 1689.

I recommend the bearer heirof, my brother Charles, to your Lop. What his pretensions are, he will inform your Lop. of them himself. He hath been an considerable sufferer in this cause, which I know is enough to recomment him to your Lop. and shall mightily oblige,

MY LORD,

Your Lops. most humble Servant,

ARGYLL.

74. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—Jun. 26, 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Jun. 26, 1689.

By this expresse yow hav the A[&] as the Parliament has voted, concerning Committys. The dockatt was the most impertinent claus I ever saw. After som reasoning, it was throuen out by the generality of the hous; tho we had too much discours that the instrument of Goverment and the grivances wer the sam thing, and of the sam authority, and the leaveng any thing undon of thes, did unsettle and louse all that the Convention had don. Yow remember first day it was prest as a condition or reason of the recognising the King and Queen, that they had engaged to redress the grivances. My Lord, whither privat advice may be streached, to hinder the Kings Advocat to tell his sentiments to his master or no, I know not, bot I am sur it ought not; and I still say, the excluding the King to hav any for him at the framing of laws, is most inconvenient for both croun and country. I am sur had ther bein any present when that extravagant claus was added to the reasons, it had never been offered to be read in Parliament, much less reasoned; for my Lord Commissioner resolved to have told at the fitting down of the last dyet of Parliament, or at least after the ending the reasons and letter, that his first instruction was church goverment, in which he was impowered to make it in what tearms should be most the inclination of the nation, without the least limitation. But my Lord Mortoun brought in a generall A[&], incapacitating all from places that had behaved ill in the last Goverment, or who had been opofit to this revolution, or had not concurred in the present measures. It was said, thes generalities import nothing bot an insinuation that the King had or was ready to make ill choises. It was answered, the Parliament was judge, and wold make subsumptions as they pleased. After this A[&] was tuice read over, my Lord Commissioner told that to-morrow he would bring in church goverment; bot he told me this night, that som Presbyterian ministers had bein with him for a delay, which I apprehend is granted. The party thinks the King will certainly in this session establis the church goverment; and if it wer don, other things, that ar not so much of moment, may be left unfinished; therfor they ar prevailed with

to staff off that which wold anticipat many idle and humorous questions; bot I am fur the generality of the minifters wold not be off that opinion. So to-morrow we ar like to hav a warm dyett. I was fent up a commiffioner of three from the convention, or wold hav thought the Kings fending me back with his commiffion could hav maid me no wors then when I cam up, bot I find a great differenc. Many think fitt to render me incapable, who voted me to the greateft trust I was capable off; and I am fur if your Lop. had not been Secretair, and my father Prefident, yow had both bein honeft men in the opinion of four pairts of fyv in this nation; bot now thes characters yow cary hath altered ther value, and it's gentle to divest yow without taking your heads, for attempting to take places from the King without the advice of his Parliament. We are in great anxiety to fee what the King refolves; for tho the articles ftops his inftructions, yett it hinders not any thing to be brought in to Parliament which is not of, or contrair to his inftructions; fo many things will be prejudicat by delay.—MY DEAR LORD, adieu.

This day ther was an order in Counfell for givin a Commiffion to Hamilton of Binny to be Secretair of War. It wer proper the Commiffion cam from the King.

75. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—27 Jun. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 27 June 1689.

Having fo fully writt to your Lo. before, and particularly by Major Somervell, who went away laft night poft, I have litle to fay in this; bot at the Parliaments defyre, I fend ther letter to the King to your Lo. to be delyvered to him. They have fent reafons why they did not agree to the A& anent the articles I propofed; albeit once they refolved on the conterary, and they have agreed that the feveral Eftats choyfe their oun members, as yow will fee by the A& they defire the King to confent to. But no doing as to the Officers of Eftats being on thes committies: Sir John Dalrymple and I did what we could to have had them in, but we had no other help. As foon as the letter to the King and the refones was votted

ther was ane other A&t presented in Parliament, which I here fend your Lo. the coppie of to shew his Majesty. So soon as it was read I took it up and adjurned the Parliament to the morrow, and told them I desired them to consider of the settling of the Church, of purpose to give them busines untill his Majestys pleasure come. As to the A&t of settling committees of Parliament, I find they designe to have their greivances all helped or they beginne to any thing els, and that they intende some orders or overtures as to the Sessione to be made to his Majestie, who no doubt will take the just measures as to his oune service and his peoples good.—I ame your Lo. most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

75. MARQUIS OF ATHOLL TO LORD MELVILL.—27 June 1689.

MY LORD,

Bath, 27 June.

I am very sensible of your Lops. favor in the just representatione you have made of my concerne, and will not faile, upon all occasions, to doe your Lop. all the service in my pouer: I hope er nou all the false stories and calumnious insinuationes used by my enemyes are clearly taken off; and your Lop. may easily think that if I had bein in the least accessorie to what they charge me with, I would not have adventured to come to England for protectione. And tho I be not fitt to serve his Majestie in publi&t imployment, yet I assure your Lop. non shall be mor firme to his intrest and the Protestant religione. I understand that my poor misfortunat sone Mungo owes his enlargement to your favour; and though I cannot with confidence solicit for him, yet naturall affectione oblidges me to intreat your Lop. that how soon it may consist with his Majesties pleasure you will be pleased to shew your kindnes to him. I hope your Lop. will doe me the honor to lett me know his Majesties further sentiments of my affair.—I am allwayes, with much sinceritie,

MY LORD,

Your Lop^s most faithfull and most humble Servant,

ATHOLL.

76. EARL OF CRAUFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—27 June 1689.

MY LORD,

I had last night the honour of your Lordships, dated June 22^d, and communicated to the Commiffioner and Council what related to the publick. Our heats and animosities do rather grow then decrease; and yet I am of opinion, if this Parliament be dissolved, the Kings interest may be in danger of ruining in this nation; for no new choise can possibly be expected to any advantage, nor do I think that an adjournment could be ventured on, without manifest danger, and a construction by the body of the nation, that a breach were designed betwixt the King and his people. Some are industriously spreading reports, that few of the grievances shall be redressed, and others are at little pains to undiscern in this matter, who perfectly know the Kings readiness to gratifie his people in all their just desires. It is now evident, by a motion already tabled in Parliament, that all shall be voted incapable of publick trust, who, being formerly in the Rule, were judged grievous; and that some particular acquaintances of your Lops. and mine are aimed at. Things of this nature, as well as new grievances, are conferred in privat clubbs, and then by some leading member dayly presented in the House; when, after some short arguing, (for which the one side is altogether unprepared,) they go to a vote, which method is far more agreeable to their temper, and more effectually dispatches their business, then if they were under the consideration of a Committee, where they could not be so perfectly secret, nor so unanimously agreed to, as in their caballs. One method by which they act a great many members, yea, I may say, is their cheefe toole with which they trade, is the representation which they inculcate, with all the cunning and insinuation imaginable, that your Lop. and my Lord Stares designs to obstruct the settlement of pure presbytrie, and frankly do offer to serve that interest to the full, in case others comply with them previously to concur in some methods which may strengthen their interest, and strip your Lop. of some of those whom they name your friends. When I came to understand with some assurance that this was the prevailing argument, and that no privat discourses would cure them of this mistake,

I made the question to them, if they found an equal readines in your Lops. friends and those of my Lord Stares, for the settling of Presbyterian government, would they then be prevailed with to consider of your Lop. and him as good countrymen, and forbear their insisting on new grievances? This has been my work yesterday in the afternoon and all day, and with tolerable success; upon which, by my selfe and others, the Commissioner has been strongly urged, and at last has agreed to table the business of church government too-morrow in Parliament, where an indication of his own temper in that matter will either weaken or advance his interest, as he behaves; but the chief sticklers in matters have this evening smelled my aim of friendship to your Lop. and the loss they shall be at when the zeal of others for that way shall equal if not outdoe theirs, and are now importuning the Presbyterian ministers, that they deal with members to wave that matter for a fortnight, against which tyme they shall have all things so concerted that the issue cannot faile to be favourable. If they succeed in this, I have ground to believe that their procedour against your Lops. friends will run very high before that tyme elapse. They make use of a by occasion for favouring of this delay; an address from the conforme ministers in the diocie of Aberdeen for a Generall Assembly; which, if agreed to, they being foure to one in respect of the ministers of the Presbyterian way, shall effectually restore their interest or at least impead the settlement of pure Presbytrie. The Commissioner has received that address, and plainly tells, that if overtures be made for the one syde, he will listen to them in behalfe of the other. This does so alarm members, that I am affraid they shall be diverted from dipping much in this subject too morrow; and, in that caise, the old project shall continue, except wee who are your Lops. friends shall warmly concern our selves, and give evidence of our zeal beyond others to have the house of God well appoynted. If the Lord assist us in this matter that wee appear with any significancie, it may fall out that mistaken members shall be undeceived, and your Lops. interest in the Parliament restored. In the reasons sent up for the late vote of the house anent committees, there was at first a clause, which upon arguing was expunged, that was like to have put me from the chair, I refusing to proceed if they insisted upon that expression, which was to this purpose,—That if the authoritie of any one grievance were ques-

tioned, it were to bring in doubt the authoritie of the same meeting which fettled the crown on King William and Queen Mary. Thir words were so lyable to mistake, and in their tendencie might have been of such unhappy consequence, that I started at the hearing of them, and was very uneasie untill they were pairted with; and freely declared, that before I signed reasons with that expreffion in their bosom, I not only would leave the chair, but undergoe the hardest sentence they could pronounce on me for my refuseall. I have this day nottice from my Lord Hercus that he will be here the nixt week, but does neither directly accept nor declayne his trust. Your Lops. continouing friendship to me does exceeding engage me to stretch myselfe to the outtermost, on all occasions where your Lops. interest lyes in the way of,

MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lordships most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr 27th June.

77. THE EARL OF BALCARRES TO LORD MELVILL.—27 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Whean I had not liberty to wreit, I desired my weif to truble you with entreating you to represent my affair to the King, and beg his leave to com up and wait on him. I haue never been soe happy as to have had in my pour to have served you, which made me with some reluctansy put you to truble for me; but the character I have of your moderation and justice maks me desirous to owe a favor to you, rather thean any other I could aplay to, tho you had not the character you nou have. The Counsell wer pleased to give me leave to com to my own lodging, on foure thousand pounds bail not to stirr out of it, which was better thean whear I was; but my health is so ruined by a long clofs imprisment, that I cannot recover without having my liberty; which maks me intreat your Lo. to intercead with the King, that I may have liberty to com and live in England, or in any place his Majesty will appoint for me; and I shall give my word of honor that I shall live absolutly abstra&t, and doe nothing to the prejudice of his Goverment. I have had a surprizeing message

from the Counsell; they order me to writ to the Vicount of Dundie and procure the Leard of Blairs liberty, or I must goe to clofs prisson again. I have never medled with Lo. Dundie since ever he weant from Edinbruch, nor intends nothing but a privat leife; so I cannot but think strange whey I should be pitched on to releive prisners that I never was concerned with. This, I hop, your Lo. will think so reasonable as to intreat the King for me, that I be not reaced for another mans affair that I have no medling with, nor intends.

I beg your Lo. answer, for if I bee put in prisen again, death can be noe wors to me. If I wear confias to my self of eny creim, I would not have had the confidence to intreat you to plead for me. If your Lo. will help me in this, it shall for ever oblige me to be,

Your most faithfull and humble Servant,

BELCARRES.

78. LORD ROSSE TO THE KING.—27 Jun. 1689.

SIR,

I presume to give your Majesty this trouble of an account of my part in a matter treated in Parliment upon Wednesday the 26th.

I did present in the House some reasons for the vote which passed concerning the Committees of Parliament, in the close wherof wer these words: —“ Otherwise our vote of establisshing the Crown upon King William and Queen Mary might be thought not sufficiently founded, if Statutes and A&ts of Parliament could be obtruded against the solemn determination of the States of the Kingdom.”

Against this argument Sir John Dalrymple clamoured very high, alledging that it is derogatory to that great point of settling the Crown, to use the argument in reference to the matter of ordering the Committees of Parliament; and albeit it was answered, that it did not at all derogate from the greatest interest imaginable, that one other of the smallest consequence, such as that of ordering our Committees, cannot be judged to be. I did found upon the same bottom with it, yet he insisted with so much reflection upon me as give me reason to be jealous that he may put an ill force upon what I acted, in representing it amiss to your Majesty;

but this I can boldly assert, that as I had the honor to bring into the House the Act recognizing your Majesties authority, with a cordial affection to your Majesty and my country, so did I those reasons, all being the results of much reasoning with other Members of much worth and knowledge, as well affected to your Majesties interest as the best of subjects are obliged to be; and I hope what hand I have had in these or other things, will not be misconstrued by your Majesty, since I do heartily and constantly design the advantage of your Majesties service as becometh,

SIR,

Your Majesties most humble, most faithfull,
and most obedient Subject and Servant,

Edinburgh, 27th June 1689.

ROSSE.

79. LORD ROSSE TO LORD MELVILL.—27 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

As I had the honor to present the first bill in Parliament recognizing the King and Queens authority, so yesterday I presented some reasons why the house did not agree with an act brought in by his Majesties Commissioner, upon an instruction from the King; narrating, whereas the Articles had formerly been a grievance, because of the negative they assumed; now the King allowed eight of every State to be a constant Committee, the Officers of State supernumerary, and that any overture ought be made in plain house, though thrown out of this Committee: the Parliament formed a constant Committee, and the Officers of State being supernumerary, to be the meaning of our first grievance; upon which, having made and voted an act not fully agreeing to this instruction, I produced the reasons enclosed, at the end of which your Lop. will perceive these words—"Otherwise," etc.; so to the end. Sir John Dalrymple clamoured very high against these words, alledging that it is derogatory to that great point of settling the crown, to use the argument in reference to the matter of ordering the Committees of Parliament; and albeit it was answered, that it did not at all derogate from the greatest interest imaginable, that an other of the smallest consequence (such as that of ordering our Committees cannot be judged to be) did found upon the same bottom with it; yet he

insisted with so much reflection, as gives me reason to be jealous that he may put an ill force on what I acted, representing it amiss to the King.

Therefore, I have presumed to trouble your Lop. with this account, knowing your generous disposition to defend honest men against the irreconcilable enemies of moderation or integrity.

My Lord, I was hazarding my life and fortune for the King, as he himself knows; and I know this, my accuser was serving King James, and defending the Prince of Wales right.

I earnestly entreat your Lop. would be pleased to deliver the enclosed to the King, and to defend me in my just acting; and if your Lop. will let me know the Kings mind, and what I am accused of, it will be a singular obligation put on me. I beg your Lops. pardon for this trouble, which I am the more encouraged to, by your former kindness your Lop. has been pleased to shew to,

MY LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and most humble Servant,

Edr June 27, 1689.

ROSSE.

80. SIR PATRICK HUME TO LORD MELVILL.—27 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Thursd. 27 June 89.

Nothing that occur'd could make me conclude that your Lo. friendship is any way abated towards mee, yet what Sr W^m Lockart in your name, my wife, but especially what your selfe wrote to me, do farder confirme mee that ther is that constancy and truth in you which I alwise thought; if your Lo. have still the like opinion of mee, then we meet in a very endearing point. That your Lo. may be the farder convinced of the sinceritie of my friendship to you, consonant to my principles of State in the present conjuncture of affaires, I shall touch some particulars which I can make out beyond contradiction. I had, and have some reputation here among the honest men, especially those of middle rank; and I thank God it has still encreased hitherto. As I made use of it what I could for the publick good, so I did for your Lo. in particular. The grand objection to you was a designe of bringing Tarbet into imployment in the State; and rather than misse of that, to bring in with him others as ungracious

to the people as he. I did all I could to perswade honest men of the contrary, and that all you designed was to cover your cufin from rigour and violence, wherin I did declare that I would to my power assist you; but the appearances and indevours used in the meeting of the Estates, supposed by these honest men to be by your influence, for Tarbat and Sr John Dalrymple, in which the disliked men did also joine, made all I could do or say of little effect; which occasioned the cross choice of Commissioners then made, and some things that are past, not to the satisfaction of many. Since you parted, somethings were levelled against you directly, as supporting these men, which might have proven hurtfull to you, which I opposed and broke, almost to the ruine of my interest with that party, which I kept up only by the committies letter, and that vote of the States declaring it their sense and opinion with their letter to the King, in all which you may see you are untouched. If these Commissioners had come up it had been to your profite, for I had secured it with the greater part; others came as under a clocke; you understand what I mean. As to the denying that request of the States, being imputed to you, it did you great hurt; and God knows what work it has made to mee in acting a friend's part for you. It were very large to go through particulars of that, but sure it tooke me up by day and night; I slept as little as any in the city. The commission of Counsell encreased the jealousy against you, tho Queensberry and Tarbet are not of it; that is called a little policy. Athole, Kintore, and Sr John Dalrymple are said to be tryers of the foord to make way for them and others. Also the accepting the office of sole secretary, while the news went here that Chancellar and Treasurers offices were both to be putt in commission, notwithstanding its being in one hand was complained of, when neither of these two were, did add a farther jealousy, so as it became impossible to perswade, but that you intended to have Tarbet your conjunct. Indeed, the other two's being in commission did well satisfy the pack wherin I am, which makes no less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the house. While I was at work, under great discouragements, even that of being mistaken by those I was struggling to serve, as I judged by my wives letters, Mr. David Ferne had been workeing upon the Laird of Colloden, who had been most assisting to mee in endeavouring to keep up your reputation with our honest friends, to make an interest for my Lord Staires,

offeringe himselfe to go to London for removing mistakes and jealousies, if Colloden would undertake any thing for our friends here. The gentleman imparted this first to mee. I, resolving to make the best of it, tooke paines among our friends, brought matters to the termes of the paper which Mr. Fearne got with him; and not only your Lo. but even my L^d Staires, tho with more difficulty, to be more gracious to all of them than you had been before since you came under their jealousie. Colloden and I gave assurance for your Lo. pairt. Mr. Ja. Dalrymple produced a letter of his father's, directed to Arniston, which afforded as good arguments for his Lo. Mr. Fearne took his journey, your old friends being full of hopes, new ones well inclined waiting an answer. Mean while Colloden, Riccarton, Pitlever, Cōmissary Monro, and I were preparing a strong party to joine you in all friendship upon the termes which were sent by Mr. Fearne, wherof I wrote to you before, as now I send you the just copie. No doubt this designe would have had a happy effect, and without a rub, if immediatly S^r John Dalrymple had not come downe Advocate, which has quit broke squares as to my Lord Staires's part of the business, and has obliged us to plead that it is by Staires's means, not yours, and to lay hold, for perswading friends of that, upon what was said before by friends of his; that you and he were not so intimate and at one, but acted your different pairts; and this passed with credite enough, till Sir James Mountgomery, to whom we had not imparted our affaire by Mr. Fearne till we should know in what termes he parted with you, made a motion of treating with the Master your son, which immediatly wee approved, shewing how happy it were if honest men were unite; and in this treaty found him, the Master, fluke firme to S^r John, and rather willing to quite Stairs than him. This persuades many that you brought in him, and will bring in more such; your friends among us oppose this opinion strongly, and I hope, by your help, will make out what they say. In the mean time, things intervene unluckiely; that gentlemen has got a character which tends to your prejudice, while others, who, by being in a post of credit, (being both willing and able to have accommodated or caried what concerns your interest,) would have been enabled to serve you, are neglected, or delayed till it will be less significant to the countrey, to you, or to themselves,

whatever station they be put in. He presented his gift in Counsell, sealed; 'twas highly quarrell'd that the gift of such an office should go to the seale without producing the warrant of it to the Commissioner and Counsell. Sir John made odde pleading, indeed one would have thought all such was over; the appender was called and questioned, his gift read and quarrelled. Your friends did plead that the gift was blameless, importing to him no more then the place of the under-keeper when there is a Chancellor, but that Mr. Inglish had committed an error in not waiting direction from the Commissioner and Counsell, for which he begged their pardon. Sir John would not let it fall so, but asserted that the gift empowered him to append the seale by himselfe. The D. did insist against it in this sense; and, when I argued, discerning at what this levelled, that by the commission Mr. Inglish could be nothing but under-keeper, as used to be while there was a Chancellor, and had nether the trust nor power as to the seale that the Chancellor or commissioners of the seale would have; the Duke answered, how could I say so, when I heard S^r John, who had been at Court when the gift was granted, so obstinately plead the contrary. To which I was necessitated to reply, that altho S^r John had asserted so, yet it was a very bad pleading, and such as I thought he would retract upon second thoughts. This stopped S^r John's insisting; so ther was a letter ordered to be drawn to represent the business to the King, which was drawn so as nothing in it laid any mistake to your door; but by the mistake of your friends, and the number of S^r John's present, it was carryed by one or two votes not to represent the matter at all, which was not to your advantage; the D. after reeding, was not very keen in it. The Commissioner offered in Parliament an A[&], upon an instruction, as he said, for redressing that grievance concerning the Articles and Committees of Parliament, which gave occasion of much reasoning; at last the House voted an A[&] upon that grievance—yeas 80, noes 15. Next day, because an overture upon an instruction had been before offered, to which they could not agree, reasons were carryed to be sent to the King—yeas 84, noes 11. Ther was debate about the conclusion of the reasons, upon a clause which, upon my motion, was left out; the last words were—Otherwise, our vote establishing the Croun upon K. W. and Q. M. might be thought not sufficiently founded, if Statutes and A[&]s of

Parliament could be obtruded against the folemne determination of the Estates. Sir John went high against this, with much heat, and reflexion upon the Lord Rofs, who presented the reasons, alleadgeing that it was a reflexion upon the Kings title to the Croun; but when that was fully answered by another, clearing that it was no reflexion upon that high right, that the privileges of Parliament, yea, or the meanest of the meanest subject, did found upon the same bottom with it, the debate fell. Sir John insisted much upon the difference of interests betwixt the K. and people—a very unfavoury argument—stateing the House not as the Kings great counsell, but as a sett of men upon opposite termes, which relished ill with the House. Then the E. of Morton offered an overture, declaring such as in the late evil government had been grievous to the nation, or such as had shoven disaffection to this happy change, or such as had been retarders and obstructers of the good designs of the Estates, unfit to be employd in publick trusts and offices; which was a litle spoken to, but the farder debate differed til the morrow. Some oppose it on consideration of persons; but if it pass, I am perswaded it will occasion less persute against particular persons, than otherwise may be; therefore, I pray you, consider well what part you act in it. If I had been so happy as to be near you, I could have prevented some things which have occasioned mistakes and jealousies; and were I near you, I could probably some things that may; but as it is, I wish these you trust be single-hearted, and sound of principle and judgment. I will assure your Lo. as none shall be more faithfull than I to the publick interest, so none shall be more to what concernes you, of all these you reckon friends to you. For all that is come and gone, if your Lo. be satisfied to joine and concur with the honestest packe, upon the termes which were sent with David Fearne; the yea's, and more than yet are counted, will be for you; wherof there are very few that follow or depend upon any body, as perhaps your Lo. doth imagine, but are united together upon liberall and good grounds. Therfor, I entreat you, for God's sake, choose the best side, and I will answer to friendship for what I say; and I hope yet to take off disgustes against Staires, if he will joine in. I beg you will resolve soon; and, in the mean time, let not the Parliament meet with straitening from that, and I will study to stope any personall prosecu-

tions here, at least againſt any concerne of yours. The Lord Pitmedden and Edmiſton excuſe themſelves, and accept not. I wiſh that Colden-knowes and Mr. John Dempſter of Pitlever were in their roomes. It is the deſire of many, that there be two advocates, one for criminals, another for civil aſtions; alſo that the Lords of Seſſion be beſide the Regiſters, Juſtice-Clerk, Treſurer-depute, and Advocates; alſo that the Lords of Juſticiary be beſide the Seſſioners; alſo that the Regiſter Office be divided with different names and buſineſs. If your Lo. knew how much theſe things would pleaſe all, you would be concerned much to have them ſo ordered. I pray you let me have your opinion; and if you pleaſe I will anſwer you, with that of many, upon any point you crave it. It is kept no ſecret that you have ſent many inſtructions, but nothing concerneing the forfeitures; this is magnified. They ſay you hold the bridle; it doth you hurt, but as little as I can; for I tell, it is no bridle to mee, nor ſo intended to any. In one thing I am divided in my thoughts; I know not whither to wiſh my ſtaying here, or my comeing thither; but whither here or there, I follow the ſame things, and ſhall ſtill be the man I give out for, ready to ſerve you in preference to any Scotis man in the State. I ſhall adde no more, but that I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. humble ſervant and moſt ſtedfaſt friend,

PAT. HUME.

Every one rekons Commiſſary Monro for a Lord of Seſſion. I wiſh he were, and it is your intereſt that he be. I have ſent another to your Lo. by Mr. Fearnſ cover, for he writes to me to do ſo.

81. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—28 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Junij 28, 1689.

Yeſterday my Lord Mortoun renewed his motion anent the A& for incapacitys. The Commiſſioner told he had inſtructions concerning Church Goverment, and that laſt day he had allowed Morton's overtur to be read, bot with condition that nothing was to be ſaid upon it till the King were acquainted; bot, in the mean tim, at the nixt dyett, he wold bring

in Church Government. It was allegued that could not com in first, Morton's bein first tabled, and therfor behoved to go first to a vote, and the other wold requir tim and committing. It was answered, that it did appear the King had givin no limitation or qualification, bot had left that matter intyr to themselves; and it was not to be expected it could be don in on fornoon; bot it might be spok to; then the ministers must be spok to; and befor that tim the Kings pleasur anent committies might be heir. In the mean tim it was mor proper to follow his instru&ions in a matter of its natur preferable, then to breack squairs both as to matter and form; for, as the law stands, nothing can com to Parliament bot by the articles, which the King is willing to chang; bot till it be past, ther should no motion com in. Now, it wer better his instru&ions, which, upon the matter he hath allowed, could fill the feild then any thing els. By a vot it was caryed preferr my Lord Morton's overtur. The ministers who ar heir ar but few, and most of them engadged in the Club. They did solicit it with all ther power, not to bring in ther addrefs, which was finished on Wednesday, nor any Church matter till the Stat wer first reformed; bein threatned, that if they left ther freinds in humor, they wold leav them in ther necessity, and with all, the Commiffioner and they will probably com to a breach when this coms in. They wer told that the tyd running to strip the Croun of all its prerogativ, and lodge all in the people, if they wer so farr from a peacable temper as to furnis an occasion of a cessation, that rather then the King wer not spoiled, they wold wentur ther oun settlement. He could not constru&t that weill, yett all wold not prevaill with thes onc [involved?], tho I am fur the builk wold not take this cours. Then we did proceid to the A&, which is shortly to incapacitat all thes who were grivous in the former Government, or who had bein op-posit to this revolution, or who had bein oppofers or retarders of the Stats defings. Thes generalls, if the application wer in hands indifferent, or that the King gott any [shair?], ar not att all to be contended against; only it implyes the King, notwithstanding of his declaration, and the tuo letters from the Comitty and Estats remembering him of the sam things, yett he had contraveen[ed], and was like not to keep either his promise or ther advice. Bot I did weill see ther was no help; all talking wold make it wors, therfor I never did open my mouth. It was asked what was

meant by grivous; for a law should be clear and not generall. It was answered, the grivances did clear who were grivous. The Commiffioner and many others said, that the grivances wer standing laws, tho grivous; and must men a&ting according to standing laws run hazards? It was answered, who ever had consented to the making thes laws. Then the Commiffioner and most part found themselves concerned; so Skelmorley moved, that only thos guilty of the particulars in the instrument of Government, not the grivances, wer intended; so, without amendament, they proceeded to second articles; to which it was said, that by randevoufing the militia and otherwys, the whol nation had appeared against the revolution, even after the King was aboard and landed. Mr. Ogilvy, who had opposed the vacancy, and is now a great man in the Club, bein assured to be a Lord of Session and Justiciary, tho your Lop. durst not medle with him for fear of reproach; he proposed that it should be after the Revolution was compleit, and the Croun settled; which was aggreid to, bot nothing in writing, so this cam to nothing. The last point was stated, and it was asked what was meant by opposing defings, if any thing said in Convention or Committy fell under it? It was declared by thes who have the power of responce, without writting that was not meant. Nixt it was asked what was a defing? It was at last confined to the opposing the defing of fetling the Croun after it was settled by the Convention. So, after all this, only Dundy or thes in armes can be reacht by this weill adjusted A&, therfor they wer content to be adjurned till Tuesday; and now the Club Articles are preparing more speciall articles against severall persons. Little can be had against your Lop. bot bein opposit heir, withdrawing and misinforming the King; bot I do conclud, if no thing from thenc put a stop to the carier, we shall be very plain on this and many things els on Tuesday. It's now plainly stated in the Club, whether they will rise and obey an adjurnment or no; and the hottest hav declared, that since they mad the King, they will hav ther own terms; and the soberest of them say he likes prerogativ as weill as any befor him. M'Kay is not heir; Sir John Lauder is present. I apprehend on Tuesday ther will be a fond layd by the Parliament, for the intertainment of the troops on foot, by what I collected in Counsell yesterday. My Lord, I cair as little for my own pairt or danger as any

els, bot I am obliged to say that at present all that coms in head will gett an ill fett. It's no persons, but the Kings prerogativ, that is in question; and, tho they can not make laws, yett votes doth much prejudicat; and sine thes trusted by the King do not in earnest concur to his service and the peac of the country, bot ar glad to see thes animosities they should alley, in a short time mor mischief will be don then you can forsee. The King's part will be clear to the world by printing his instructions. My Lord Crawford behaved very weill, to the degrey of bein both reproached and threatned by his own relations and others of the Club. So did Lothian, Ruthven, Carmichael, Balheaven, Elphinstoun, Forfar. Cassilis spok very pertinently in many occasions, both in Parliament and Counsell; I assure you he hath abundanc of sufficienc. I need not mention your son, who never fails, and poor Eglington; a body wold hav thought thes might had as great weight with Presbiterians as Argyl, Morton, Glencairn, Ross, Bargainy, and the Lord Forrester. The most distrest barons and old Presbiterians wer neer equall; G. Stirling and the Provost of Perth, Douhill, and som few of the barrons; bot the builk go all after the leaders. Skelmorley is very ill of a reumatizm. He was brought up in a chair, bot did not appear so violent, bot Sir P. H. and Colloden wer great speackers. I hav sent your Lop. tuo papers; one the Commissioner ordered me to draw to Caddell, upon a supposition he could do great matters with the clannes; the other a draught of a proclamation; bot after both wer ready, he said he wold not adventur upon them till he had warrant from the King, and did command me to transmitt them. My Lord, consider the styl of proclamations. I think the title is to be in the naim of both ther Majesties, bot the proclamation should run in the Kings naim, for thes words, with advice of his Counsell, can not be applyed to the Queen, according to the styl of the commission. The Commissioner told me all thes commissions wer wrong. I phansy he either intends to querrell this with the Queen, or to throw up the commissions, all which he stops at the Seall; and, for my commission and Sir Will. Lockhart's, he says they past unwarrantably. It wer fitt to concert this with the King and Queen. The styl of England is not the sam with ours, bot the superscription is only of the King. The Signett must open by a proclamation.

My Dear Lord, Adieu.

82. SIR PATRICK HUME TO LORD MELVILL.—29 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenbr thursday, 29 June 89.

Upon some propofalls by Mr. David Fearn to Colloden, a very worthy person, and his discourseing with others and me upon them, Mr. Fearn resolved a journey to London to endeavor a removing of mistakes among honest men. He got from us a paper of our opinion in severall things, from which ther will be no flenching; changes have interveened since in some affaires, but we ar, as, and where we were. If your Lo. relish that paper, and what conforme to it he discourfes with you, it can not faile to tend to good and advantage publicke and private; and I have great reason to be perswaded that your Lo. is ready to concur in every good work tending to unity among honest men, in which I shall as readily subscribe to you as, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble servant and true friend,

PAT. HUME.

83. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—29 Jun. [1689.]

MY LORD,

As it was a heavie affliction to me when my Lord Wigton and his brother, by my Lord Pearth's insinuationes, were prevailed with to go out of the nation: it is yet more grieving, now that they have attained to a greater age, and are plainly disgusted of Popery, from threats of poysoning they should be under a restraint that they cannot return to their own country; and that, for fear of retireing, they should be robbed of what money I send them for releefe of the pinches they are under. Tho they were strangers to me, I could not deny them compassion, under the violence they suffer in their consciences; but, as they are pleasant and sharp youths, and sons of a most observant wife, I most be allowed a more affectionat concern for them. If the high station your Lop. is in could capacitat you to do something that were significant for their retraite, I would humbly urge it as a mean of a further ingagement and

tye to seek after opportunities whereby I may evince with what sinceritie I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edinburgh, 29th June.

84. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—Jun. 29, [1689.]

MY LORD,

Yesterday before the rolls of Parliament were well ended, the Earle of Morton stood up and mynded the house, that at a former dyet he had given in a motion for incapacitating such from publick trust who had been formerly grievous in the rule. Upon which some urged, that the Commiſſioner had undertaken that Church Government should come in before any thing ells, being amongst his first instructiones, and of greater weight than any inquerie into the actiones of particular perſones. The reasonings on both ſydes were earnest, and continued for an houre. At laſt, by the vote of the house, it carried that Morton's propoſall should be first tabled, and that church government should be brought in before any other new motiones. At least an houre was spent about the extent of the word grievous, which at laſt was explained to import all the articles in the petition of right upon which the late King was dethron'd, and that it would be ridiculous to turn off a King for such faults as could be forgiven to subjects. There were other three artickles in that paper, where there were words ſo dubious and exceedingly comprehensive, that after severall houres debate, they were forced to own that they would reach ſo many hundereds that they needed restrictiones; and ſo matters came to no plain iſſue, but were put off to the next dyet. I plainly find that the Commiſſioner will be no friend to the reſtoreing of preſbytrie. What effect this may have upon members otherwayes favouring that intereſt, I know not; but this is beyond all doubt to me that, except his Grace, there is not a member in the house, yea, I may ſay, nor ſubject in the nation, who

are throughly for King Williams intereft, who are not difgusted at prelatie, and wifhes prefbytrie were eftablifhed in its puritie. Among the miniftrie, there is not one conformift in Scotland whose diffatiffa&tion at the Government is not conspicuous; and on the other fyde, neither preacher nor laick who do not pray for the eftablifhing of his throne, with that zeal as they wifh well to their own families. I tremble at the thoughts of the fabrick that fhall be built by perfones that as yet do not feem to have attained to that calm, chriftian, and unbyaffed temper, which is futeable to reformers. I pray the Lord difapoynt my fears, and as he hath often of late compaffed us about with fongs of deliverance, he may even bare his own right arme, and compleet his begun work, to the praife of his great name, and the quieting of the diftruffful heart of,

MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lordfhips moft faithfull and affectionate humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edinburgh, 29th June.

85. SIR PATRICK HUME TO LORD MELVILL.—Jun. 29, 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Saterday, 29th June 1689.

I wrote to your Lo. fully laft poſte. Now I muſt entreat you not to be allarmd at what you hear of our motions in Parliament, if you can have any confidence in mee as to what concernes you, I will engage to be answerable for your intereſt, knowing it will never interfere with that of the King and countrey. Above all things, I beg of you, incaſe any there or from hence be ſo unhappy to adviſe the King to other things or methods than his Parliament doth, that you will oppoſe all ſuch advice; and give me timous notice, that I may certifie honeſt men of it. There is great diſguſt againſt Sr John Dalrymple, becauſe he is brought in office; all think that the compliment he got might have ſerved; I am only ſorie his promotion is imputed to you. I long to hear from you in ſuch termes as I may undertake for you to the ſtrongeſt honeſt fide, and I

wish you may write to your sons, that they may know it, and credit me the more; then I doubt not to give pregnant demonstrations of what I have often asserted, that I am, in all kindness, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble Servant, and faithfull Friend,

PAT. HUME.

86. SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE TO LORD MELVILL.—29 Jun. [1689.]

MY LORD,

Knejsborough Wells, 29 Jun.

You may perceave, by what has past in the Parliament, that I justly declined to be present when the articles and the sitting of the Officers of State in Parliament was to be contraverted; and I hop you will represent this to the King, and that his Majestie will pardon this excessse of loyaltie; for few will need a pardon in this point to my certain knowledge. I expect his Majesties protectione, and the stat of my health will excuse my absence from the Parliament; but I entreat your meassurs, and how I should cary, and wher I should goe; only let mee not be sent back to Scotland in this confusion, tho I shall answer at any other tyme. I am ashamed of our publi& papers in Parliament. Allow Mr. Nairne to writ a letter to mee, to be left at Mistrisse Gardiners, keeper of the stage coache at York. Tell me how Tarbat is, and wher.

87. SIR JOHN BAIRD OF NEWBYTH TO LORD MELVILL.—29 Jun. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr 29 Jun. 89.

I wes not a litle surprysed to find that I had not that comon measure of justice allowed me, which was given to such of the Lords of Session who had suffered under the violence of the last government. As I doe not envye the richt wes done to uthars, so I cannot bot regret to your Lo. the misfortune I have had, not to be considered by yow as a person worthie of the comon favor shewne to those of the same station, in pursuance of his Majesties declaration and resolution for redresse of grievances. My cace is so weill knowne to your Lo. how litle soever my owne merit may be, that I fall not truble yow with telling either the nature of my

gift, which wes *ad vitam*, or of the way and manner I wes used contrarie to all law and comon equitie. I fall only fay that I am convinced it is in your Lo. power, be reason of the deserved character ye bear, and of the interest your Lo. hath with his Majestie, who cannot be bot just if rightlie informed, to allow me that justice which your Lo. hath never been in use to denye to any; and that I may be reponed to that employment, in all its circumstances, from which I wes thrust. As this will be ane A&t of eminent justice in your Lo. so it will laye a perpetuall obligation upon me to serve your Lo. as being, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble servant,

JHONE BAIRD.

88. EIGHT LETTERS FROM THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO LORD MELVILL.—
Jun.—July 1689?

MY DEAR LORD,

Pray consider the matter of the Church with such ane eye, as impartially to consider not only what will satisfy one party, but the whole; else it may settle a present blast, but infallibly produce a storm; and if the hott party or true Presbyterians doe prudently, they will doe to others as they would be done by, els they will not long enjoy their owne; for if the other part of the nation be prest, they will kick, and in my apprehension overturn what will be now established; wheras, if others be easy, they may enjoy their Government, which they may losse by imposeing it on others: And tho they be so blind as not to see this, yett consider the Kings interest, and that yow are a common minister to the whole nation; and yow I hop will consider folk's weell and not their will; and, in my humble opinion, this that I propose will satisfy so many, that we may hope for peace; and think not to make peace there without satisfying the two bodies.

That which I told of Shirreff Clerks was this: That albeit they have there offices for lyfe, and that it were perhaps as litle policy as justice to turn out people from lyfrented and bought places; for besides that it

would be a great invasion of property, it would also put an end to buying of these offices, at least it would certainly scare all men from giving any considerable thing for what would be ambulatory; yett where persons are faulty, it's a nationall interest to have such turned out, and necessary to terrify men from so heavy faults as are ordinarily committed by Clerks. The Shirreff Clerks have the keeping of the Registers of Hornings in evry shyre, and they are obliged to have books marked by the Clerk Register, in a manner expressly prescribed by Acts of Parliament, wherby they may not have it in their power to vitiate records, which this manner of marking hinders; and by neglect of this, they may put out and in Hornings at pleasure, to the lesion both of King and people. As also they are obliged to send in their registers yearly, or in two years, to the Exchequer, for the Kings interest in Escheats. The last, the breach of a statute, is a favourable omission, and pleasing to the people. The other is a great malversation against the popular interest.

Now, very many Clerks in shyres have transgressed in this point; and some are so criminal in it as to have whole books filled up with registrations of hornings not marked; others have *viis et modis* got their unlawful books filled up, after they were writt many years, by some of the Registers Deputes.

I was informed, and Æneas McLeod, the Towne Clerk of Edinburgh knowes many who are guilty of this. I heare the Clerk of Fyfe is one; so is Aberdeen, Lothian, Bamf, and many others.

If your sonne gett this information, and shew it to the Clerk of Edinburgh, he will sett him on the right way to be informed of all.

I intreat that my letter be heasted, least occasione be lost.

My testimony is not needfull, since so many know that Mr. Ar. St. Clar hath more honesty than Pres. more estate visible then Oak and Merfinton, and more law then all the three; hath appeared more in the Kings interests, is surer to your service, and will be acceptable to more disinterested; so that nothing can stand in his way, but his being your freend and my recommendation, and it will break his reputation, but not advance it to some others, whose is unrecoverable.

I have lookt the particulars of his estate, and finds it truly above the quality in the A&.

D. Q. and those with him are as yow would have them, not only for the King, but will concurr in presbity as now fitt for the King and nation; that all parties be taken in who will owne the King, and goe along in the other; that the K. choose to office whom he please, providing that D. H. be not Chan. nor on treasury; that he have not his Caball to rule the Session, and as few violent of the club to be in as can be; but for moderate men, they will joine heart and hand. There will be no hazard of a new Parliament, but certaine hazard if this fitt, for it will fright all from this concurrence, and so fix a division, and consequently, soon or syne, ruine evne to those who will now grasp too much.

They are not for two Secretars, but D. Q. desyred me to inform you, and convinced me of this truth, that E. Caffils is but a blind, that E. of Aberdeen is his aime, ether to be in that post, or as high as he can. *O Di boni, ubi* greevances. Mind that it was said D. H. hath not proposed for E. Caffils. That the West is in armes and practised to mischief is certaine. Consider if bouthe feus be to let in to gunpowder.

MY LORD,

I nether should nor will I give any judgment on what is so farr determined by a vote of the Parliament, as is that of the A& of Incapacity; yett I may be allowed to wish that it doe not fix many in bad humours, who else would willingly be good subjects to the King. For I cannot yett beleve that it is his Ma^{ties} interest, to force persons to disaffection to his persone or authority. Indeed, the narrower that the lines of good subjects be drawne, the few within it may have the surer hopes of advancement in offices, and in so farr the politick may attaine some end. But as I may wish, so I hope it is no fault to expect, that a Parliament which is so zealous for the King, will not leave him in so great a hazard as the generality of this A& doth expose him to; for if (as I hear it was pub-

lickly said in Parliament) that the Crownes right is so affected with the greevances, as that they are conditions of so high a nature as that a King cannot transgresse upon them, without overturning of fundamentals, and consequently from the fate which one hath lately fallen into from the like transgression, then the King should very distinctly know such as will make up a new greevance if they be imployed; for without this vote be cleared, his Majestie can hardly imploy many of our nation, but that a number of many will fall under the characters of the vote. I am sure I am under some of them, and yett I dare say many who have voted to it, are as deep in them as I; and yett tho both they and I shall care not to bring the King in trouble on my account, yett 100 to one but the King might very innocently imploy some considerable persons who zealously voted the ordinance, and so expose the Crowne to a new forfait.

My Lo. I know yow expect that I will be serious in these matters, and since I writt under confidence that my letters will rest with yow, I shall frankly tell my mind. If all who were not only willing, but fond to have served King William at his first entry, had continued so, and if the remote and more tenacious sort had been taken of, and brought but to a submission to the Government, I doe think some mens humours were rather to be corrected then encouraged; but since, from several causes, (which I will not name,) the greatest part befarr of the nobility, gentry and valuable burrowes, are either disaffected or at best indifferent, these who have brought this to passe, have secured the King to a dependence on this party which now sits, and are the plurality in the Parliament; so that it were villany in any who would perswade the King to throw of these also, especially so long as K. James' interest threatens the kingdomes.

Yett gold may be too dearly bought. This should not perswade ane abject devolution of all on the humours of the insolent; for, my Lo. any who knowes of how insignificant men the overplus doth consist, may easily conclude that nothing makes them so considerable, as their being united in so high a Court. A prorogation or dissolution turns them into individuals, and then you know that a great number are amongst the most insignificant in Scotland, ether in peace or warr; whence it followes, that whereas now in ther unity as a Court, the humour of the most insignificant are readily most troublesome, when they are single, then all who are

worth of them may be more easily satisfied; first, because every one hath but himselfe to treat for, and next, the best of them are not very strong nor considerable, were they out of their united capacity, whereas in it they are more formidable, and they must have generall grants to please the caball, by whom they carry the Court.

Likewise, if the Parliament be prorogued, the King is not under censors in choosing fitt instruments to serve him, who ever they be; and, consequently, whereas now it may be dangerous for him to gaine friends to serve him, least it disoblidge a Parliament, but then he may gaine many who can downweigh a heap of these when in their native capacity.

Yett this is not to advise to prorogue or dissolve the Parliament at this tyme, unless absolut extravagancies force it; but if the Commissioner think fitt to doe it, I shall be disappointed if it be not the best service he hath done him since the Convention did fitt; and as for the trouble which D. H. may give the K. and that many others will come up and clamour, I say still that heer they are but individuals, and so may begg, but dare not threatne, and so there can be no danger; for if they say right things, they should be embraced; if wrong, there prayer is wind unless the King grant; and of that he is best judge. Where they are they impose, when heer they supplicat. Besides, how can the King allow many of them to come up from Scotland, where there is so much to doe, whilst, by the vote, they allow so few to be capable to serve him. If they have posts assigned them to look after, they cannot so palpably shew themselves interested as to leave them uncalled. I confesse I do not fear that they shall impose mistakes on the King tho heer; for I cannot consider him as one to be obnoxious to dangerous influences from stronger heads then us of Scotland; and if I were to expostulat with the knott at Edinburgh on this vote, I would ask what they see in the King to make them so diffident of his judgment, as that they will be at such paines to erect barriers to divert him in choosing his servants and officers. Those who were in the late Government are most part not so young, nor the King so old, as to oblige them to so exact a care to keep out these late greevers in the next Kings reigne; and in this I thought they might have trusted him who alone did putt out these who were in, and hindered many of those from coming in to the late Government who now call out most against it; and

if his force and authority were away, I doubt they could maintaine their pofts very fhort tyme.

For all this, my Lord, I wifh that your Lo. may be as litle in bringing in any to anger them as can be, and I hope the King is wife for ordering this; and, my L. albeit I was defyrours to be fecured againft fome mens malice, yett I affure you my preffing for that letter to the Parliament was not fo much for my particular as for the King and yow, for few of them are angry at me, and my rich forfathers will not invite there appetite. But many of them are extreemly afraid of my being in office, and to extremity that, I beleeve, they fear not all the reft fo much, except my Lo. Stairs, and not him in the concerns of prerogative; fo it would have been no ill fervice to the King had they, by his letter, been affured that he would not imploy me; nor would this have hindered my doeing him what fervice I were able to doe, for at present I might be more usefull out then in, tho not much in ether.

My Lo. all I fhall fay for the Cattle of Stirling is, that the E. of Marrs family is amongft the firft who deferve beft of King and country; and if I had not advifed Alva, and he moft readily embraced the occafion of goeing to Stirling Cattle, that night when Dundee went from Edinburgh, and if the E. of Marr had not broke of that design of the withdrawn members there goeing to Stirling, this Convention at Edinburgh had not been fo.

My Lo. if the Parliament fhall be prorogued, I prefume the King may, by lefs money then will fatisfy fome men's humors, and defray the Highland warr;—I fay, by lefs he may bring that kingdome both to more peace and more difcretion; but money moft be laid out, and that turbulent kingdome was ever fetled fo. I have fo oft writt of the methods which, in my judgment, would end the Highland war, I will not repeat them; but it is of hurt and difrepute if it be continued. I hear the houfe of Braan and one of mine is garifoned, which will make Seafort's freends and followers, I fear, look on themfelves as confidered with enimies; and I did tell them that lying ftill would keep them from harm. I wifh fincerely that whatever methods be taken, that the Kings fervice may fucceed; but thefe men will truft me no more, efpecially if they be expofed to Bellingowns litle malice.

Allow me to beginn with the last part of your letter. I am fure it is ane untruth that I said that of a lows, or any thing like it, but it is oft told me, that so soon as some are in Scotland, those judges will be clapt up. I, perhaps, may have said, that if that be done none will or can rely on the King's protection there, yett I doe not mind that I said evne that; but it would be a great favour, and perhaps fitt for the King and your selfe, that those who invent downright lyes were traced, for some such are oft with you, and oft, I heare, with him.

As to the proposition of the clergy, I cannot approve what is done, for it will produce ill, yet extreame remedies are dangerous, *est modus*, and particular considerations shold be had of perfones and places, for what will be fitt in the North may be madnes in the West; and yett I hear the Councell, to humor some insignificant North-country men, are doing what will not conduce to the peace, nor to the fixing evn of Presbitry, which, if I be not very farr mistaken, will never be settled by hott heads nor hott methods, for these may make what they sett up odious, but never gaining :—*Video meliora ; sed nunquam credita.*

I have many letters from honest Park, who suffered more then many now pretenders, and is your true servant. I have sent two of his to you to mind you of him. I have had a line from Sir George Monro. I see not where you can doe so weell; and I'm fure he can not doe so ill as whatt hath been done, and he cannot keep it long. I wish I were able to goe abroad to speak with you of this; and it will be a fitt occasion to make Leven Major General under him, since so old ane officer is over him. Delay not the letter on my letter least S. Ja. H. be removed. I pray you read Parks letters.

MY LORD,

What you resolved on last day, does in most part answer to all that is brought by this post.

The reasones against the Articles are not strong, for the greivance seemed to be against the Articles as now constitute by law; wherby the

Officers of State and Bishops did in effect nominat all the rest. 2. Nothing could come in to Parliament but what was brought in from the Articles. 3^o. What the Articles rejected could not be againe considered in Parliament. But from this to conclude all constitutions of a constant Committee for articles to be a grievance, is a conclusion much broader then the antecedent. For a Committee to prepare what should be proposed, (without restraint of proposing also in Plain Parliament,) cannot be unfitt, and it were a folly to choose severall for that on end; so its nature for on and the samine designe, requires it to fitt as long as the Parliament fitts. And wher is there damage, since the Parliament hath the choosing? Nor did this Committee ever hinder the Parliament to choose other particular Committees on any contingent affaires,—as to prepare some extraordinar acts, to hear complaints on particular bills, and such like.

The second reason against the Kings proposall of Articles, viz. that they should be chosen by the whole house, and not by every particular State, is ill founded. For, first, it puts the power of the whole in the votes of the most numerous States; and albeit now, when the nobles bench is thinn, it appear ane advantage to the other States; yett it will not be so when the nobility is conveend; and then they would readily make what they now defyre, to be a new grievance.

The 3 reason is a mistake; for I see no such impediment for proposing in Plain Parliament.

The 4 is against the constantest number formerly observed; but since K. and Parliament make up the Government, and that the preparation of what is to be considered is of great consequence, it is just and equall that the K. have a share in the preparation. Formerly he (on the matter) had it all; for some tymes he called such as he pleased to fitt on Articles, evne before the Parliament did meet; at other tymes, he or his Commissioner did nominat them as he thought fitt in Parliament. The method, by the yet standing law, gives it in a manner altogether to the K. by giving it to Officers of State and Bishops; and to rectify it, by giving the K. no share in that great Committee, is to pass to as dangerous ane extream. Now, the Kings share is the 8 Officers of State, that is a fourth part; and it would seem reasonable, that he who hath a negative over the whole Court, should have at least a 4th part in the preparations and propositions: So

in answer to the 4th reason, it matters not whither the number be 24 or fewer, (for too numerous Committees are inconvenient,) so the King have still a 4th part of his appointment.

To the 5 the King, as is said, had alwayes the choise of all or most; and now to refuse his Officers of State access is hard for the King. Since they always were of the Articles, they are presumed to be best acquaint with affaires and the Government, and men of the greatest experience, and are there on the Kings part, who (as is said) is the chieff constituent of the Government; and by secluding his officers, he would be secluded from preparing or proposing in Parliament; and every individuall burges hath a vote in choise of members of Articles, but by this the King would not have so much.

And the conclusion is a dangerous assertion; for if a latitude be left to expatiate on and extend the greivances, without bounds of law and statut, and beyond the expresse tenor of the greivances, its hard to know where that may terminat. And the argument from the consequent of the establishment of the crowne, is a bold assertion; for the Kings enemies can insinuate no more against the legality of their title, whilst we know that what is antecedently obligator to all statut, warrands the transferring of the crowne on their Majesties; and I wish such a reason be not heard of in Parliament.

As to the proclamation against absents, it is much to be desired that the members were better conveyed; but their absence being no derogation from the authority of those who are present, it seems not of importance to force their presence. 1. All who are well affected will come, unless necessarily impeded, which most alwayes excuse; and 2. those who are not well affected, in my opinion are better absent; for *nemine contradicente* is better then when no's are counted. Besides, those absents are in nearer capacity to repent and amend, then when they contradict in publick, and I can never approve of any method which will rather increase the Kings enemies then his friends; and I am afraid some are afraid that people be reclaimed, and think it their interest to have many disaffected; but I'm sure it is not the good of their Majesties, nor of the kingdom; and to all this, since there are standing lawes against absents, it is enough to execute these which was never yett done; but extraordinary courses doe still occasion extraordinary thoughts; so in my little judgment, since the pro-

clamoration is out, it is not fitt to recall it, but its best to let it fall, and, at most to exact from absents whats according to standing law.

As to what the Lo. Advocat writs of D. H. desyre, when Chancellor, to be also Commiſſioner of Treasury, and consequently the first, is of importance ; for his chare&ter as Chancellor, his proper station, his interest and his humor, will give him the overuling in it. But, or perſones be nominat, if some conclusions were determined by his Majesty, as generals, viz. that the Chancellor should not be on the Treasury, (for he should be check on the Treasury when they make accounts,) that Seſſioners should not be on Councell, nor Officers of State ordinary Lords of Seſſion ; as also, if moderat salaries were concluded on for the offices or they be nominat, it would prevent much trouble to the King. I haue now, being idle, drawn a ſcheam of the principall offices and salaries : they are ſmall, but allow me to ſay, that it were the good of the kingdome that great men and poor men had not incitments to thruſt in for places, and, except the Secretar, who most ſtay at London, which is above a Scots rate, and most be abſent from his owne affaires wholly, and most lay out money to put himſelf in any ſuitable poſtur to live at Court, (which I beleeve you will find, albeit you had not been emptied by your forfeiture and baniſhment,) I ſay except that office, all the reſt are but acceſſories to live by in Scotland ; and they will be deſirous of them, albeit the salaries be litle. You ſee, my Lo. I ſpeak like on that is out, but I am more concernd for the trembling of my hand, which renders this letter ſcarce legible, then for salaries ; and this calſ me to the baths, whither I will not goe without the Kings paſſ. And, my Lo. thoſe who are afraid of all that they think capable of office, will be weell pleaſed to be ſure that I have none, and am at a diſtance from the King and yow ; ſo, if yow pleaſe, mind his Majeſties letter to the Comiſſioner for your moſt humble ſervant T.

Where Offices of State are in commiſſion, theſe cannot fitt in Courts as Officers of State ; it would be a greevance to multiply Officers of State in Courts, but they moſt be perſonally choſen when fitt.

MY LORD,

In this season of redress, which hath lifted up the heads of the most lurking greivances, allow these now offer'd to come in the rear of the crowd. They cannot pretend to such notice as is given to these, which were handed up by legall authority, much lesse by hands transcending law and authority; they move in much lower orbs. But if they must be ushered by apology, in place of on I shall tell that they are not produced by discontent nor anger, nor doe they design hurt or ruine to persons nor states, and so are not formidable to the people; nor shall they propose ever-siones or alterationes in governments, nor would they chaine the monarchy any way from rising to its naturall and usefull height, and so needs not be jealousd by the King; nor dare they propose to make Scotland rich, that being, if not impossible, yett very improbable; nor great, for its a fure ground in politick philosophy, that matter hath a certain proportion which no form can bring it to exceed. All that is intended by redressing these is, that Scotland may be not so very poor nor so very foolish hereafter as it hath been of late; and its intreated, that whilst wee complain so much of our feavers, and by crying increase them, our as dangerous, tho nott so much notticed consumption, be not altogether neglected. The matter of our mint is first offerd to consideration. Its case is proposed as briefly as the matter will bear. Scotland, when its King had no more, erected a mint, partly for grandeur, and partly by it to bring in some litle addition to the Kings purse; for at every new alteration in the coyn, what ever was debased of the coyn, came in ether to the King or the officers of the mint, who had a good share of it. If Scotland had abounded in silver, this had been no small matter; for it runn to this proportion, that what in the tyme of Queen Mary was coyned for 30 sh. Scots, came by progres to be coyned, or King James the 6 dyed, under the denomination and to pass for 3 lib. which was double of the other. Thus, on half of all that was coyned came in to the King and the officers of the mint in a short space. This is yett witnessed by those peeces extant of Queen Marys coyne, struck with three XXX, signifying 30 sh. which now and evne in King James 6 tyme, past for 3 p^d.

After our King became King of England, the mint was continued, ether

for vanity or want of consideration, but to no other effect than to take its expense out of the Kings pockett, for it could not pay itself, if it did give out money of the true standard: and all the pretence was, for coyn-ing of that litle quantity of bullion which was imposed on merchandice, on pretence of bringing in a stock of money to the kingdome, which is of so small quantity that it is neither worth tyme nor expense of a months work in the yeare, and would be mor usefull to the King and kingdome if it were brought in in currant good coyne, without bestowing expences on it to recoyne it with a new stamp and of a safer quality. But this was of so litle advantage to the officers, that in progresse since there was not alterationes by authority, as in Queen Mary, the Regents, and King James 6ths tyme, the officers did secretly debase the coyn, ether in quality or weight, as they could best conceall it, untill the depriving of our native commodities, and the heightning of our exchange, discovered it to some; who theron begann to clamour, till at last that, and the frequent coynage of copper money (another greivance, and only imposed to sustaine a mint, since a litle quantity for small change and charity is all that should be allowed in such low mettall,) brought the matter under inquiry in the yeares 1681 and 82, which stopt the mint till the yeare 1686; at which tyme, it being resolved, for gratifieing certaine persones, to have the mint opened, councell was taken for providing a found. It did at first appeare that, if the inbrought silver were coyned at the true standard, it would be a losse of the fees and pensiones of officers, of the wages of workmen, and of the exchang paid for bullion, and the whole effect of no advantage to any who should bring in money to be coyned. However, it's resolved a mint most be opend, the true designe being a privat favour; but pretences were made, for the honor of the kingdome, for bringing in money, and keeping in what was brought in; and to contribut to all this, and to furnish a found, the King most bestow his bullion on it, which extends above 2000 pounds sterling per annum; the money most be debased 5 per 100, and the merchant who gives in bullion shall, for a payment of a small expense, have his money coyned with the Kings stamp, and gett out the samne weight he put in, and of the samne fynnes, and in denomination five per cent more then it was when given in. Heer, indeed, is a clear gaine of 5 per 100 to the merchant, but the King payes the charge. Yett

were that all, it were not so great wrong, because originally the bullion was imposed to bring in money for coynadge ; but I am to demonstrat, that this is 100 tymes more losse to the nation ; for now the money is 5 per 100 debased, so that when I was to have 100 pounds for goods or lands, and will still get 100 in denomination, yett it's evident I gett 100 now, which being 5 per 100 less then the former 100, I gett really but 95 : So the merchant who recoyned his 100, and gott out 105, by this new coynage, he retaines to himself the 5, and gives me the new 100, which is really but 95. Weell ! but what losse I ?—for others most take it so from me againe. True, but lett us see where it terminats. It most be granted, that money, whilst it's laid up and not imployed, is nothing as to use more as shells : so, when it comes to be used and passe from hand to hand in traffick, so long as on Scotsman buyes from another in Scotland, so long the cheat may be undiscovered ; but the cheeff use of money is for ease in remote traffick, excambion of species beeing capable to sustaine traffick at home. Now then I come with my 100 to buy forraigne goods, or to pay a forraigne merchant ; when he comes to take it he weell knows my 100 is but 95, and will take it at no more, so I most add 5 to make out a 100 to him ; wherby I who thought I had gott 100 from the persone who bought my goods, he really did give me only 95, so that my goods or lands are debased 5 per cent. ; and since all the money which is intended to passe in Scotland is of this kind, it followes demonstratively that wee debased the whole of Scotland 5 per cent. But yett to clear this in another branch of commerce. Suppose that the ordinar rate of exchange by bills did runn at 5 per cent. twixt Scotland and England, or Holland ; now, I come to the bankier and ask him a bill for 100 at London, for which I offer him 5 more for exchange, as formerly ; will he not immediately tell me that albeit the money be alterd in Scotland, yett it is as it was in England ; and, therfor, since my coyn is 5 per 100 debased, and worse then formerly, he most therefore have that 5 also added to my payment ; and so in place of 5, I now pay 10 per cent. for 100 at London ; and, consequently, when I buy goods at London, and returns them to Scotland, I most exact the reimbursment of this 10 per cent., besides my merchant gaine, which raises the forraigne commodity ; and yett when I come to buy Scots goods to cary out, I pay still with the new

100; which, as is oft said, is but 95. And for the imaginations, that this gaine which the inbringer of the bullion hath, will incouradge him to bring in money, and likewise that will be a meane to keep money within the kingdome; these conceptiones might take in *anno* 1686, but they have too much of Teag to hold now. For, I pray, will a merchant bring in more money to Scotland then he hath use for in it. If, then, he had only use for 100 to buy with in Scotland, whereas formerly he behooved to bring in 100, now he needs only 95; and so in place of bringing in more, he brings in less than formerly; unless he bring in more, that it may ly useles by him, which is of no advantage to us nor to mankind. But you will say it will incouradge him to buy more of our goods; will he buy more nor he can vend abroad?—and that he would do still. Let us then suppose he will now buy 200 worth to export, because he finds he can vend them; if our coyne had been as formerly, he must bring in 200 in money, but now he will have our goods for our new coyne, so he will need only 190 in place of 200; and any who minds to have their goods put off at this rate, they may easily do it by selling them at a 5, 4, or 3d part downe of their value. The difference is, in the one we do it with knowledge, in the other with profound ignorance; and the fancy of keeping money in the country by this debasing of it is as filly as the other; for since we only consider usefull money, then no more can be in Scotland then is usefull in commerce. Whatever one hath more, either he will hoord it up, or cary it where it will be of use, and by necessary consequence since 95 will goe now as far as 100 should goe, there will be 5 per 100 less needfull to be kept in the country, in place of keeping in more. From all which it's evident as light, that the coynage of money 5 per 100 lower then our standard hath lowed our lands and goods *pro tanto*, hath heightened our exchange, makes the merchant bring in less, and retaine less for traffick by 5 per 100 then formerly; and, for this mischief to the country, the King must pay 2000 pounds sterling to officers and servants in the mint; only to allow the merchant who brings in bullion to gaine 5 per 100 for nothing. But this hurtfull mint is yett more ridiculous in Scotland, where all forraigne coynes passe as well as our owne; and there is 10 to one of forraigne coyne passing amongst us. His Majesty will then doe a great

good to the nation, and save 2000 pound sterling *per annum* to himself, by discharging the mint, and in place of it to appoint some men known in this matter, to adjust the forraign coynes to an equall value. There, in Scotland, peeces of 50 ftivers, and peeces of 48, yea some of 46 ftivers value, passing alike in Scotland for 58 sh. Scots, to the shame as weill as the losse of the kingdome; and if any English money come into Scotland, it is as surely carried abroad by the merchant, and base forraigne coyn is returned for it. And albeit it may be unfitt to bring the forraigne coyne there to a just ballance with our standard, because the whole stock of money now in Scotland consists of such forraign coyne; yett it would at worst be fitt to bring the forraign coynes to an equality amongst themselves, so that the people may not take 48 for 50, when, at the same tyme, his neighbour getts truly 50. The redresse of this greivance is by closing up the mint altogether. The next greivance shall be, that the former governours employed themselves too little in the nationall concerns, especially on the matter of trade. This is not to urge some mens notions, as if evry place could be made a place of traffick; and many expose a number of visions on this subject, whilst it's certane that no place can export more then it hath, nor will merchants import more to Scotland then the nation will consume. Indeed, Scotland hath many advantages for tradeing by transport, *i. e.* by being coupmen twixt nation and nation, as betwixt all within the Baltick, and all within the straits; but as to export, it hath no great found, nather in naturall nor artificiall produ&t; nor hath it largnes or opulence to consume much of forreign commodity; yett it is greatly prejudged by want of due regulation and improvement of native and fitt limitations for importing of forreign goods. It were foolish to extend this representation on particulars; but I must mention on, *viz.* the herrin and whyte fishing, which lyes so as almost it may be said to be in the propertie of Scotland. A designe was sett a-foot for improveing this by a company; and it did succeed so farr that Scots herrins became the preferable in all Europe, and a considerable return was thereby made in profit; but too many statesmen being concerned, and the advantages of law conferrd for encouradging of fishing being conferrd on that society only, it turned to be ane oppressing monopoly, and theron clamour was justly raised; and according to our frequent method, the redresse was by running to the

other extream, and all fishing company was broken up, and the fishing throwne loose as formerly ; wherby the true methods of fishing and curing and packing is againe lost, and our herrin brought downe to the old undervalue, to the great losse of a fair opportunity of the only foond of trade wherby Scotland can rise from poverty. The redress may be, by allowing and incouradging people to erect themselves in any number in fishing companies, with the priviledges granted by law to the forsaide great company, with provision, that no company imploy less than 2000 pound sterling of stock on fishing, else not to have the immunities, because a less stock will never afford a competency for manadging that trade in the fitt methods, at home and abroad. Another mean of help may be, if no royal burgh were allowed to vote in Parliament, but such as employed 4 or 5000 pounds sterling on fishing in company ; may be this will not be thought politick at this tyme ; tho that may be also a mistake ; but at another tyme no doubt it would. And since the cause of these erections and priviledges was to encrease trade, and that now there priviledges are become rather destru&ive then conducing to trade, the priviledges should be continued to such as are not failed in the cause ; and I see not how they can place themselves againe under the cause of there priviledges, otherwayes then by exercising a trade of fishing, the only way how they can be usefull to the kingdome. And as to the objection of there being invested in there priviledges by law, the answer is obvious, that wee have seen, and they have actively concurred to cast out a whole state from Parliament, on pretence that they had fallen from their primitive usefulness ; and they likewise concur to retrench the prerogative to please the people ; and why should we think the priviledges of the taile more sacred then those of the head and shoulders, or less variable on solid reasons of state ? and all the nation is sensible that the multitude of poor burghs is destru&ive to trade, hurtful to there neighbours, and troublesome in Parliament. To those two in trade, wheron I have, perhaps, enlarged too much, allow me shortly to mention other two in concerns of our administrations in law. The first, that multiplicity of lawiers in a poor narrow kingdome, can be no great mean of happines, unless it be proved that much contention can make people rich ; yett it beeing a noble science, it were odious to restraine its study ; and it would appear ane encroachment on

liberty, to hinder men from imploying whom they please; but since it is as just to impede any from using their faculty to the hurt of another, since imploying many advocats in one process is prejudicial to many others, by taking up the judges time with hydious and repeated debates, as we oftymes see it done, occasioned only by many advocats being in a cause, and nether for intricacy nor difficulty in the matter, but by the civility which the judges pay alwayes to persons of that faculty, wherof most of the Judges were once members;—were it not fitt then to statut, that no person, nether persuer nor defender, should imploy above 3 advocats at most in one process, of whatever number of articles and heads that processes may consist. This may not only save losse of time in judging, but will oblige a part of the multitude of lawiers to imploy their heads and hands more usefully for the kingdomes good. The other relates to Judicatures for the Clerks of Courts, and the particular favours that plaintiffs expect before the respective Judges, hath brought matters so about, as that the Councell bring before them not only all ryots, intrusions and such lyke crimes, but many matters meerly civil and dipping on point of right; in judging wherof Councillors are not ordinarily versed nor educated so in law as to be fitt for it; whereas it would prevent much clamor against publick justice, if only the Session were Judges of civil rights, the Criminall Court of ryots and crimes, and the Councell to intermiddle only with government and matter of state.

And for inferior courts it is wished, where Shirreffs are not heritable, that the King would, as in England so in Scotland, choose Shirreffs every yeare, or at least every third yeare; for as being long invested with authority, they grow some tymes insolent, other tymes negligent; so by these changings they could not but consider that as they now judge, so they would shortly be judged, and moderat their procedures accordingly; this being an effectually mean to teach men to doe as they would be done by. And if with these it were statute that Commissars should judge only in testamentary matters, scandals and divorces; should exact no *quotes*, since that should fall with Bishops, and was one of their greatest severities; nor confirmation money, nor clerks due from poor people, whose stocks does not exceed 100 merks Scots, the nation would be eased of many complaints which are too justly founded on these exorbitancies. And if these

be not worth to be considered by the King and Parliament, yett I begg your Lordships favourable construction of the design and intention of, My LORD,

Your Lordships most humble and obedient Servant.

89. TARBET'S MEMORIAL IN RELATION TO THE CHURCH.—Jun. 1689 ?

The matter of Church Government hath been made a pretence for the troubles of Scotland now for 100 yeare. Episcopacy appears unfufferable by a great party, and Presbitry is as odious to other. The Presbiterian are the more zealous and hotter ; the other more numerous and powerfull.

The present Parliament is more numerous of Presbiterians by the new method of election of burrowes ; but the major part of Nobility and Barones are not for Presbitry.

If ether party gett the power to settle a Church Government, the other will be displeased ; and it's not like they will agree to frame on.

Wherefore, since the former is cast loose, none can so equally and safely determine in this as his Majesty, whose right it is to regulate indifferent external Church policy.

Were it not expedient that severall forms should be proposed, and that his Majesty should appoint on, at least for a tyme, untill experience approve or disprove, and then to rectify ?

It is humbly proposed—

That all Ministers who were excluded on publick differences be reponed to their severall churches, except where the heritors of the greatest part of the valued rent in any parish reclames, and desires to retaine there present incumbent, in which case the former minister most wait a call to some other congregation ; and, in the first case, of reponing the prior minister, the now incumbents most remove, and wait a call from some other.

That, except in the forsaide case, all the present Ministers remaine in there churches and benefices, they recognizing there Majesties Government, but prejudice to there undergoing censures on personall faults, if guilty.

That all vacant churches be speedily planted, ether by call from the

people, wher there is not a patron, or by patrons presenting to presbitries as presently constitut.

That his Majesty, by proclamation, take all the clergy generally into his gracious protection in their office and benefices, and allow the ministers in evry presbitry who owne the Presbiterian government, according to the modell 1592 or 1641, to meet Presbiterially evry fortnight, and Synodically once in the yeare, as owners of the Westminster Confession; and to allow those ministers who are not for that modell, and owne the Articles of the Confession of the English Church, to meet also Presbiterially and Synodically, as said is; and that it be allowed to the on to elect a Moderator at every meeting, and the other to be allowed to elect a constant Moderator or Overseer.

That the constant Moderator be allowed 1000^{lb}. Scots be south Tay, and 800^{pd} be north Tay, out of the bishops rent, beside the stipend of there particular church, in consideration of expence and dignity; providing there be but on constant moderator in each diocie.

That these respective Presbitries and Synods ordaine these ministers of there modell, and exerce jurisdiction in Synods and Presbitries only over ecclesiastick perones and functiones.

That sessions in parishes censure only on church censures, leaveing personall punishments and mulcts to the Justices of Peace, to be applyed according to law.

The patronages are, for the most part, now in the Kings hands, as formerly belonging to Bishops and Abbacies; and such patronages as are in subjects hands, belonging formerly to Abbots, are redeemable by the King. Of these his Majesty may determine as he thinks fitt.

But the other laick patronages, beeing matter of right and property, cannot, without violation of law and right, be taken from the patrones; nor is there danger, since the clergy may reject any who is presented, and the parish object against them.

That no other publick government be allowed besides these two; but that protestants who differ from both, be allowed privat worship in chappels or privat houses.

That no Minister of ether modell, beeing deposed by the society whereof he is, shall be receaved by the other modell, untill the presbitry who

deposed him be advertised, and there reasons heard and considered by those with whom the censured desires to joine.

That none under citation or sentence of crime or scandall in any parish, be received in another parish, though of a different modell, untill first the guilty persons purge the scandall where he was censured.

That no Generall Assembly of ether models be called or meet, except by the Kings speciall call, in such numbers, and at such places, as shall be by his Majesty appointed.

That the Councell design at first the towne where each of the severall presbitries shall meet, not to be altered but by the Secret Councell.

That both models forbear to preach against ether modell, or to preach against the models of other reformed churches, and to be advised to entertaine christian charity and communion, tho of different modes of government.

That all ecclesiastick persons abstain from all civil employments and offices, under paine of deprivation.

That no ecclesiastick censure goe above discharging persons from the sacrament.

These constitutions will probably satisfy all, except such as will not only have their will as to themselves, but will lord over others, albeit they admitt none to lord over them; and so by their humors continue and propagat the divisions and animosities of the nation.

90. LORD MELVILL TO THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.—June 1689?

MY LORD,

I had your Lops. of the 4th instant, and am ashamed your Lop. should mention again any mistakes you have been under as to me, which I assure your Lop. did never make such an impression on me as to make me cease either to love or serve your Lo. The post the King hath been pleased to place your Lo. in, is what his Majesty does not at all doubt but you will fully answer his expectation in what concerns it. He is not insensible of your Lop's zeal for his service; and I doubt not but he will, as opportunity offers, testify his kind resentment of it. And for me, my

Lord, your Lo. may be assured that I shall not be wanting in giving those impressions of yow that are futed to your worth, and to the sincere friendship he hath for yow, who is,

MY LORD,

Your Lo. most faithfull humble Servant.

91. SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE TO LORD MELVILL.—Jun. 1689?

MY LORD,

My confidence in yow and your family is such that I thought it unnecessary to speak or writ to yow. Yow neither need it, nor can misconstrue it; and your friends would possibly be jealous of our correspondence, tho they should not, for I design not, nor shall be ever in any the remotest accession to what may wrong my religion or countrey; and probably I will be as sincere as any of yow; but honest men should allow scruples when they are against our interest, for no wyse man would entertain such without being forced to them. I see not why lawyers of my standing (especially when I only remain of the old stock) [should] be forced to leave and the last President was pleased to say that, till I return'd, after the King put mee out, that the Lords could not understand the pleadings; and if they could not when hee was ther, what will they now. I seek no publick employment, and so am rivall to no man; but the libertie of informing judges (who, to my great regret, need it) is a cheap and innocent favour, and yet it will oblige mee sufficiently, and keep mee from being suspected of what idleness suggests. There are many things to be said on this subject which your friendship will supply. I will begin to follow your advice in not going north, no not to Angus; and there is no fear of my speaking, for I spoke only to get a [solution] to my doubts; and all that affair and the case differs from what it was; and yow will find my conduct very different in many things, tho it never shall in what relates to yow and your family, including my friend Levin.—All of yow may believe that I am

Your sincere friend,

GEO. MACKENZIE.

92. SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE TO MR. JAMES MELVILL.—Jun. 1689?

I receaved yours on the road, and as to Sir W^m Scotts proceffe, I am fure the Commiffioner will not consent to it; for the King laid to the Marquis of Carmarthen and the Lord Notingham, that hee wold discharge all proceffes for fynes or forfeitures, and particularly myne. Tell this to the Commiffioner and Tarbat, the Prefident and Advocat; and if it be suffered to goe on, I am allowed to complain; but I am particularly fure that the King, and all at London, wer very angrie at the remitting proceffes to the Councill or a Committee, as a ruin to the Kings authority and the subjects security. Presse this. I hav writ formerly to tak these things from the Lady Colington, if shee goe out of the toun, bot no otherwyse. I desyr not to cary my books to the Shank, if they can be otherwyse secured. I hop yow will put these japan things in the boxes they cam in, since they are not bought. Give them, if shee will give twelve pounds for table stands, and looking glasse. I wrot formerly to the Countesse of Seaforth, and to Aplcroffe.

For MR. JAMES MELVILL, at MR. FERGUSONS, in Suffolks Street.

93. MR. GILBERT ELIOT TO LORD MELVILL.—Jun. 1689?

MY LORD,

Thir two dayes nothing hath occured in Councell, but what took it's rise from the enclosed informatione, which was dropped on Saturday night last befyde a sentinell, and by him caryed to his officer, and from that to the Commiffioner. Upon which, orders being ishued, ther wer apprehended all in the letter of informatione, save Wright and Winster, with Pringle of Lies, and a great many more, both of persons directly condescended on by Scott; who, upon hope to be free from torture, and save his life, offers to discover all, and sayes that they were to have rendezvouz'd at the Kirk of Beath in Fyfe this day; and that John Hay, who came from Dundie to informe them, and to condu&t them back to him, was kept at Viscount Oxenforde, wher Wilfone and Dumbar mett with

them. The morrow the Councell have resolved to examine Liewtennant Collonell Wilfon by torture. The King certainly knowes him, for he caryed commiffion from his Majesty as Prince of Orange. Scott alfo faves, that the paper they fubfcribed is in Winfters hand, and that Wilfon and Dumbar made all the party, and manadged the correffpondence. Ther are alfo fundry others apprehended, fome upon dire& informatione, others upon fufpition ; a lift wherof your Lordfhip hath on the foot of the informatione.

This day, Sir William Lockhart took the oaths of alleadgeance and fidelity as Solicitor.

The E. of Levin did me the honour to call upon me, and defyr I might fignifie to your Lordfhip what kynd of a finet it was I had written for to the Councell.

My Lord, the Councell hath bein in ufe to finet all fumonds before the Counfell, and letters of horneing which pafs on ther own decreets, by ther own finet, and no fumonds againft perfons to compear before the Counfell are finetted by the ordinar finet, but by the Counfells oune, wherof I fend the impreffion of the laft in wax, that another may be cutt conforme to what's now meet. This old one is fo rufted that it will make no diftin& impreffion, nor is very needfull, only, for the circumference, it's convenient it be as the former.

Ther is likewayes a recomendation from the Lords of his Majefties Counfell appointed to fend to, which is herewith tranfmitted with ane act extract& upon his petition.

That recomendatione in favours of James Ofwald, with a fignature for his place, wherof I made mentione in my laft, are alfo fend by this poft, according to the duty of—MY LORD,

Your Lordfhips moft humble and moft obedient Servant,

GILB. ELIOT.

94. MEMORIAL to the LORD MELVILL, fole Secretarie to his Majeftie for the kingdome of Scotland, concerning the prefent ftate for the City of Edinburgh.—Jun. 1689?

To find out the originall of the Towns debts, its neceffar to run back

to the year 1633, at which tyme the old debts of the Town was about ane hundred and fiftie thousand merks. From that time till the year 1654, partly upon the coronation of K. Charles the First, and for building of the Parliament House, severall churches, besidgeing the Castle, and upon other publick necessar affaires, too tedious to be here particularly re-peited, the Towns debt amounted to, at Witsunday 1654, of principall and annualrents, to the sounge of twelve hundered thousand merks; at which tyme application was made to the usurper Cromwell, for ane imposition of a plack upon the pynt of ale and drinking bear; and such was the desolate and sinking condition of the Town at that tyme, and so much naturall equitie in the thing it self, that the usurper granted the same, which continued till his death.

At the reftauration of the Royall familie in the year 1660, the said imposition, restricted to twa pennies upon the pynt, was continued from that tyme till 1682, by two severall gifts eleven years a peece.

In the year 1680 there is a new gift granted by King Charles the second of the said imposition for 21 years.

For obtaining of these gifts, and of the impost of wines, and for the pryce of the Cittie-dale, (wherof the Town made litle or no profit,) considerable and great sounes of money was given.

The Town, notwithstanding of the payment of so considerable sounes, and besides the payment of their annualrents, and defraying of many incident charges, did yearly pay likewayes part of their principall sounes; sua that, at the Michaelmes 1683, there was only betwixt five and six hundered thousand merks owing of the Towns debt.

At the Michaelmes 1683, Sir George Drumond was made Provost by the Court, who took off the burden of Capt. Grahame's companie, which was with consent legallie settled upon the neighbours lyable to watching and warding, and transferred the burden of the said companie upon the comon good, which is the originall of almost of all the pretensions that he and the succeeding Magistrats has for contracting of debts since that tyme.

There is likewayes other causes of debursing money, as the procureing of the summer session, and the building of the new pear of Leith, and other publick work, which amounts to considerable sounes of money.

There was the last year 1688, a transaction made be Provost Prince, just in the tyme of his Majesties landing in England, and a contract entered into by the late King, the Earles of Erroll and Strathmore, and the Town of Edinburgh, wherby the said King prorogates the said gift in anno 1680 for 9 or ten years, and disbands halfe of Capt. Grahames companie, and augments to the Towns imposition five thousand pound Scottis yearly. This is on the part of the late King, which accordingly was performed, and a new gift granted for the saids years; notwithstanding there was 14 or 15 years to run of the gift 1680. The two Earles parts of the contract was, to dispone to the King some lands in Argylshire, out of which they had their relieff, the Earles of Erroll and Strathmore being only cautioners in a bond to Heriots hospitall of twentie thousand pounds Scottis of principall for Argyle. The Towns part of the contract was, to undertake the said debt dew to the hospitall, which of principall and annualrents amounts to near 5000 lib. sterling, for which the Town has given bond to the hospitall; but it's hoped the Parliament will reduce this transaction, as done to the grosse and palpable lesion of the Town.

There comes in yearly to the Exchequer out of the Towns imposition, which the Exchequer has been in use to set since May 1682, wheras it is the Councill of Edinburghs right to doe it and to get the benefite of it; I say there comes in to the Exchequer yearly out of the said imposition, eight thousand pounds Scottis, which the King will losse in case the said imposition be not continued.

The Towns debts being, at Michaelmes 1683, betwixt five and six hundred thousand merks, is now risen to above a Million of merks, at the entrie of the present Magistrats. And as to their predecessors contractors of the saids debts, in sua farr as they have appropriat any thing to themselves, and has squandered away the Towns revenue unnecessarily in Taverns, in so farr they are culpable; and, for preventing of such misapplications in tyme coming, the Magistrats has prepared severall good statutes, to be ratified in Parliament. But what has been given by their predecessors to great persons, who wold have it, and put magistrats on a thousand locks if they got it not, as was the practise in the late arbitrarie tymes, they are rather to be pittied as censured; only the late transaction

made by Provost Prince, about the tyme of his present Majesties landing, when there was so fair a prospect, as well to deliver the nation from arbitrarie power as from Poperie, seems to be altogether inexcusable, especially being done so much to the visible prejudice of the Town.

The Towns debts are mostly owing to the Colledge of Justice, being ten thousand pound sterling, and to Colledges, hospitalls poor, to invalides, to the stock for poor Ministers wives, and generallie to poor widowes and orphans; so that if the Towns imposition upon ale be not continued, all these Interesses will suffer greatly, and loose their debts, and no honest man will accept of the magistracie, sua this place will outterly ruine and become desolat.

The publick is owing the town by bond, ane hundered and seventeen thousand pound, with 40 years interest, since the year 1649. This may be a very good and onerous because to continue the Towns imposition, and to renew their former gift of the Bishoprick of Orkney. There is likeways owing to the Colledge by the publick, the soume of 18,000 lib. and annualrent since 1649. The Colledge rents are not able to answer their yearly debursements, sua that it runs in debt. This may be an excellent advise to his Majestie, to bestow out of the Bishops and deans rents, such augmentations as shall be granted to other universities. There is likeways owing to Heriots Hospitall the soume of 15,000 lib. with annualrents since that time, and fourtie years interest; and nothing appears more proper, and the Bishops and deans rents cannot be better applyed then for Ministers, Colledges and Hospitalls; and his Majestie, when he does it, is only paying the publick debt out of proper and supervenient publick fonds.

By the late proclamation against France, all French wine is prohibited to be imported, so that a considerable branch of the Towns revenue will be altogether lost; and therfor, if the imposition upon ale be not continued, no part of the Towns annualrents or Ministers stipends will be payed, and nothing but disaster upon disaster will be expected to fall upon this place, which the magistrats are hopfull and confident your Lo. intercession with his Majestie will prevent, by instructing his Commissioner, in a speciall manner, to see the Towns imposition continued and ratified in Parliament.

95. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—2 Jul. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 2 July 1689.

I received your Lo. of the 22 and 27 June. I desyre the favour of your letting me know particularly the dates of my letters yow receive; ffor your not saying any thing as to the matter of the Articles, makes me doubt whither yow have received my letters I writt to yow about what the Parliament had done in it; and, perchance, some of my letters hes been intercepted, as I find on I writt to my sone Charles hes been, which I wonder at, since I sent that very same letter he hes not gotte to your servant, to the Black-box; but I hope it will be found. I will not enter further on the debate this way, of what I took ill from yow; I shall be glaid at meeting to find satisfactiōne in those things, for I intend no misunderstanding with yow. And as to the Lords of the Session named, when yow are better informed, yow will be convinced the King might have made a better choyse; and that ther was no need of being so heaftie in making this nominatione, in which my Lord Stair does absolutly deny to me to have any hand in; and we all know the King does not know our country so well as to know the fitt perſones to ſerve him in his Judicators; and it would have ſeemed bot reaſonable that he hade advyſed his firſt nomination well, ſince yow ſee the conſequence, by this A& that is paſt in a vote this day in Parliament. I ſent yow a coppie what was intended at firſt; now this is what was agreed on, with litle oppoſition but what I ſaid myſelffe; ffor the Advocat would not open his mouth, beleiving he is poynted at himſelf. The buſines of the Church Governement is now before the Houſe, and I have alſo layed before them the conſideratione of a new ſuplie ffor paying the army; but all buſines delayes extreamly by not having Articles or Comitties; for I will not ſuffer them to name any Comitties untill the Kings pleaſure is knoune; ſo all that is done is in plane Parliament, which I ſee is a longſome way. I hade this other from M'Kay laſt night, which he deſyred might be forwarded to your Lo. by a flying packet, but I thought this way would come ſoon enough for all it contained. By our intelligence, we beleive his is not true; ffor we have accounts this day that Dundie is ſtill in Lochaber, and hes the clanns in

readines to joyne him when he calls them, and that he hes got some new comiffions from the late King James. However, we are, on M'Kays desire, fending the Earles of Argyle, Glencairne and Eglington, with their regiments, and his troop, and my Lord Angus regiment, and Gruibets troop, and two troops of the new dragoons, to Argyle shyre; and from that, if Dundie and the Glencamérons goe north, to fall in to their country; ffor we shall never be in quiet till they be reduced, and a garrifone put in to Inverlochrie. I shall ade no more to this long letter, being very weary by being in the Parliament in the morning, and at the Counfill in the afternoon, but that I am your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

We have no news yet of Kirk since my former by the flying packet.

96. LORD MELVILL TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—2 Jul. 1689.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR GRACE,

Yours to the King, which I received by an flying paket, I delyvered, and communicate to his Majeftie all that your Grace wrote to me, and what was enclosed. It was far in the afternoon before I had his Majefties return, which here I fend you, with ane other letter to your Grace and the Counsell, which he desired might not be spoke of till you made use of it. All the King comanded me further to signifie to your Grace at this time was, that he desired that the D. of Gordon and E. Ballcaras might not be kept close prifoners, but may have the ordinar liberty of the castle, being weell looked to, till his further pleasure were known. He spoke to me a little of some warand to be sent in relation to the Dutches of Gordon, but gave no particular orders concerning it at this time, being desirous to hasten this to your Grace. His Majefty was once speaking of fending down some officers from this to the Castle of Edinburgh and Stirling; because the former acompt of the plot and invasion, made him judge all the officers with you may be needed to attend their charges in the fields; but [what] he resolves now to doe in this, upon your Graces laft relation of affairs with you, I know not yet. I am very

glad you think the hazard is not great from the V. Dundee and the Irish ; though I be very troubled with what you write, and hear from others, in relation to other things. I wish the adjournment, which the King tells me he has warranted you to make, if not already done, may not be made an bad use of by some, and misconstrued by the people, as many things are often ; but your Graces wise management may prevent much of this. There came ane flying packet juft now from General M'Kay, and I think from Captain Brooks, by directing it to E. Nottinghame ; but have none from the General, nor my friends, so have no further news then what you sent me last. I will give your Grace no further trouble at present, and hopes to see you shortly here, to have an opportunitie to evidence how much I am, May it, &c.

MELVILL.

London, July 2, (1689.)

97. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—2 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

That A&t, incapacitating for publick trust, was this day debate at great length, severall things in the former draught expunged, and some limitationes added, and then past the house with great inequality of votes. Afterwards a draught of an A&t for Church Government was brought in by the Earle of Annandale, and favoured by three pairs of foure of the house, rescinding those A&ts that had established Prelacie and abrogate Presbytrie, and recommending the last as the Government most agreeable to the inclinationes of the people in this nation. Upon the reading of this, an address was given in by the Earle of Kintore, in the name of the Conforme Ministers of the synod of Aberdeen, craving a nationall Synod, who, being foure to one in respect of the Ministers of the other perswasion, could not faile to carry in that meeting whatever they desired. Some were surprized (tho I was not) to find the Commiffioner favouring the Aberdeen address, and with some warmness opposing the other motion. His Grace suffered much by it in the opinion of the better sort of people in the house, who, I firmly believe, will not be diverted from establishing pure presbytrie upon such foundationes as shall

give the Magistrat his full due without pairting with what is essentiall to that Government. The matter is not yet much dipped in, and I conceive, must be procured in parcells, and not struggled for in a single A&. The matter of Patronages, tho' not at all designed to be brought upon the file, is improven with great cunning to marr our present establishment; and all the misfortunes of the late times, and the streaches of violent men acting beyond their principles, aduced as arguments for clogging of pure presbytrie. I hope the Lord, in his own time, will discipat those foggs that blinds some of us, and enable us to erect a second temple, the glory of which shall outshine what was our first in our purest times. Sure I am, there is a great concern for this on the spirits of many godly perfones and sincere well wishers to our King. The weight of this is almost crushing to, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most affectionat humble servant,

CRAFURD.

Edinburgh, 2d July, [1689.]

98. SIR PATRICK HUME TO LORD MELVILL.—2 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Twisday, 2 July, 89.

This day an A& is voted in Parliament, concerning persons not to be employed in publick trusts—yeas 74, no's 24; I doubt not your Lo. has got a copy of it sent you. All I have to say is, to intreat you may be in no mistake about it, for it nether is intended, nor can tend, to your prejudice; I dar assure you, it is your interest to shew the King the reasonableness and necessity of it. I wonder no order is come yet to touch our A& about Committies; for God's fake, dispatch it, lest your censurers think you stop it. Your friends are strongest in the House, if you will have them to be your friends; and ther is none here will be able to compet, unless you will put them to support, or rather raise up what they are able and would bind to good behaviour. I need not enlarge; *verbum sat esto*. I long extremly to hear from you, and am ever,

MY LORD,

Your Lo. humble servant and true friend,

PAT. HUME.

99. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—2 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. July 2, 1689.

This day the A& for Incapacitys past. The generalitys were a litle mended, bot still so as every man that was either in the Parliament or Counsell thes twenty years past, ar in mercy; and the last claws, of retarding the desings of the Estats, after they were knouen, by vots of the Stats, is calculat to hit any who hath not complied in all points with the intentions of the hoteft of our Club. Ther was an A& brought in for abolishing Episcopacy, in the tearms of the Instrumēt of Government. Ther was a claus added to the end that gav offenc to the Commiffioner, bein added after it was shouen to him, about the fetling of Presbiterian goverment. Ther was an addrefs read from the Sinod of Aberdein, desiring a conferenc, and an union amongst Protestants differing only in small matters. It's probable the other A& will pass to-morrow. The Commiffioner did signify, that his next instru&tion was for a fond to maintain the troops in this tim of danger. If we be to adjurn, this wold appear a good fession; the acknoleging the King and Queen's authority, the fetling Church Goverment, and making a fond for his troops; so that it might appear, any differenc amongst us was not in relation to our King, bot amongst our felfs, which might giv an ill car&cter of us, bot wold not prejudice the reputation of his affairs. The Commiffioner told me that yow had writtin to him of many litle particulars, bot not on word of the King's pleasur about the Articles. He is still in expectation, and desirous to be called up. God direct yow.—My dear Lord, Adieu.

100. EARL OF EGLINTOUN TO LORD MELVILL.—4 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, 4th July 89.

I gave your Lordship the trubel of tuo letters; the first was beging the favour of your Lordship to speik to the King, for my having the comand of the first regiment of these troups which was raised in this countrie, and that I thought my honor was much concerned in having it; the last was,

regraiting the animosities and differences which are amongst us heir in this Parliament; and now they rather increse than decrese, which I doubt not your sone the Earle of Levine wil signifie to you at ful. My Lord, I ame comanded by the Counfel to march with ane partie of horse and foot, near 3000, to the highlands, to ingadge my Lord Dundie if possible. The Earls of Argil and Glencairne comand the foot, and I the horse; but I find, I being but ane independent captane in ther absence, must obey the meanest feild officer; and hoping the King nor your Lordship will have such meane thoughts of me, that I should obey such persons, maketh me againe renew my humbel suit to your Lordship, to speak his Majestie for having the comand of that regiment, by which your Lordship wil for ever oblige,

MY LORD, your Lo. most affec. and oblidged humbel Servant,

EGLINTOUN.

101. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—4 Jul. [1689.]

MY LORD,

This day my Lord Hercus, in discreet tearmes, yet with much peremptoriness, did plainly declyne to accept of the late trust conferred on him. On the contrary, Sir Collin Campbell of Arbruckle expressed his purpose to imbrace it, and to morrow in the morning is to be sworn. It would appear necessar that there should be a new nomination before the Commission pass the sealls, containing the names of none but such as do accept. The Parliament sat yesterday, and had the matter of Church Government under their consideration. A repale of all such lawes as does establish Episcopacie was intended, and brought in in an A&, and every word narrowly debaited; and when one of the clerks was up to call the rolls, in order to voteing, my Lord Commissioner quarrelled one word,—The Government of the Church most suitable to the inclinations of the people;—and would needs have in the place of it,—Such a Government;—alleadging that—the Government of the Church most suitable to the inclinations of the people,—imported only that there was but one Government in the Church, and that *such* imported there might be severalls. If, by *the*, they intended but one, he defyred they might con-

descend and name it ; upon which severalls called out, Presbyterian Government. He then told that there would be a need of so many restrickiōnes and limitationes erre he could give his assent to that, that it would be a work of long time ; and very heastily ordered me to adjourn the Parliament untill too-morrow. I am inform'd by some, that he hath sent up to Court that addrefs from the Synod of Aberdeen, and recommended their overture as a thing fitt to be entertained ; and plainly tells, that he will do nothing anent Church Government in parcells, but must see the whole platforme together. If his Grace continue in that resolution, I despaire that wee shall come to any issue in that matter ; besydes, the zeal of our members is endeavoured to be blunted, by false insinuationes on the streets, that, by a command from Court, all meddling in Church Government is forbidd. The conforme preachers have every where debauched the people, and render'd them disaffected to the civil Government ; nor have one of fix read the proclamation, or pray'd for our King and Queen, nor observ'd the thanksgiving ; and yet these are not deprived, according to the tennour of that proclamation, nor are so much as cited, least wee displease the Commiffioner. Yea, the most of the conformists have expressely pray'd against our King, and for the late King, and have hounded out their people to rise in armes, and now do boast, that whatever injurie they had by the meeting of Estates, shall be repair'd to them by the Parliament. I am convinced, that if Presbytrie be clogged, our Ministers will not meddle, nor the nation be quieted ; for it is evident that the number of our Kings friends is small in this nation, except those who are of the Presbyterian way, and that every one of these are unalterably for him. Your Lordship hes here full freedom ; you may use it as you think fitt, in faithfullness to the interest ; no reserve could be kept by,

MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lordships most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edinburgh, 4th July.

102. MARGARET COUNTESS OF BALCARRAS TO LORD MELVILL.—
Jul. 4, 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr 4 July 89.

My Lord and I heith both writ to your Lo. and wes in expectation of the honour of hearing from you, befor I thocht it fit to give you, that heath so many varites of busenes, any further trubell; but I trust so much to your goodnes and vertou, and I may say compasion, that I most give your Lo. this new one, to give you som account of that which so much afficks me. This last week the Counsell sent to my Lord, to differ hem to writ to Lord Dundie, to let the Lard of Blair goe; and if he granted it, they said they would give my Lord his libertie; but his ansuer was, that he had not steted hem self of my Lord Dundies partie; and tho he was his furst wifs cussing, it was not fitt for hem to differ any such favor from hem; and tho som of them selfs thocht it not ressonabell his writing to Lord Dundie, yet it was still differed by them, otherways they told hem that he shuld again be med clos prissoner; so at ther differ my Lord writ to Lord Dundie a civel letter, and intreted he might let the Laird of Blair goe, and he would take it as a favor don to hem; and upon Blairs liberation, he told hem he would be at libertie, which would be advantageous to hes health, becas he would have the fridom to goe to the bethes to recover it; but they apired not to be pleased that my Lord shoud nem the Counsell differed it; so at ther differ he writ en other, and said nothing of the Counsell, but intreted he would let Blair goe; but it apiers they wer not satisfied with that nather. Then my Lord differed that they might dicitat to hem the letter, and he shuld subscribe it; but this did not pleas them. At last the Counsell sent, and ordered hem to be clos prissoner in the Castell of Edinburgh. Your Lo. will easilie imagen what my condition most be to se hem, who, by being clos all this time, heath bein so verie ill, and is so yet; so that I feir his clos imprissonment will highen his indisposition to a degrie of puting his life in hazard. Now, my Lord, having given you this acount, I most nixt beg of your Lo. to aquent the King of this, and se if you can precour his libertie, or at lest that he may have the libertie of the castell, and I the satisfiaction of

staying with hem, and his friends to visit him. My Lord never expected but justes and goodnes from the King; and both he and I expects all favor and frindship from your Lo., and I shall ever be mor then I am capabell to expres, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humbel Servant,
MARGARET BELCARRES.

103. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—4 Jul. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 4 July 1689.

I received your Lo. this day by Mr. Cairns, and hes done all I could to assist him to be transported to Londondary, ffrom whence we have not yet any news of Kirk. Since the taking of the Castle of Edinburgh, the Duke Gordon hes hade the liberty of this toune, upon his word of honour not to goe away. He hes this day come to me, and told me he would no longer keep his word then for a week, so I thought it not fitt to trust him that week, and hes this night sett a guard upon him. I wish the King would take some resolutione how to dispose of him, and, in my humble opinione, to fend for him there were the best way; and if ther be any man-of-war comeing doune, he might be easely transported that way; for the Castle of Edinburgh is so ruined, that ther is scarce a roome to keep my Lord Balcarras in, who was sent there this night. The Counfill having offered him his liberty, upon getting Blair and his Livetennents liberty from my Lord Dundie, and allowed him to writt to him for that end; but when the Counfill saw his letter, they thought the contents of it might be very easly understood that he was not very earnest for the change, which made them withdraw the liberty they hade given him. It is reported that Dundie is drawing againe together the highlanders, upon assurances that ther shall be presently sent to them assistance, if not with King James himselfe, with the Duke of Bervick, which is brought by one Hay to Dundie, with new comissions and letters. Upon receiving the Kings letter to the Counfill, it not appearing that the King had been informed of his right in choyfing of the Proveft of Glasgou, and, having seen ane Act of Parliament ratefeing ane agreiment betuixt the Toune and the Duke of Lennox, that he should choyse out of a leet of three to

be presented to him, the Provost; the Counsell therefore did appoynt them to goe choyse their Magistrats, according to his Majesties letter, and to send a leet of three to his Majestie, to choyse the Provost. And accordingly they took out their A&, and I hear are about making their elections; and, his Majestie being now in the place of the Duke of Lennox, it is ane intrest I think so much for his service, that he should not departe from it, seing he hes good right to it in law, which I hope your Lo. will lett him know. And, if your Lo. at distance procure things from the King, that may relate to his service here, yow will find the inconveniency of not first advysing these matters with those the King trusts here; and why they should made any complaint I cannot understand, since they have taken out their A&, and are proceeding in their electione. And your Lo. most excuse me that, if I see any thing, tho it be under his Majesties hand, if I judge it contrair to his service and intrest, to stope it untill his Majesty be further informed; and it's what I have done in his prediceffors times, when I hade less intrest, and acknowledged afterwards as service, which I hope this will be when his Majesty rightly understands it. I beseech your Lo. returne ane answer concerning the Duke of Gordon as soon as you can, to Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

104. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—6 Jul. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 6 July 1689.

The Parliament hes votted these tuo Acts concerning the abolishing of Prelacie, and rescinding the A& of Parliament 1669; but this not being in the way of my Instructions, I would not give his Majestys royall assent thereto, untill I have his particular Instructions therefore. I have also sent your Lo. a scroll of ane A& anent fforfaultours, which was presented in Parliament yesterday by the Earle of Sutherland. I can not expresse to your Lo. how much it delays all busines, the not having Committees or Articles of Parliament. I wish his Majesty would come to some resolutione in it, ffor it occasions many things to be said in Parliament, were better in Committees. I have pressed the Parliament very fully to take my 5 instructions to their consideration, ffor raising such a supplie, as may secure our

peace at home, and putt us in a capacity to defend our selves from invafione. But I fee litle inclinatione that they will fall on this bufines, untill their greivances be redreffed; and believes if once they hade given money, there would be no more ufe of them, fo you fee the diftrufts and jealousies that hes fallen in amongst us. Because I perceived your Lo. much concerned for the toun of Glasgou, I have here alfo fent you ane extract of the Act of Counfill in their favours, about their eleçtione.

I received your Lo. of the 2d. If we are free of the fears of invafione, I think we have forces abundance to difcuffe Dundie, and fecure the peace of the Highlands, tho the Englifh troops were recalled. We expect Major Generall M'Kay here nixt week, he having pofted feveral troops at Inverness, and other pairts in the north, to fecure that country; and quickly after he comes, I find he intends to march to Lochaber, to place a garrifone at Inverlochie, without which the Highlands can never be reduced; ffor there does Dundie ftay with Lochziel, and hes the clanns in readines to draw together when he hes a mind for it.

I ame your Lo. moft humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

105. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—6 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Upon great importunitie from feveral members, and others of moft interest with him, my Lord Commiffioner was prevailed with yesterday, to be a little more pleasant anent Church Government than was expected; yet the enclosed Acts were once more extenfive and favourable than they are now conferted, and he delays to touch them with the fcepter untill he fee the whole platforme that is designed. A new fupply of money was likewise tabled, and univerfaly well relifhed in the houle; but the members refolut to do nothing in it, untill a committee after their own modell were once chofen, for fetling of Church Government, and that fome of their griveances were redreffed. It was urged that wee had our Kings word for that effect, and that the Commiffioner had instructions for it; that our King had wrought for us a great delyverance; had kept a confiderable force for our faifety upon his own charges for feveral months,

bygone; that he was not asking to put in his own coffers, nor to give his Officers of State or others pensions, but solely for the maintainance of those of that army that for our releif were raised by our selves; that our circumstances would not admitt of a delay when we were threatned with invasion from abroad and imminent danger in our bosom; that we behoved either to disband our army, and be left naked, or to allow them free quarter, which would make an universal clamour, and give a disgust at the Government. It was answered, that tho a cess were now laid on, it could in no fashion be payable before Mertimes, which was the first money tearme, and so could not answer the present strait; and that the country would be much franker to give their money if they were releevd of some of the grievances they were under, and the Government of the Church were settled, in which cause his Majestie needed but seek and have. It was duplyed, that tho a cess now laid on could not be payable before Mertimes; yet, upon the credit of such an A& of Parliament, money might be raised presently, and the same army, yea, an additional force, if it were needfull, kept up; and that it was hard to doubt his Majestie, who had so readily condescended to all our former just desires. However, the propofall as yet is shifted, and, I beleeve, really will be delayed untill some previous things be yeelded unto. The last dyet of Parliament, there was not one single person among us that had the confidence to urge any thing for Prelacie; and they were but a handfull that spoke of restricting of Presbytrie. Whatever was of that kind was chiefly urged by the Commissioner himselfe, and without his appearing for it, would have no entertainment in our house. I can give no notice of what things will be before us in Parliament, matters being still adjusted in clubbs, and very secretly managed by such as are wholly of a peice; which are not known untill by some member or other they are presented in a conferted A&. Your Lop. shall have still twice in the week an account of our motiones from,

MY LORD,

Your Lordships most faithfull humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edinburgh, 6th July.

106. SIR PATRICK HUME TO LORD MELVILL.—6 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 6 July 89.

Matters fermente so here as makes me long very much to hear from your Lo. It goes ill off with many that the Commiffioner caries in busines as he doth; it is charged by some upon instructiones, or, in some caises, upon want of instructiones, both these with an eye to you, but by others upon his owne rough humor; however, he makes few friends here. Your interest is just in the scales, will be found weightie or light, as you ar discerned effectually to joine in the methods of the seven articles I sent you, or not; therefore I must press you, by the tenderness of friendship, to keep the Parliament of your side, which is the best kindness you can do to the King, the countrey, or your own interest. Being in haist, I will not repete what I have writen to my wife, but take leiv, and remaine,

MY LORD,

Your Lo. most faithfull Friend and humble Servant,

PAT. HUME.

107. LORD BLANTYRE TO LORD MELVILL.—6 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

If my employment had not occasioned my neccessare abience from this place, I had not neglected my deutie so farr, as not to have congratulated your merited promotion befor this time; and now I most tell your Lordship, your merite (though unquestionable) is no more than quhat my desire was for what you now possesse, and if either my wishes for your hapines or weak endeavors for your service can promot your intrest, your Lordship may assuredlie expect them; as I think it my honor to serve my King, religione and countrie, so I think it my deutie to serve your Lordship, quhom his Majestie so deservedlie trusts.

I have levied ane regiment for his Majesties service, and I hope it shall be found to be inferior to non of the other regiments; and this week I have advanced near eight hundred lib. sterline for cloathing to them, and shall have them readie at a call wher ever the King shall command them;

and if his Majestie think fit to honor me with his commands, (haveing non but on from the esteats,) I shall desire to posses life and fortune no longer than my willingnes continues to venture them for my religion and King. And although my inclination to serve yow was but in the embryo, when your Lordship was heer, yet it heath not been wanting to make me a sharer with your Lordship of your undeserved enimies malice. My Lord, Sir John Dalrymple told me, that yow wer not unmindfull of me; and I look upon your designs for me as honorable; and whatever may come, I doe assure your Lordship, that what I doe is out of principle, that what the King heath don, both as to the settling of the natione, and the choising of his ministers and servants, is for the good and hapines of the kingdom; and I hop to demonstrat by my cariage, that his Majestie, so long as I live, shall not want a faithfull subje&t, nor your Lordship ane fixed graittfull friend and most humble servant,

Edr, 6th July (89.)

BLANTYRE.

108. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—7 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. July 7, 1689.

I wrott not last post. Little hath occurred this week. We ar on all hands in expectation of his Majesties pleasur, now that the heat is out, and the scandall of our animositys publick. I wish we may go on without committys, or any definition from the King in that matter, till we may settle Church Government, and make a fond for the troops subsistanc, and make such other laws as may convinct the world that our animositys ar only amongst our selfs; too much eagernes to be in the Kings service, bot that ther is no undeutifullnes against him. This may render us ridiculous, bot wold not prejudice the reputation of his interest. Bot I fear som will stop either the settling of the church, or the providing the army, till all other things they desing, and particularly the incapacitys, be first yeilded to ther mind. I am convinc't in a few dayes the Commiffioner and the Club will be in as ill tearms as can be; bot that will pack up again. Ther is a claus in the end of the A& abolishing Episcopacy, reserving to ther Majestys to settle church with consent of this Parliament. It may be, som beleiv this may be such a fond, that the Parliament can not be dissolved, as the

trienniall Parliament was, to meet without the King. My Lord, ther was a draught of an A&t brought in concerning the forfaulters. The Commiffioner wold not lett it be read ; bot the nixt day it will. It is improven that ther is no inſtru&tion about it. The A& repeats the words of the inſtrument of Government, and allowes all the forfaulters fines, loſes off office, ſinc the year ſixty, to be taken in conſideration. Little can be ſaid againſt this generall, if it be not too far takin back, for ther buſines lyes naturally to begin wher Epifcopacy was eſtabliſhed. Your Lo. wold remember that the King may ſend ſom dire&tion about this to his Commiſſioner, and ane order to me, to be ſilent, and not to oppoſe any forfaultour on his account. This day in Counſell it was propoſed that, upon an indemnity, Sir Archbald Kennedy of Collen wold be content to com in. This brought in the debait of the Counſels power anent indemnities. The Commiſſioner called to me, if I had any anſwer of that proclamation, and other paper he had ordered me to tranſmitt. I told him ther was no tim for a return till nixt week, ſo this matter lyes till then. If Collen be ſtill in Irland, then his diſcovery may be of greater value then his pardon ; bot if he be at hom, upon a diſpleaſur that he was not preferred as he expected, his intelligence is leſs worth. But I am glad of anys deſerting, for certainly they who fall off think matters not weill on that ſyd. The Baſs ſtands out upon that little ſcruple I wrott of, indemnifying the governors brother. By ther boetts they do take out meall from all the fiſhers and other weſhels in the firth. G. M. M'Kay will make a ſtart heir before his expedition to the Hylands. In that tim the priſoners will probably be tryed by a Counſell of War. Till the ſeſſion of Parliament be over in Ingland, I apprehend we will gett leav to be jogging on. We can be no wors, and, perhaps, we may becom ſom eaſyer. Skelmorley grous quietter. He tells me he hath writtin to your Lo. For all the idle talk of Polwart, Coll[oden] and the north countrymen, it's not they that ar againſt either your Lo. or my father, bot the weſt country people. If we do not com to ſetle upon the A& 1592, for ſetling Preſbitry, I beleiv it will be long er we aggre. The few that ar for the *jus* divinity hav appeared too much, bot hav not the greateſt intereſt in the Club. We ar every day told the Ingliſh clergy will gett your Lop. a conjunct. If any thing could, this ſhould open their eyes. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

109. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—9 Jul. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 9 July 1689.

The flying packet came here on Sunday last in the evening. I delivered his Majestys letter to the Parliament this day; but that expedient about the Articles will not doe; nor do I beleive they will fall to settling Church Government, or the considering of the fforsfalturs to be restored, untill they make other applications to his Majesty against the evill counsellors they say are about him, that advyfes him to differ with his Parliament. Finding them hinting at such things this day, I adjurned them till to-morrow, and advyfed them to consider better on it; we having been the rest of the fforenoon taken up about a discovery I have maid, of some designes against the Government by perfones in about this toune. On Saturday last, about 11 at night, a paper was drapt neir one of the sentries, direct to me. The sentrie sent it to his officer, and he to the Brigadier Balfour, so it was one in the morning before it was brought to me. So soon as I read it, and seeing the consequence, I thought ther was no delay to be in the matter; so I imediatly made the officers gett together als many of the souldiers as they could without beating drumes. I also sent to the Provest and Magistrats of the toune, and ordered them to secure their ports, that non gote out or in but whom they knew; and then commanded a search to be made thorow all the toune, and particularly for those perfones named in the peaper found directed to me, (a coppie wherof is here inclosed,) and it succeeded so well that most of the perfones are taken that are mentioned in the peaper, besides many others that are suspected to have been on the designe, and who are discovered to us by one Scott, who has confessed all he knowes; (this Scott is the goldsmith's sone, whoes mother E. Lithgow maryed.) There is ffour Irishmen taken; on that calls himselfe Colonell Wilsone, on Dumbar, who sayes he was in Earle Shreusberries regiment, on Butler, who sayes he was a cornet in the Irish Dragoons, and one Cornwall, all Papests; they have been here about a month, and have been traffecquing mightily. And Wilsone, the cheife man, he confest to me, before he went to the Castle, a great dale more than what you will see in his letter from thence; and

particularly that he was out at Cranstoune last week, with the Lord Oxfoord and Captaine Ramfay, where were present the Earle of Lauderdale, the Lord Maitland, and ane other brother, with one John Hay, (who came lately from Dundie,) brother in law to the said Lord Oxfoord, who, and Captaine Ramfay, are now prifoners, and Lauderdale and his fones are sent for. We have been, ever since the searck, busie at Counfill in the examinatione of this matter, and hes the Parliaments allowance to use torture, as you will see by the inclosed peaper. For, by many other circumstances that we can not writt to yow, we think this matter is deeper laid then we have yet discovered, and that Wilfone can discover all; who is to be before the Counfill this afternoon, to-morrow; and if he does not confes freely, it is like he may either get the boots or thumbikins. I doubt not bot your Lo. will acquaint his Majesty with this matter, and beg pardon for me that I have not been able to acknowledge the honour of his letter. I am so harressed and taken up with busines that it was not in my power, and it's now 12 at night, and sooner I had not time to writt this, who am, your Lo. most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

110. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—9 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. July 9, 1689.

This day the Commiffioner gave an account to the Parliament of a conspiracy, and of the dragoons deserting G. Major M'Kay and keeping correspondanc with Dundy. The Parliament did approve his procedur, and authorized the Counsell to proceed in both thes caices to tortur. We satt tuo houers, before an A&t could be adjusted on this plain matter. At last I was desired by the hous to dictat an A&t to the clerk. I told them I desired to be excused, for I only pretended, as an Officer of Stat, to be on of the committy, but wold not undertake to be the whole committy. After this the Kings letter was read and an A&t conform to the instructions. Skelmorley shew in a prepared discours, that this last instruction did not satiffy ther vote and reasons, which he caused read in four severall particulars, that ther was a fixed number of a committy. 2^{do}, that things wer to be only moved in Parliament and remitted to the Articles. 3^{tio},

that ther was only on committy. 4^{to}, the Officers of Stat supernumerary. Then it was said and seconded by the Right worshipfull Kilmoranock, my Lord Rofs, Annandale, and many more, that it should be inquired into, who did advyc the King to fend doun an answer not aggreyable to ther desirs. I spok at lenth to the matter, without takin notice of the last part. Then the Commiffioner did propose that the draught should lay till to-morrow, and the members to hav ther thoughts upon overturs and mides to aggry the King and thes heroes, which treuly I had intreated his Grace not to propose; for I did not know how it wold pleas the King, and I was confident it wold not abate ther humor. The overtur, I phanfy, is to give the King his Officers of Stat for his reing, bot to cutt them of from the Croun for the futur. I shall be farr from disingned accommodation; bot if this be treuly the interest of the Croun and nation, as I think it clear, then the King is as weill bound by his oath to maintain the just privileges of the Croun as of the country. Bot we need not debait this. I doubt it will satisfie the Parliament; and I am fur it will giv no satisfiaction to the violent, who had rather ruin all then fail of ther humour. Skelmorley said this day publikly, that he wold to-morrow above board stage my father for givin the King this advyc, and offered to shew a letter that your Lordship had written to him, telling yow had never meddled first or last in the instructions, nor in the last letter from the King; it was all without your advice, and when it was said that was very improbable, he answered, lett us accuse Stair; he will lay it at my Lord Melvills doors, and we shall be quitt of both. Ther is a desing to send him up to manage this accusation. The fault they find in the last was, that nobody was sent up to clamour. My Lord, I am not mistaken; the longer we fitt, and the mor concessions the wors; for som people fear nothing mor then that the King should satisfie his people. Nothing but a relaxation to the country will convinc men of this madnes, which yow can not believ to what hight it goes. Yow ar at distanc, and do not hear or see it; bot ther will be great ruins shortly mad, if this fyr be kept togither, and yett, I dar say, ther ar not abow twelf ill men in this Parliament. The rest ar infatuatt at the Clubs, wher thes men do harrangue; and well Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Kennedy, and som others, do blow the coall. The Commiffioner doth not at all resent ther carriage, so

what can your Lop. expect to continow the Kings affairs, to be exposed by thes who should support them. Is this a treatment for a King or a man, or only proper to a child, to be obliged to tell yow gav him advyc to writt this letter and instructions? If men had any affection or regard, wold they adventur to treat a princ at that rait, to whom they ow all thats dear to them? I am a litle transported by my temper. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

111. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—9 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

I have been very ill since my last to you, but, understanding that the King's last letter had given offence, I venterd this day to the Parliment; and indeed ther was no misreport in the caise, for, his Majestys letter being read, my Lord Rofs desyred that the vott of the house which they, with the resons therof, had transmitted to his Majestie, might be read and compaired with the Kings letter, that so they might knou what satisfaction they had receaved; this to me appeared not very respective to the King. The motion was seconded, so all was read. Then Skalmorly spok to it, and endeavoured to shoe that in four points the letter disagreed with the vott of the House—1^o, That the letter apointed but on committe to doe all affairs, and the desyr of the House was that ther might be committes apointed *pro re nata*. 2^o Was that of the Officers of Stat, which, he said, was exprefly contrarie to the grievances and the vott of the House. The other tuo wer the sam things in other words, which the Advocatt made very plain in his replay. His conclusion was, that since the King had com som lenth in his letter, he wold certinly have granted all, if he had not been ill advysed. My Lord Annandall said, the King had been ill advysed, and he thought it should be inquyred into, who wer the advysers, that the house should represent them as grivous: This seconded by the most of the Club. After this, the Advocatt spok long and well, and cleared the tuo points, I have befor named, most exactly; but we well forsee it will be to no purpose. Last of all the Commissioner spok, but so as any man might see he was in the bottom with them; and I will be bold to say, that if he did his part, he might easily crush all this

affair. He, in a maner, axed ther libertie to adjurn them, and talked of propofalls of accomodation that might be made err they went to morrou, which ferve for no other end but to encouradge the humorous, and discouradge thos who wold ferve the King, I may fay if they durst; for threatening gos so ffar hear, that fpeaking for the Kings intereft is a cryme. The Parliment is now adjurned till to morrou att ten a'clock. I believe they will adhear to ther vott, and with all offer ane impeachment or addrefs againft the Kings advyfers. My Lord Stairs, they fay, they principally aime att; but I am juft now told be on who hath been with Skalmorly, that he fays they will not look backward to find Stairs or Melvill, for they have don that within this month will hang them; but my Lord Melvill is only to be fo ufed if he prote& my Lord Stairs. It's impoffible to tell your Lordship the methods of thir people. They meat evry night att on Penftons, a tavern, wher Alex. Monrou is ther clark, and ther all ther affairs are concerted. I knou not what to fay, but to morrou will giv us more clearing. I have fpok with Anandall, Rofs, Skalmorlie, Polwart, but to no purpofe, and they do very highly pretend they fhall have the Kings thanks for all they have done. I am, indeed, ftruck with wonder att fuch difcourfes, fo as fom tymes to think that perhaps I am miftaken in what I thinks the Kings intereft; for the great God knous its the defyr of my hart to ferve the King faithfully; fo that if they be in the right, I muft be in the wrong; ffor I cannot aprove of ther methods, I think, and be faithfull. I pray God preferve and dire& our godly King in his counfels; and I am certine, if his circumftances wold allou of brifker methods, we wold be a wyfer people. With the nixt I fhall endeavour to give you a ffull account of all that concernes you. I am hardly able to hold the pen, fo I'll take the libertie to bid your Lordship ffearwell.

112. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—Jul. 10, 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. July 10, 1689.

Experienc will teach the inconvenienc of keep the fyr together to devour. The longer we ar together, the wors we will part; and moft part of things neceffar for the Goverment will be prejudicat by vots of Parli-

ment in this fervour. For my own part I fear the consequences litle, tho I am very likly to be staged only for my having bein imployed by the King. Ther was a motion mad by Argyl for an exoneration. Annandale had interrogators ready for all the Commiffioners. The first was, whither any of us had propofed the King and Queens takin the coronation oath befor the reading of the grivances; half a doufan mor, or what advices we gav the King, particularly in relation to the Articles then or fen fyn; and laft, whither any of us did draw, fee, or approv the instructions to my Lord Commiffioner. To giv any account of thes laft wer unworthy of the honor or truft from the King; and not to declar will procur a vot of incapacity at leaft. Somtyms the Club did brage that ther was divifions betwixt my father and your Lo. Now they fay they hav letters from my Lord Portland, that if they hold out they fhall hav ther will. Treuly I beleiv thes ar all alike fals; bot by fuch ftorys they do keep up the credulous members. To-morrow it will be voted that the King cannot naim the Seffion till they be confirmed in Parliment tryed and approven. Many mor of the prerogativs will receav fuch tafhes in a few days. They will nather fall upon Church Goverment nor fins and forfaultors, till all grivances be redreffed. The Commiffioner feems to refolv to adjurn a week till he hear from the King. If they be not allowed to com up, and the Commiffioner, they will never be quiet. They hop ther will not remain a quorum of the Counfell, nor any confiderable part of the forces. The first may eafly be helped, and there's litle fear of the laft. Ther ar three thousand goin with Argyl. Ther pillage will be fo fweet, and his intereft in the matter, that they will not fail of this imploy. Thes, with M'Kay, will never fee an enemy; and ther will be no difficulty to make that fort at Innerlochy quickly. I think ther is litle fear of invafion; and the country will be quiett if thes perfons were gon up.—God direct you, MY DEAR LORD, Adeiu.

113. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Jul. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 11 July 1689.

My laft told your Lo. how litle acceptance my new instructions hade,

concerning the articles with the Parliament. I have since pressed their taking in plaine Parliament the settling of the Church Government, and their taking into their consideration the restoring of fines and forfeitures, as his Majesty had left it to them, and to prepare such Acts as they thought fitt; but they weaved all this also, and brought in interrogators, a coppie wherof is here inclosed. I see matters is not to be accomodat at distance, therefore I with his Majesty would adjurn this Parliament till October, and call up some of the leading Members, that things may be adjusted there, which I see can not be done at distance; and I have writt so to his Majesty, and have sent this flying packet that I may have a speedy returne, for I see no good our fitting does, but putts the King and kingdom to charge. The inclosed is all the news here from Ireland, and I am,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

114. EARL OF ARGYLL TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr July 11th 1689.

Your Lo. will be pleased to remember, I presented a petition to his Majestie whilst your Lo. was present, in behalf of the Earle of Morton. His Majestie was pleased to say he would talk with yow about it; and relie I with his Majestie were moved to send ane instruction to cause examin that affair in Parliament. Your Lo. will doe a great act of justice in procuring it, and, befydes, will particularlie oblige the Earle of Morton and, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble servant,

ARGYLL.

115. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Jul. [1689.]

MY DEAR LORD,

Edr 11th July.

I received your Lordships obliging letter, dated July the 4th, the straine of which is equall prooffe of the calmness of your temper, as of

your prudent management, and zeal for the interests of Christ. I am perfectly of your Lops. opinion anent our procedour in Church Government, and the reduceing of forfeitures; that it will be our advantage not to condescend to particulars, but to hold on generalls, which will dispatch matters more readily, with less dispute, and greater certaintie of a happy issue. His Majesties late Instru&iones anent Church Government and the forfaulters, have greatly pleas'd the body of the nation, and allay'd the heat of the temper of some of our Members; I only say of some, for I find no change of the dispositions and purposes of the farr greater number of our present Parliament. They seem to be unalterably determin'd not to refile from their vote anent the Constitution of the Artickles; and no less resolute to make inquerie who gave the King counsell, first or last, to frame his Instru&iones to the Commi&ioner, different from their grivance in any one circumstance. There was yesterday great heat in the House, about our Commi&ioners that carried up the offer of the Crown; some of them craveing their exoneration for that message, and, that people might not give a blind approbation to their faithfull discharge of that trust, desired that their instru&iones might be read; after which, a Member produced some queries to be put to all the three Commi&ioners, for a more exact and narrow scrutiny into the management of each of them. This paper was delay'd to be read in publick, upon this representation, that iff those three persons had walked answerably to their instru&ions, it seem'd to be an unusuall method to stretch peoples wits in tableing of under questions. The tennour of that paper, as I am told, pointed not only at my Lord Advocat, but was design'd to bring his ffather upon the file. The bulk of our great Assembly are so prejudg'd at both, that I evidently see, that neither our commotiones at home, the fears of invasion from abroad, the great affaires of Church and State, the offer of redress of all other grivances, nor what ever can possibly be suggested of unseasonableness in these prosecutions, will divert from insisting against them, before they act one step in relation to the publick. The adjournments wee have do rather encrease our heats than allay them; yea, I am convinced, if we were adjourned for a year, this prejudice would remaine. The continuall concern I have, both in and without our House, for stilling of Members, and my unsuccessfulness in it, does

exceedingly alter my health, in so much, that if duty to my King, (for whose service I'll willingly breath out my last without the least grudge or werieing, and that not only because of the vow of God on me for his interest, but from a personall respect to him, and a due sense of the nationall dellyverance wrought for us,) and, if faithfulness to my country did not fix me here, I would retire to the meanest cottage, and be restricted to the narrowest dyet, before I liv'd so much in the middst of flames as I now do. Your Lop. would advert to this representation, for if I were to die in an houre, and were your son, as I have your friendship, I now write in the singleness of my heart, with a due regard to the Kings interest, the nations temper, your Lops. particular interest, and a full view of the fatall consequences of either adjourning or dissolveing of this Parliament; which, to my certain knowledge, would disperfs our army, dismis our Councill, put the power in our enemies hands, and, at least for a time, overturn whatever wee have acted. Read, peruse as you think fitt, or burn what at present, in much sinceritie, is communicated to your Lop. by,

MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lordships most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Wee have found the evil of a wrong choise of some of our Councillours, the Kings affaires being retarded by some, and our secrets discovered by others; both of those imputations can be loodged at particular persons doores, but I forbear nameing of them.

116. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Ed: 11th July 1689.

Yesterday the Parliament satt. I was ther. The first thing they did was, to give warrant to me to give a charge of six days to all absent members to pay the fyns imposed be former Parliments. Then the Commifioner proposd, that since they were not lyk to agrie in relation to the Commite, they wold in plain Parliment settell the Church Goverment,

and that of fyns and forfaultors. My Lord Belheaven spok to this as a very good Motion. Polwart replied, shewing ther was no doing buffines in plain Parliment, and therfor Comittees ought first to be established; said, that not only a constant Comittee was grivous, but the having but on Comittee, tho never so oft changed, was a burden not to be indured. But when he cam to talk of the Officers of Statt, he was quyt transported. He said he had taken the oath of aledgance in the presence of God, and by God he had suorn to give the King good counsell, and so made a long canting introduction about religion, and the tys by oath they wer under, of purpose to amuse the burous; and landed in this, that the Officers of Statt in all ages had been the cariers on of all the arbitrarie desyns of Kings, and resoned so that it was very evident he thought ther should be no Officers of Statt at all. Belhaven, whom your Lordship knous is nather statfman nor great spokfman, took him in task, and realy mad it very plain that Sir Patrick desyned the King should have no Officers of Statt att all. It's certinly the desyn of that Club that ther should be non of them members of Parliment but by birth. Then my Lord Argyll made a motion, which, indeed, I thought was to take of the heat which Sir Patrick and some others were in, but it proved a fyr ball. I told you in my last that the Advocatt had made ane excellent discours, in relation to the A& brought in conforme to Duks last instrution, and what really was unanfuerable. For this they will be revanged on him and his father. Therfor, Argyll (who to them is the ungrateft man alyve) proposed that he, being nou to goe to Argyllshyr to command the forces ther, and perhaps might never return, desyred ane exoneration from the Parliment of the grat trust they had reposed in him, and that strik inquire might be made if he had don his duty. Anandall secounded the motion, and give in a paper of intergoturs to be putt to all the thrie. The Comiffioner called for them, and, having read them, said, they were most impertinent; he said the inquire that was to be made was to be conform to the instructions, desyred they might be read, and the thrie interogatt accordingly. This all the Club oposed, and, tho ther be nothing they have more crayed out against then that men should be examined *de super inquirendis*, yet you see hou far revange will carie men. The Duke indeed was very angrie att the interogators, for it wold appear that they had but told

him a part of the storie, which was evident to see from this, that he axed if ther was anay difference amongst them att London; att which Scalmorlie said, that since it was defyred by his Grace, he but to oun that ther was a differance betuixt them. Your Lordship may remember what this differance was; and I can hardly think but the King does remember it; whither the grivances and the Adres to turn the Convention into a Parliment should be read befor or after the King's taking the oath. The Advocatt was for after the taking the oath, because the redresing the grivances, and the adres, was to be made to him when King, they being the humble desyr of the peple. This wold they make a pretext, by a vott, to incapacitat him and his father; and I doe aprehend that on Fryday, to which the Parliment is adjurned, they will be votted incapable of publick trust. If this method be allowed, that no man may speke for the King in the mentinence of his prerogative, really, my Lord, we must give it over; for without doing what we can for his service, we cannot exoner our consciences befor God. I promised to the King to be faithfull, and have fuorn it since; so long as I keep my office I will not be threatend from my duty, tho I meat with them evry day. We blisse God that we have a wyse and good King, who will not suffer thos who serve him sincerly, (for that cause,) to be exposed to the furie of a feu violent men. My Lord, my duty to his Majestie oblidges me to tell my sentiments plainly (tho with all submission) in relation to maters as they nou stand. I believe the Duke is att the bottom of much of thir peples contryvances, for it's evident, by his way, that if he wold a&t that part he is both capable of, and the Kings affairs doe requyre, ther wold not be so much as a shadoe of thir peple; for you are not to think it's the Parliment; it's seven or eight men who make it ther buffines to work amongst the burous, to whom they tell a thousand stories, and fixes such impressions in the heads of the ignorant, that ther's no puting of ther believ; for the nobility and gentrie ar almost all of our fyd, except the Club: in this ther is Argyll, Annandall, Rofs, Mortoun, Scalmorlie, Ricartoun Drummond, Sir Will. Hamilton, Sir Will. Scott, and no man, tho not a member, buffier than Salton. I had almost forgott Sir Patrick Hume. The true desyn of thir peple is by thir means to oblidge the King to put the goverment in ther hand. On the other hand, tho his Grace plays nou in con-

cert with them, yet he hath no mynd the Goverment should be in any mans hand but his oun. He wishes them to goe to such extravagances as will oblige him to adjurn them to a long tyme, that he may goe to London and doe his buffines. If the King be put to the necessity of a long adjurnment, as really I think he will, your Lordship wold so concert the Kings Officers of Stat, that persons of integrity, and who have not shoun themselves factious, be promoted; for this Club will never be quyet, till the King shoo them sensible marks of his displeasur. On of them said to my selfe, that tyranie was alyk wherever it was, and we wer lyk to have as much tyranie under King William, as we had under King James. If I could prove it, I wold accuse him; for such things are not to be heard. They all say they have nothing to say against my Lord Melvill; but what is to be laid on ther word? I am very confident that the nixt attempt will be att you. Men capable to serve the King, who they think are well wishers of yours, they will first remove, and then they will be att all; and so they say they will doe if you protect them. I understand, in ther privatt discourfes, they lay grat stres on the pour they have in the neu levyed forces; therfor I give my opinion that, since they will not mentin them, -for I understand they will give no suplie, the King ought to disband them; and if he hath use for forces, lett him give commiffions to peple understands the trad, and the sam men will all levie of neu; for the falt is not in the men, but the officers. My Lord, I see the King put to the necessity of doeing somwhat in relation to all thir affairs. Pray, my Lord, lett him give incuradgment to honest men that will serve him; for if thir peple think the King will yeeld to them, we may give it over; for in place of being servants to the King, we must be slavs to them. This very letter they wold mak treson, for they will have no man to advyse the King, but his grat Court of Parliment, who are his only proper advysers; and that ther is nothing they can desyr of him, he ought not to grant. The King is best judge of thos maters him selfe. Pray, my Lord, we are to act our part hear. When the King coms to anay resolutions, lett us knou them tymously, that we may prepare ther way as well as we can. I have, in this last instruction of the Kings, taken what pains I was capable of, tho to littel purpose. Ther was on thing I urged, had wight with some; That the King, as King of Scotland, had nothing

but trouble. He nather, nor ever wold, gett sixpence out of it, all its reveneu being all wyse consumed on it selfe; that already it had cost him fortie or fiftie thousand pound to protect them. What if the King, for this disobedience and disrespect, should with drau his force, or by sending the M. Generall into Irland, what a sad caise should we be in? This, I said, the King could doe, without the least danger or inconvenience to himselfe, ther being no possibility of danger to Britain, but rather from Irland or France. From Irland it could not be, for the English armie wold presently be ther, so that the defensive part was the best of ther game, so no invasion; and yett less from France, for the English fleet had blocked them up. They wer convinced of the thing, but they said they had to doe with a good King. I hav wryt till I am wearie. I have just nou receaved a lyne from your Lordship. For Sir Patrick and George, they are both past cure, and speak to them, they foam at the mouth. Its a wonder to see resonable men so by themselves. I can hardly think but you'll be wearie, as I am, err you com to the end.

I am Yours.

117. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Since the wryting of my letter, Sir Patrick Muray hath been with me. He hath been strangely solicited be thir peple, to take a recomendation from the Counsell to the King, for the office he nou hath. He hath flatly refused it, from no other reson, but that he will oue it only to you. If I may intreat your Lordship in such a mater, I wold desyr you wold cause send him a commission for the lifting that which is properly the croun rent and the customs. Its not the salarie he valeus; for tho Kirconell had thrie hundered pound sterling, yet he says, that he thinks that he gott on of them for being a papist. If you have a mynd to gratifie both Washiell and James Oswell, that place will properly devyd. Give the on the land cefs, and the other the inland excysse, and every on of them will lift as much monay as Sir Patrick. He is earnest, because of the reputation of the thing, that his place be not dismembered, but that his comission

be distinct be it selfe. If, my Lord, he wer not very uffull, I wold not be so earnest in the thing. I hope you'll pardon this trouble, and believe I am,
MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble and most affectionat Servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Ed: 11 July 1689.

118. MR. GILBERT ELIOT TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Yesterday and this day the Councell hath bein imployed in the examinatione of such of the persons as wer judged to know most of the late discovered designe, wherof only four are examined, Lieutenat Wilfon, W^m Scott, and Buttler, and Robert Dumbar, of whose confessions I send heirwith the substance in this abbreviate. What further may come to light in this affair, shall accordingly be transmitted; only I make bold to signifie to your Lordship that the Counsell keeps all exceeding secrete.

My Lord, I have had the honour to wait this week upon the E. of Tarras, yet not quite recovered of his sicknes, and find him very cordially disposed to serve your Lordship with as much zeal and concerne as your Lordship would desyre, which I thought might be proper to let you know, altho I know it to be no less then is due from him, and reckoned upon justly by your Lordship for your owne favour to him, and the E. of Levin and the Master, your sons, ther concerne for his interests in this place. Begging pardon for this, I remain, MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obleidged Servant,

Ed^r 11 July 1689.

GILB. ELIOT.

119. SIR JAMES STEUART TO WILLIAM DENHAM OF WESTSHIELD IN LONDON.—11 Jul. 1689.

I know not if I should trouble yow farther in this sort, having no account of your receipt of any of mine save of my first; yet I will adventure

once more, tho it's like you have alrady heard the greatest part of what I have to say. The exprefs brought the Kings retorne about Committies on Sunday last; bot it was farr from what was expected, and yow may guiffe who bears the blame. I have not at any tyme seen so general and so great a dissatisfaction; and if the Parliament had been allowed on Tuf-day or Wednesday, when they satt, to fall upon this matter, yow wold have heard the effects of it, for it was talked and resolved not to comply with the instruction, to lodge the thing upon evil councillors, and to complein of them. I cannot perceive that mens minds are much changed, tho delays use much to alay such heatts; and many are sencible of the los of tyme and hindrence of greater buffines, to witt, the forfaulturs and Church Government. The things objected are, that this modell of Committies is contrary to the greivence about the Articles; and they say so much the worfe that the greivence was explained by two votes. They say it is ane ill presage as to all the rest of the Claime of Right and Greivences; and that so much the rather, that so many things doe at this tyme concurr to have inclined to a better answer. They say, that to stick so much to the Officers of State to be supernumerary, is to suppose a seperat intrest betwixt King and Parliament; wheras the Parliament is his greatest and best officer, and that all mischeiff hath ever come both to King and people from the uther officers; for the maxime is good and just that the King can doe no ill; and the Prince of Orange, in his declaration, expressly charges ill and wicked Councillors, who were the officers, and that it is the best use of Parliaments to correct ther faults. They say that of old Officers of State wer truely servants; bot now that our King is a great monarch, residing in England, and the Officers of State all great men, and having the only correspondence at Court, the case is altered. They say, that to appoint 11 of each State is contrair to the A& of Parliament 1587, expressly ordaining, that the greatest number be 10, and the smalest 6, as the inviolable forme of Parliament, and that beside it is a mean expedient: they say, that to allow a change monthlie or oftener is a remedie for constant committies worfe then the disease, and farr from the Parliaments mind, who never intended that committies should be changed on the same subject; and that this change may not only be a hindrance, bot ane occasion to put off buffnes from on sett to

another. And this account I give yow, that yow may the better understand how men are minded. I am truly ane abstract by-stander. I nather meet nor meddle with any of them, bot am heartily fory that the King should meet with this displeasure; and if I should tell yow bot the halfe of what evrie one may hear, yow wold think that I were exaggerating; bot many do nather care for adjurnings nor dissolvings. They say better now then afterwards; and that they are perswaded, when the King shall be truly informed, he will lay the blame where it ought to light. I need not tell yow that thir things fell out the worse upon the back of our new change, and that the late omnipotence of our States hath raised mens spirits beyond the ordinary pitch. Bot I think yow will make a good use of all our Commissioners, also, that made the surrender differ in ther account of things, and have been hott aneugh about it. Bot all things considered, I must say that I see not the advantage of the Croun, or almost the concerne of it in this matter, and that tho it were greater, yet the prejudice of this opposition doth farr exceed it. I truly pittie your freind, and hopes that God shall direct him. Yow may be sure it adds to the odium, that they say that the Mr. of Melvine is made Register, the Earle of Levine Captain of the Castel, and his third sone Mr. of the Mint, and that my Lord Melvin and Staires have gott all the best places in the kingdom, except what they could not pretend to; and these they have brocken by commiffione. It is also notified, that the instruction about the forfaiturs is only from the 65, whereas the claime of right is *sine die*. Yow have heard of the plott discovered Sunday last, by a letter to Duke Hamiltoun, and that the Parliament allowed the Councill to torture, as they should see cause. In all appearance ther was a designe to murder some persones; for Wilfone, ane Irishman, confesses that ther was a bond, signed by fourteen, containing ane oath of secrecy, and a promise to obey implicitly Wilfons orders; which, tho he say was only about ther intention of going to Dundie, yet no doubt ther was more under it. Ther are many taken into custodie; and it is confessed, that ther was advise given at Oxenfoord two or three hours before the partie cam ther, of ther coming thither to search for the Lord Balantyne; and the advise was given to Earle Lauderdale and Lord Maitland, who wer ther for the tyme; and the informer added, that the advise was given by

on in the Government, which brings Sir John Maitland under suspicion, and the rather because he was absent. Our news from Dundie say, that he is again almost vanished, scarce 200 with him, and these in great want of all things. The discovery of this plott does greatly brack King James's partie. Bot Dery is in extremity. The last news bear, that they had repulsd the besidgers with great los, bot a great mortality alswell in the City as among the besidgers, and that they hade not three weeks provision; and that Murray ther Chiftain was seek of a fever, and Kirk not gott in. The Lord pittie and releive them. Adieu.

Edr 11 July 1689.

120. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—12 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

I wrot to you at grat lenth the last post. This day in Parliment maters wer brought to a nearer balance then they have been yett; the Club having caried the vott only be tuo; and if his Grace had stated it as was desyred, we had out voted them be many. Argyll, after prayers, proposd his exoneration, and the Commiffioner the affairs of the Church. The vott was desyred to be, by many, whither proceed to the exoneration or Church Government. The Clubb contended it should be,—proceed to the exoneration or no; which the Duke yealded, and was what he ought not to have don. Houever, if the Duke doe nou his part, and appear as he ought for the Kings interest, I have yett som hops we may gett good of this Parliment; and, therfor, its my opinion, with all submission, that, tho it be proper that his Grace be impoured to adjurn for a tyme, that, except in the caise of extraordinarie heat, or attatching particular pople, he should not use it; and, I think, orr long we will be able to give you ane account what may be expected of them. As to the Advocats particular caise the day, I knou he will give you ane account of it. My Lord, you wold take to your confideration the affair of the Scots forces, for we are positively thretened. On of the members this day said, if they wer disolved, the country wold petition; the army wold; and if ther desyrs wer refused, they knou what to doe. Thers only on or tuo of the regiments of foott, whos officers must be removed; but the

horfe are generally wrong. When your Lordship defyrs particular instruction in relation to this mater, you shall have it. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble and most devoted Servant.

WILL. LOCKHART.

Ed. 12 July 89.

121. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—12 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. July 12, 1689.

I wrott to your Lo. last night by the exprefs. The dangerous apperance of affairs then, mad me earnest to hav us asunder for som tim. This day we meett full of humour. I was desingnd to be sent to the Castle; wagers fyv to on upon it. I was desired to withdraw, bot, bein innocent, I did rely upon Gods providenc. The humour was so hot, that the Commiffioner, proposing his reiterat instruction anent Church Goverment, it was put to the vot, whither to begin with the exoneration of the Commiffioners from the Stats, and the tryall whither they had followed ther instructions, or with Church Goverment. It was carried by tuo to preferre the inquiry anent the Commiffioners to Church Goverment. Then the matter bein charged warmly by Annandale, that I had proposed that the King should take the Corronation oath befor the grivances wer read; that I meant not to includ the grivances in his oath, bot to leav the nation in mercy, that he might redres thes or not as he pleased. This was found a crim, becaus the instructions did place the oath after the grivances. I did produce the A& of the Convention, sending us three up for each Eftat, bearing exprefly to offer the instrument of goverment, the oath, and the grivances in the last place. This did so turn the tyd, that now my colleagues wold giv any thing for ther exoneration, having gon to the King without me. My Lord, this day hath, I hop, convinc't the wordle of the malice and self desingns of thes few persons, who hav been instrumentall to make the Presbiterians refuse or delay ther oun happines; and I hop upon Wednesday nixt they will be wiser, tho Skelmorley, Polwart, and the Club, do continow imprudently mad yet; bot my fear is, that the Commiffioner may take the advantag of his instructions, and adjurn them when they fall easy about the Church Goverment, which he does not wish to establish

without such qualifications as will not satisfy them; and there is great danger, that if the Parliament rise without settling the Church Government, that there will be tumults and confusions in holding and usurping pulpits. Therefore, my Lord, having written so earnestly last, I think myself obliged now to propose to your Lordship that things are somewhat more hopeful, and that still the Commissioner would be instructed not to adjourn, so long as the Parliament would keep themselves to the consideration of the two last articles of his new instructions. I wrote, by my Lord Portland's allowance, a line to his Lordship by the last, telling that till the Commissioner were allowed to come up, and that some of these people were heard before the King, they would never come to any temper. If your Lordship pleases to signify to him, they are in somewhat better circumstances; that, till the session of England were over, ours needed not to be adjourned, is all my desire. Your Lordship would mind the army. I care for no supply to it; all of it cannot stand, and some officers that can be trusted would be employed. This day Cardross appeared right in Parliament. So did all the Peers except Argyle, Morton, Anandale, Ross, and Forrester; very forward, though he draws the King's pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel, and is, indeed, no nobleman. I have not had time to write a line to my father; he will be glad to hear that I have escaped this scouring. My Dear Lord, Adieu.

The Club continues positive. The Session cannot wait till they be approved in Parliament, because the law obliges to try the Lords, and now none can try, therefore the Parliament must be satisfied and approved. Whatever commonings Polwart or his agent intertains you to, he is mad to the utmost degree.

122. SIR JAMES STEUART TO WILLIAM DENHAM OF WESTSHEILD, IN
LONDON.—13 Jul. 1689.

SIR,

Yesterday the Parliament met, and it was proposed whether they should take in consideration Church Government, or proceed upon the Earle of Argyle's demand of an exoneration, and the queries given in by the Earle of Annandale to the Commissioners that made the surrender;

and after much debait, it caryed by two votes only, to proceed to confider the queries and the Commiffioners ther exoneration. The defigne of this vote was clearly to reach the Kings Advocat, againft whom it was informed, that he had advifed at London, firft to make the offer of the Croune to the King, and then to prefent the Clame of Right and the Greivances; wheras ther inftructions did clearly bear, firft to prefent the clame of right and the greivances, and then to make the offer and take the Kings oath. The Advocat defended himfelfe, that the Commiffion feemed rather to approve the order which he advifed. Bot it was answered, that the inftructions being pofterior and given for rules to direct the Commiffioners, the Commiffion was to be regulat by the inftructions, and not the inftructions by the Commiffion. And the fault found in Sir Johns advife was, that therby it was defigned that the clame of right, nor the greivences, fhould be no fundamental conditions of the Government, bot only of the nature of ane petition or addrefs made to the King, who was made King befor by the offer; and it was alfo infinuat, that Sir John had advifed the King that his methode fhould be obferved, which, if he did, many thought to be a great fault. Bot for what he advifed and debaited with his fellow Commiffioners was thought by fome to be a very fmal fault, fince advifeing is a free thing, and he had a pretext for it; bot the advife was not followed, and, on the contrair, he really went along with the reft. However, the Commiffioner favoured Sir John; and the debaite growing warme, he adjurned the houle till Wednefsday nixt. As for the matter, moft men think that Sir Johns advife was badd, tending to caft loufe both the clame of right and greivences, which the Eftates hade agreed upon as fundamentalls; bot yet fince it was not followed, bot that he complied with the uther two, it could not be judged a malverfation; and fuch as reflected more clofsly upon the defigne, thought it ane ill laid contryvance to atacke Sir John upon this heed, which, it's faid, the King himfelfe wold rather have hade obferved if the inftructions had not convinced him that the Eftates were of another mind. However, yow may fie how fome men are fett, and the truth is, Sir John hath angered many in the Parliament by talking fo highly againft ther votes, bot it may be that the adjurnment till Wednefsday will allay their heats. Men, freer of picque, thought that the Par-

liament should have proceeded upon the Kings letter touching the Committee of Articles, to agree to it or not; and if not, had caryed, as undoubtedly it wold, to have sent Commissioners to the King, to informe him of ther reasones, and why they could not depart from what was contained in the greivences, and then they might have gone on to the Church Government and forfaultures. Bot the truth is, we are oddly composed; and many grudge to sie such adjurnments and delayes of buffines, and speak out plainly, that tho the restoring of our liberties was hoped for by all, yet there was never seen in Scotland a Parliament more hampered and perplexed, and that now, efter almost four weeks, could not so much as enter into buffines, because they could not agree about ther Committies and methods of proceeding. Of these things I thought fitt to advise yow, because they compleet the story of my former letter. Bot henceforth I mind not to trouble yow, being truly weiried of such contentions; and if forfaulturs were rescinded, and the kirk settled, and a way layd down to maintaine the forces, I think for uther greivences we had better wait another seasone; altho I cannot bot wish that things had proceeded more smoothlie, and that this Parliament, as zealous for King William as any that shall ever be found, had been left to the freedome to accomplish what the Estates begune. Bot Scotsmen will be Scotsmen to the end of the chapter. Adieu.

Edr 13th July 1689.

It's reported this afternoon that ther are fifteen hundred Irishes landed in Kintyre. Argyle went yesterday to command the regiments in these parts, who may happily oppose the Irish. I also understand that the Church Government may be brought in to the Parliament Wedensday nixt, by these that hindered it the uther day, bot in a forme and style that will farr outgoe the uther side. I wish that mens heats and picques may not prejudge so good a work.

123. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—13 Jul. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 13 July 1689.

It was thought fitt this afternoon by the Counfill, that I should transmitt to your Lo. the inclosed by a flying packet, which gives an account of three French ships being on our coast, with men from Ireland, as the letters themselves more fully bears. Generall-Major M'Kay came here last night, and the Counfill meets againe to-morrow afternoon. And I intreat to hear from yow as soon as yow can, not only concerning this affair, but concerning what my last contained; for the Parliament yesterday was more hott than ever, and Sir John Dalrymple was formally accused by one of the Members, and the debate about him took the whole time of the Parliament; and, if I had not ouned him, and adjurned the Parliament to Wednesday nixt, I believe they had votted him to prisone; but I doubt not bot himselfe will give a more full account; but by my appearing for him so much as I did, hes angered all those at me yow reaked my friends in Parliament, but he being his Majesties only Officer of State here, I could doe no less. But your Lo. may see what precipitation in disposing of affairs here hes done, and every body is not so easily pleased againe as is Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

124. SIR THOMAS STEWART OF COLTNESS TO LORD MELVILL.—
14 Jul. 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

I was this day with your sons, of whom I received very great kindness, and your son, the Master, was pleased to take me to his chalmers. I told him a good sport of your good-son, the Master of Burley, how I had almost cartled him. He said there was many intendit your Lops. ruin. I said Sir, I will accuse you as an callumniator of the Parliament. And here I can say, who converses with these you suspect more than you; that I never heard any in the least reflect upon his Lordship, and for that intent I wreat it is truth, and I may say, without flattery, there is none more your heart friend then myself. Now, my Lord, our Parliament being adjurned till Wednesday, I think I may give you news. I think

Sir John's business, and all other things, will be laid aside and Presbitery will come in in plain Parliament, and I hope the House is very well disposed, which is a great mercy, and the Lord only to be seen in it.

Now, My Lord, I spoke your son, the Master, (whom I judge wise and pious,) of my condition, how there is no family has been so oppressed in Scotland as ours has been; what by my father's imprisonment 5 or 6 years, our fineings and forfaulter these 6 years, I lost my rent two years before my forfaulter, annualrents going and getting nothing, and my Holland debt, that I may say, if your Lop. knew, your Lop. would pity me; and I wait for my answer from the Lord, that the Lord will help me by your Lop. means, and that the Lord will not let your Lop. forget so lawful a suit. So I told your son how I was a proverb to all, casting up to me, taking your Holland sufferers and your Holland friends; as I said to your son, I say to your Lop. if it were any other person than myself I thank God I have that tenderness to your Lop. that I would be more free for your Lop. credit for our family to be so neglected. Your dear son had great compassion, and said to me that he doubted nothing I said, and promised to me to write fully to your Lop. and gave me good hopes I would not be forgotten; and withal he desired me to name any place, so I told him a very small place, the Master of the Mint, under my near relation, my Lord Cardross; I asked if it was disposed upon, your son said he thought not, and Cardross said the same, and my Lord Cardross said it was but small, and gave me good hopes, and said he would write to your Lop. also. I know Mr. William Muncraife would write a preachin of it to your Lop. and his brother also, but I have such confidence in your Lop. and being hoping you have a better monitor than men, I shall add no more, but my wife's most endeared respects and humble duty, and rest,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

THO. STEWART.

125. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—16 Jul. [1689.]

MY LORD,

Since Saturday night, I had two from your Lop; one relating to the Lady Drums affair, which I have improved to the best advantage for

her interest ; the other in return to one of mine, so oblidging, that I judge my selfe doubly bound to serve your interest on all the occasions, and in the severall capacities I can be stated under. Wee had great heat in our house on Fryday last, and farr more in the Abbey afterwards. I am still of the opinion exprest in my last, that no time or methods whatsoever will wear out the prejudices that the Parliament have at some persons. Our Church Government will probably be tabled to-morrow. The establishment 1592 will be much pressed, but ought not to be the first step ; for without the Church be once purged, the conforme clergy will be fix to one, and would readily depose them of the Presbiterian way, after a pretence and shew of submitting to the Government. Next there will be a necessity of takeing off patronages ; for tho those that dayly pray for the late King were laid aside, many in this nation would present to churches such as were not of our partie. Then, according to the tenor of our Kings declaration, such ministers as are alive would be restor'd to their own Churches ; and after these preliminaries, the constitution 1592 may come well in ; but if wee begin there, I should conclude our interest for a time buried. All do expect the Commissioner will oppose any settlement that may lean towards Presbytrie ; and, for ought I know, the Parliament is resolv'd to land their desires at his door, and put him to his negative, which wee trust he will not use beyond his Instructions. I have this day assurances from a good hand, that the Earle of Tweddale is makeing a strong partie for your Lo^{ps} post, that the English clergy are active for him, and that he is under some promises to serve that interest what he can, if by their means he shall prevale ; that our Commissioner and the Episcopall partie in our Parliament are strong agents for him ; and that some of whom your Lo^p expects more kyndness, do concurr with him. Such in our house as were formerly none of your friends, are now resolv'd to stand by you, and will make three parts of foure in our Parliament, if your son and other friends can be brought to unite with them, which is a task only fitt for your Lo^p, and beyond my manadgment. The Commissioners temper is such in the Parliament and Council, that his interest in both is much fallen, in so farr that there is als great a wearying of him by all ranks, as ever was of any in trust in this nation. The frequent adjournments, discouraging language, peremptorness in all Judicatories,

examination of ſuſpect perſons by himſelfe without other witneſſes, ready diſmiſſing of them, hath putt the nation in a great fright. Read, and burn this from, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lo^{ps} moſt faithfull humble Servant.

Edinburgh, 16th July.

CRAFURD.

126. LORD MURRAY TO SIR WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER.—17 Jul. [1689.]

MY LORD,

Falkland, July 17.

Nothing but the miſinterpretations and lyes were made of me laſt yeare, woud have hindered me from going to Balquhider, to have defended my propertie at this time; for I look on the taking my men as the greateſt incroachment on it. I need not tell you, that I never was more earneſt in any thing, then to hinder my fathers men from joining the laſt yeare; and, on my word, I have done what in me lay this yeare alſo, both as to his intereſt and my own, at the diſtance I have been. And the effects may be ſeen by thoſe poor people in Balquhidder, who have ſuffered ſuch a number to be ſeven dayes amongſt them, deſtroying and threatning to burn the country, if they did not riſe with them, which now it ſeems at laſt, their numbers increaſing with their violence, they forced 50 of them to, as you will ſee by my Chamberlands letter, who is a very honeſt man. I ſhall add no more now, but that, if you pleas, you may ſhow this to the Commiſſioner, who I doe not trouble with a letter, ſince I know he is ſo much taken up. I deſired my brother James to acquaint his Grace with the firmnes of my men, and the orders I had ſent, and ſome of them doing the conterar; now, I am confident, is only by force, and that they will leave them on the firſt opportunity. I have given you a longer trouble then I intended, which I hope you will excuſe, from,

Your moſt humble Servant,

J. MURRAY.

I think ſtrange my father is not permitted to goe to keep his men from riſing, which, I am confident, is his intereſt as well as his inclinations; and I think as ſtrange that the Highlanders has time to lye ſo long in one place, without any of the forces following.

127. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—18 Jul. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 18 July 1689.

The last Parliament day, being Wednesday, I presented ane A& for settling the Church Government, and there was two more presented, all differing, and the Parliament layed aside the consideration of any of them till to-morrow; but it's easy to be seen that matter will be difficult to be accommodate in plane Parliament. I sent your Lordship two A&s the Parliament voted, one abolishing Episcopacy, and the other repealing the A& 1669 anent the Supremacy, and desyred to know his Majesties pleasure, if I should give his assent therto. As also, I sent your Lop. the copy of some Overtures and Interogatories given in to the Parliment, and told your Lop. how much they were falling on Sir John Dalrymple, and desired his Majesties pleasure in these matters. And albeit I sent a flying packet with some of them, and expected a return before now, yet having none, renders me in great difficulties what to do, since the Parliament will not proceed according to my instructions, and it's a hard thing for me to know how to serve his Majestie, when I get no returns to the accounts I give of his buffiness; so, if I err, I hope it will not be imputed as my fault. I had your Lops. by the express was sent to Ireland, and did forward him as much as was possible, and he wanted money, so I was forced to cause give him ten pound; I wish he may get safe there. We have not yet heard of Dundees motions, since he has had that assistance from Ireland my last told you of. Argyle is gone to that shire with about 3000 men, to observe his motions on that hand; Major-General Mackay goes next week to Atholl with about 5000 men, to look after him that way; so very quickly it's like your Lop. may hear of action. The rest of our troops is all drawing together about Stirling, except two battalions of the troops come with Mackay, that stays in this town to guard it and the Castle. And it's full time that his Majesty had given his pleasure who should command this and Stirling Castles; and in the mean time we have ordered Sir Ch. Grahame to command at Stirling, and the officer that Mackay leaves to command the two battalions here is to look after this Castle. I have received your Lops. with the two letters to the Council

concerning the declaration of warr, and for opening the Signet; as to the last, we had some debate in Councill about the ordering of it, in regard it was alledged the Lords of the Session named and accepted could not fit to pass suspensions, in regard they had not passed their trials required by law, and it's said the Parliament will take this into consideration tomorrow; so your Lop. sees the daily difficulties falls out here, which nothing but an adjournment and a better adjusting of matters can cure; and I beseech your Lop. mind his Majesty of these things, and to take to his consideration what I have written to him and your Lop. that I may have a speedy return, who am,

Your Lop. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

128. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—18 Jul. [1689.]

MY LORD,

Our Parliament mett yesterday, two houres later then the dyet appointed. It is much suspected that this was acted of design, because Church Government was to come in, and there might be no leasure to dipp much in that affair. Several Members had different draughts to be offered to the consideration of the House, but the Commissioner would allow of none to be read till once a modell given out of his own hand was tabled, which, he said, before all others, must come under the consideration of the House. I shall only say, that if the Parliament be left at their libertie, and allowed freedom in speaking and voting, and be not hectorred by threats of prison or worse usage, they will submit to the severest persecution from Prelacie that ever Nonconformists had delt to them, and be under a perpetuall banishment, rather than enslave the Church at that rate, and so effectually ruine the Kings interest here. Great paines is taken that the leading persons in the House who command in the army, be appointed immediatly to attend their charges, that neither Church Government nor the forfaulters may come to any good issue. Yea, some of our Members who has actually been in the present Rebellion, are admitted into the House without any other pennance then the takeing the oath of alleadgance, which will occasion the ballance of votes in some

materiall things to run nearer. Wee do little but trifle off our time by short dyets, frequent adjournments, and intended shiftings, that an opportunitie may be watch'd when the House is ill met, and new projects may have better entertainment. Members are much discouraged by these methods, and, if continued, will certainly desert the House. The body of the nation are under great displeasure, much prejudg'd at the Commissioner, for his peremptoriness in all Judicatories, so as I am in no such fear that wee suffer from Dundee and his associates, as from the national discontentments at our procedour. Much paines is taken by some to insinuate upon M^r Kay, and to have a favourable representation from him to the King. I know not how farr so honest a man will be prevail'd with by faire words and a kindlie beheaveour; but this is evident, that some are smother in their way in his presence, then in their ordinar temper. The Commissioner refuses flattly, that the Government of our Church be voted in parcells, but will have the whole platform in his view at a time. Wee think this hard, that wee are not tollerat to observe our own method; but if he be wilfull in this matter, and be instructed for that effect, wee yet claime that, tho' he should refuse to touch single acts relating to the Church, wee may be allowed to vote them severally, and then offer them altogether in one act, to be touched. If all the officers of our army must attend without distinction, it were better for the Kings interest that the Parliament did adjourn for some time then all things turn into confusion. It was much urged yesterday by the Commissioner, that the militia should be called forth, and not the fenceable men; but the house did so unanimously dissent from him in this matter, that he was overrul'd. It had been fatall to the Kings interest, if it had been otherways; for besides that the calling out the militia at this season of the year, would have been a charge to the countrie above that of six months cess, except in the western shires, they would have been universally enemies to us; whereas the fenceable men are all particularly chosen for their affection to the present Government, and commanded by such as wee are assured of in that poynt. Whatever of note passes in any of our Judicatories, or relates to your own privat interest, shall be still transmitted to your Lordship by,

MY DEAR LORD, your Lops. faithfull humble Servant,

Edinburgh, 18th July.

CRAFURD.

129. LORD MELVILL TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—19 Jul. 1689.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR GRACE,

I have no further commands from the King since my last, so have not much to trouble your Grace with at present; but to acquaint you, the reason of this flying packet is the sending some officers commissions, some of the forces being to march to the north. We long much for news from you; I pray God they may be good. I see the Earl of Selkirk this day, who was in some concern for a letter that had not come to his hands; but it was none of my fault nor my servants, for I gave order about it before I read any of my own; he has since got it, for it was sent with the Kings coachman, who forgot to deliver. Marischal Schomberg and Count de Solmes are gone for Chester, in order for going to Ireland, if the condition of affairs with you occasion not any alteration of measures. I am at present ill and over wearied, so shall say no more, but I am,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Your Graces most humble and obedient Servant,

MELVILL.

July 19.

130. CAPTAIN JOHNSTON AND OTHER OFFICERS IN NEWGATE PRISON TO LORD MELVILL.—19 Jul. 1689.

Newgate Prison, July 19th, 1689.

MAY IT PLEASES YOUR LOP.

Wee, the subscribers, (late officers in his Majesties Royall Regiment of Foot,) have now been prisoners in this place about 17 weekes, and most of that tyme soe close, that we saw not one another, nor any of our freinds, nor had the use of pen and inke allowed us. Most of us since our imprisonment have labour'd under severe fitts of sickness, and feueralls are yet dangerously ill. But that which added most to our general misfortune was, that (upon the admision of our freinds to see us) we understood that the violence of our enemyes had rendred us soe odious to his Majestie and his Minifters, that it was not adviseable for us to trouble the

Gouvernement with any petition or representation of our case, unless wee could gett it presented by some person whose creditt with his Majestie and concerne for us might be considerable; and most, or all of us, being destitute of any such freind, made us chuse with patience to expect the pleasure of the Gouvernement rather then by our rashness or ignorance give any offence. But the charity of the bearer, Do&tor Crockett, haueing brought him this day to see us, wee understood by him that your Lop. had not conceived such prejudice against us as might make our humble adress to your Lop. fruitless. The fear of offending onely has kepted us from troubleing your Lop. hitherto, and now we humbly beg your Lop. may be generously pleased to take into consideration our past sufferings and present unhappy circumstances, being all souldiers of fortune, and by long and severe imprisonment reduced to want, and severalls at this present dangerously sicke. Your Lops. favourable representation of our condition to his Majestie wold be a great act of charitie towards your unfortunate countrey men, and wold firmly engage us ever to be,

MAY IT PLEASS YOUR LOP.

Your Lops. most obedient and most humble Servants,

JOHN JOHNSTON.	A. GAWNE.	JOHN CARR.
MUNGO MURRAY.	P. ROBERTSONE.	P. MURRAY.
JOHN AUCHMOUTY.	W ^m ROBERTSONE.	JA. PATON.
JOHN MURRAY.	DA: M'NELL.	WAL: AUCHMUTIE.
WILL: DEANS.	ISAAC THRESKED.	A. COOK.
A. RUTHERFURD.	WILL: CUNNINGHAME.	ALEX ^r INNES.
JO. LIVINGSTON.	W ^m MURRAY.	G. CHEYNE.

131. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Ed^r 20 Julay 1689.

I am forry the account I can give you of affaires here will not be very acceptable. However, what I owe both to the King and to your Lo. obliges me to it, and therefore am hopefull neither his Majestie nor your Lo. nor any ells will mistake me in it. My Lord, first when I came here, I found some heats in the Parliament, concerning ane exoneratione to the

Earle of Argyle for his actings as a Commissioner to offer the Croun to his Majestie. This was occasioned, I suppose, that Sir John Dalrymple, one of the Commissioners, might be noticed by the house for not following his instructiones, by advising the not reading the greevences till after their Majesties had taken the oath. After some debate in the house, whither that or the Church Government should be first taken to consideration, it was preferred to the Church, because as was said of the E. of Argyles going from town. However, it was delayed at length till the next meeting; and when that came, it was not mentioned, so that the Church Government was then tabled, and three severall A&ts presented to be past, all which wer, after reading, delayed to the then next sederunt, which was yesterday. All wer now in some hopes of a good agreement, and that the Church matters wold goe vigorously on. I must now goe a litle to the Councile, where on Thursday my L. Commissioner caused read the Kings letter for opening the Signett. Some wer for delaying the opening of it till the Parliement wer acquainted with it, because it might creat some things of moment, that could not be otherwayes settled; bot I think did not, till after the vot, tell what they wer. At length it came to the vote, whither it should be opened without delay or not; and was carried by a vote or tuo, not to be delayed. The Parliement sat againe yesterday, where, after the a&t concerning the Church was mentioned, the opening of the Signett by the Councile was stated as of bad consequence to the subjects, till the Colledge of Justice wer constitute, at least a quorum of them, for passing bills. Then the E. of Crafuird told, that the King had nominat some Judges, and presented their commission, which occasioned a long debate; the one alledging that the Kings commissione, without trayell, was sufficient to make Judges, when the whole bench was vacant; the other alledged, that though the King had the nomination, yet the tryell, if they wer qualified conforme to law, belonged to the Parliement; for what by law was allowed the Session when constituted, in case of a Judge or tuo when nominat by the King, could not be denied to the Parliement. After much debate, a vote was called for; but others wer for delaying the vote, upon which the stopping of the Signett againe was desired. My Lord Commissioner, who seemed to incline to a tryell in Parliement, consented to the stopping of the Signett without a vote,

and also that the whole matter should come in before other things on Monday. A constant President, or one not chosen by the Lords of Session themselves, is also pleaded against, as contrary to law. Thus, my Lord, you have an account of what is amongst us. It will certainly come to the vote on Monday; and a tryal by Parliament and a President chosen by the Lords will carry, if some extraordinary thing does not prevent it. My D. Lord, I see it is impossible to be in quiet here, if my L. Stair's be not layed aside, if not his son also; and since it is so, I think Stair's, both for the King and kingdoms interest, ought lay himselfe volenterly aside. This is the best and readiest way to procure peace here; and I assure your Lo. I speak it without interest or prejudice at any, meerly out of the sense of what I owe to the King and kingdoms good. If Church matters come in on Monday, I suppose it will be that A& that only takes away patronages, and restores the outed Presbyterian Ministers that are alive, that will pass. The A& that was presented by my Lord Commissioner would make us in as ill a condition as we were, if not worse. The Council is daily signing some Commissioners for some place or other, which seems somewhat strange to me, and therefore I have signed none of them. The E. of Lauderdale, upon informations and other suspitions, and refusing to swear alledgences, was this day, with his son, Mr. Thomas, sent to the Castle. Lieutenant Collonell Livingstone, with the other conspirators, have all confessed; and we are so mercifull, that upon his petitione the Councile was this day speaking of recommending him to the Kings mercy. My Lord, I wish the King, for his own interest and quieting things here, may prevent the Parliaments desires in such things as he designs to grant to them, or that they have any ground by law to demand. My Lord, I finde Captaine Millen unwilling to ingage in my regiment, he being ingaged to goe to the other dragoons. G. Major M'Kay is partly the cause of it as I think. If your Lo. would be pleased to procure me Jackson, with his own consent, to be Lieutenant Collonell, I think it would be for the Kings service and Jacksons good, for it is compleite and of good men. If he gett it, the sooner he come down the better. I think it were the King and kingdoms interest that the mint were opened; for I am certainly informed there is a considerable dale of bullion in the countrey (brought in especially by the Irish Protestants) which other-

wayes will goe out of it. I doubt not but your Lo. hath heard of my L. Bellendenes killing a fouldger on K. James account. We have no certainty as yet of the place of landing of that party from Irland; but we are informed that several Scots gentlemen with them, of which the E. of Buchan is one. If your Lo. give me not Jackfone for my Lieutenant Collonell, name whome ells to me whom you think fitt. Some propofe my brother John to me, but I think he is not fouldier enough. I hear my Lady Kincardine is going to London the next Munday. I wold be affraied of her being there, if I had not fuch a friend as your Lo. before me. I have troubled too much by this long letter, and therefore will add no more but that I hope you will not be unmindfull of me, and that I truely am,

MY LORD,

Your Lo. moft humble fervant,

CARDROSS. .

132. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. July 20, 1689.

By the inclofed your Lo. will eaflyly obferv, whither we be mor inclined to fetle the Church or pull down the Stat. The question is putt off till Munday, and then it will be loft by a vote. That fam day, another of the prerogativs will be pannelled; that is, that the King hath not the pouer to nominat the Prefident, but that it belongs to the Lords to choice ther oun Prefident. On wold think this does not concern the Parliment, bot yett it's good fo far to ftrip the Croun. Each day we ar kept together, it will be at the expenc to the King of a prerogativ. My Lord, ther's nather faith nor faftning to be mad with the Club; J. nor S. P. H. nor none of the wild people that maks it ther politick to force the King by neceffity to ther hand. It's better for to fall in with D. H.; what's don to him can be undon if he do not anfuer, bot that pack is like an inundation of popular fury; what they onc gett or beleiv they hav right, can not be retrived. This night your eldeft fon and I fpok about thes matters with M'Kay, who is extreemly of this opinion. My Lord, it's probable, upon an adjurnment they may run up and make noice that's

inavoidable. If D. H. be ingadged it's of no consequenc. If the Kings oun words or fentiments can determin them, it's weill, and the only mean possibill; if not, then you may conclud they will go on first to petition with multitudes, and next to rebell. The new army is not right. The West Country is armed, and allowed to randevous, for fear of the invasión. Ther ar fyfteen thousand men every week onc under armes; captans of ther oun choisin. The party concluds that King they mad, they will order; if he be obstinat, they will oblige him to it; and this challanging his nomination of Judges, they hav him in mercy, for non will dar to accept till they confirm, and it's impossible we can long want justice, so the King most com to ther hand. It's a strang thing to keep a Parliament together in this ton, when ther is no Officer of Stat bot on, nor no body that dar say a word but tuo or three. The King had better yeeld to them ther will, then, after a strugle, lett them hav it, and lett the wordle see he cannot help it. The most part of his tools he hath not naimed, and thes he cheifly trusts do not ansuer the rudder. I see difficultys on all hands, bot I dispair we will ever recover temper, till we hav som tim to recollect our felfs. This successe from Irland is of no importanc. Our preparations ar so long, I fear the clanns shall, party of inclination and party of force, hav joined Dundee; bot I cannot think they can stand M'Kay's men. The conspiracy of the dragoon officers hath bein mad extremly cleer. Liffenent-Collonell Levistoun of Kilfyth is the most innocent of the ill pack, for he concealed all; Captain Levistoun was the most ingenuious, he freely and first confest; all the rest ar both guilty and obstinat.

MY DEAR LORD, Fairweill.

133. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—22 Jul. [1689.]

MY LORD,

22 July.

Thes tuo posts I have not wryten to you, nothing of moment having occured till the Kings letter for opening the Signet was read in Counsell. Then thes of the Club desyred, that ther being manay difficultys in relation to opening of it, that befor proclamation wer issued out, it should be confidered in Parliament. They condescended on thir tuo; whither it wer

proper to allow personall execution in this junctur, and if anay part of a judicator could fitt when ther was not a quorum. Hoevery, the Lords of Counsell thought fitt to issue out the proclamation, and yesterday in Parliment, tho the Acts anent religion wer the day befor apointed to be brought in, Sir Patrick Hum, who ryds allways the first horse, told that ther was a mater of grat moment fallen in, which ought, befor all things, to be examined in Parliment; that the Signet by proclamation was opened, and no body constitut be law to grant suspension; because anay nomination the King had made, was nather such a number as the caise requyred, nor wer they approven in Parliment, which was necessarrie for the constitution of that judicator; and tho they had been a full number, they ought to be tryed in Parliment if they had the qualifications fitt for Judges. If not, then the Parliment ought to reject them, and represent it to his Majestie. After him, my Lord Advocatt spok att lenth, as to the constitution of the Lords of Session, and all that hath passed since in that mater; to which Mr. James Ogelbie replied. Scalmorlie and Sir Will. Hamilton spok to it. All wold give the King the nomination, but no constitut judicator till voited and aproven in Parliment; but what was to me most surpryng, was to see his Majestys authority used against himselfe. The Commissioner resoned on ther syd against the Advocatt, which was the only thing in this mater that wronged the Kings buffines; and in the conclusion, when they urged the proclamation should be called in till Munday, to which tyme the further debatt was adjurned, the Commissioner said he would speak to the Keeper of the Signett, and that it should be the first thing they should fall on on Munday, he having manay things to say in that mater, that was not proper to be spok be him. If this be the way the King is to be served, pray, my Lord, lett us, who are but inferiour servants, knou what we must doe; for its not possible the Advocatt and I can signifie anay thing in Kings service, whyll the manadgment of affairs goe thus. I will be bold to say, that if the Duk had ounded it, as he ought, non of them wold have had the confidance to have sett ther face to it. As for my Lord Craford, he means well; but he is not capable to doe the Kings buffines. And nou, my Lord, since I am telling you my opinion of others, I hope you'll not tak ill tho I use some fredom with you. I doe think that this cautious way of doeing buffines is not the best; and,

truly, if I had advyfed the fending this letter, I wold have fent with it a full nomination; for, to be plain, its not dealing be halfes that will please, for every thing thats don they will complin of. Is it not then better to doe all things togither, then to have a constant murmuring? My Lord, I doe not knou with whom you advyfe, but you may remember that I told you that, confidering the circumftances you wer in, it was proper you fhould give an account of what papers you had a mynd fhould be draun, that your friends hear might meat and concert them. It wold eafe you of trouble, and give us opportunity to prepare peple for them againft they come. May be it is as I fay, tho I knou not of it. If fo, I am very well fatisfied. God grant all things be don well for the Kings fervice, and reputation of his minifters. On thing I muft complin of, the not being allowed to fpeak what I think for the Kings fervice, in Counfell. I faid fom what in his ear laft day. He told me I was no member, and ought to hold my peace. Whither ever it was apointed thos in my office fhould fpeak or not, I cannot tell; but this I knou, it was ther custom, wher the King was concerned. I'll inform myfelfe more of this; and, as I do not love to meadell further then to exoner my confcience in relation to the King; fo I will tell my fentiments upon all ocations that may relatt to his fervice. With the nixt poft, you fhall, God willing, have a further account of all our maters.

MY LORD,

Since the wryting this letter, I have been extremely perplexed what mefur to follou; for, feing that, err a fourtnight, this Parliment wold fo order maters that the Kings prerogative fhould be torn to pieces, not fingelly in this point, but in all things els, therfor I went to the Advocatt, and apointed a meating to confider what was proper to be don, your fons and we only present. We did confider the wholl mater; the ftraits the King was put to, and what might be the remedie. We thought to treat with thir peple, who wer refolved to force the prerogative from the King, was not proper; we had no tyme for it, and befyds, ther treacherie already, and defingenuous way of dealing, was not to be laid hold on. To the Duk then was our nixt recours, as the fpidier way, and the fafer for the King, becaufe, if the Club pafed a vott in this matter, the King wold not

fynd men that wold serve him without aprobaton of Parliment, (for the consequence runs to Counsellers, Officers of Statt and all,) but lykwyse that whatever wer don for the Duke, it was but during the King's plesur, and the circumstance of the Kings affairs wold so alter that he might change thes maters as he pleased; from all which we concluded we wold goe to the Major-Generall and represent our thoughts to him, which we did, and have concluded to goe to-morow night to the Duk, and tell him plainly what he ought to have don last day, and how far he cam short of it; and, after a full remonstrance, to tell him he needs not dout to be well with the King if he will doe his buisness, and that we will give it as our opinion that he be Chancelour, and wryt seriously anent it, and indeavour to satisfie him as to his interest, which is his God. If this fail, the King must either lett this Parliment goe, or resolve to be no better, nae not so well, as Statholder, for in thrie provances he had the apointing of all offices. By the nixt you shall have an account of this negotiation. In the mean tyme, my Lord, I wold intreat, for the exoneration of my own conscience, you wold lett me knou what the King, in maters of so grat concern, dos expect from me. I had almost forgott to tell you, that the Advocatt hath drawn a stat of the cause, and sent eather to you or his father.

134. COUNTESS OF MAR TO THE QUEEN.—22 Jul. 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

The royal and famous character your Majestie beares in the world of unparralleled goodness, hath encouraged this presumption in me, to make my humble address to your Majestie, in favours of my sone, now Earl of Mar, as I have already done to his Majestie himselfe. My dear Lord, his father, lately removed, did oft times express the great honour and satisfaction he had in being known to both your Majesties, to whom (according to the short time he had) was both a faithful and a active servant, as all his predecessors had been to the royal familie your Majesties are descended from. My sone is now in his fifteen years of age, and succeeds to his father, as heretable captan and keeper of your Majesties castle of Stirline heire in Scotland; and because the command of that companie in the

castle, and that regement in the fields, which his father had, are both vacant, I doe most humbly beg, that your Majestie may allow my Lord Secretarie, or my Lord Stair, President of the Session, to informe your Majestie, what are my desyrs for my sones behove in those matters, which will be found very just; and is cheefly fought, that he may be in a condition to subsist to doe both your Majesties service, as his father would have done if God had thought fit to spare him. And if your Majestie will be graciously pleased to let a word fall to his Majestie, in my sones favour, it will be esteemed as the greatest honour and obligation that can be upon,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majesties most faithfull, most humble, and most obedient Servant.

135. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—23 Jul. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 23 July 1689.

I received your Lo. with his Majesties and the new Instructions, by the flying packet last Saturday about 11 at night. As to them I shall say little untill meeting, but that the effects will signifie little more then the former. Your Lo. will have from other hands the account of what is passed in Parliament these two days past, concerning the session and the scope of the Signet; so I doe only send yow a coppie of the A&t, and the reasons given me why in law they have done it. I have likewise sent your Lo. two coppies of A&ts I presented in Parliament concerning the Church Government; as also ane A&t presented by ane other member, suitable to ane adrefs given to the Parliament by the Presbiterian ministers; as also I have sent a letter I have gotte fra Captaine Rook, and a list of some officers that are come to joyne Dundie, which was told us by some prisoners that were taken at sea by some birlings belonging to Argyle shyre, with about 40 hors belonging to these officers. All these peapers I desire your Lo. may show to his Majesty, to whom I have writt fully concerning his affairs here; and I doubt not but your Lo. will have full accounts from others of the state of affairs, so I need not repeat; and that his Majesty and your Lo. may have it quickly, I doe send this by a flying packet, who ame your Lo. most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

136. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—23 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

I had your Lordships, of the 17th instant, and am very sensible of your kindness to me, and charitable construction on my actions, in every particular under your consideration; and desires to be helped of God, that I may carry so, as duty to my King, faithfulness to my country, and sure friendship to your Lop. may appear in every step of my management. If I may be judge of my own purposes, I design all three; and should regraite it, if in any one of these I come short of the ties I conclude my selfe under, when any opportunitie to evince this temper shall fall in my way. I send you here enclosed, the address to the Parliament, from the ministers of the Presbyterian perswasion. They are unanimous in it, in every article; let the representations on the contrary be what they will. This I can assert from proper knowledge. It appears strange, that it should be pleaded by any, that the government of the Church be put equally in the hands of conform ministers and nonconform; when Prelacie is abolished, the Act for that effect touched, and the whole bulk of such disaffected to our civil interest, unto a degree of praying for the late King. Can it be imagined, that wee shall have Presbitrie established, or that Government continued, when the management is in the hands of men of different, if not opposite principles, who being three to one for number, would certainly in a short time cast out of the Church such as were not altogether of a piece with them? and what should be the issue of such a proceeding? ruine to the Church, disappointment to the nation; which, without this settlement, will never be brought to an universall obedience, nor kept at it, tho' there were a standing force of 20,000 men constantly on foot. Let this be adverted to as an undoubted truth, which, if I were silent in the dust, may be minded as a warning to the King, and all in rule under him. I am sorry that the business of patronages should be so much contended for by some few. If men design not simony, I see no advantage to any in point of interest, and it seems evidently to be a heavey yoke upon the Church; and the matter of calls might be so adjusted as there needs no complaining upon that side, they being restricted to persons

that are fixedlie in paroches, and under the inspection and regulation of presbitries. The matter of forfeitures and fines would likewise be proceeded to, many in the nation groaning under the weight of both. Our Parliament this day, when they had voted the A& about the regulating of the session, scrupled to proceed unto the choise of Committees for any effect, even with the Kings libertie, in respect the law was yet unrepealed constituting the Articles. Yea, tho' that step were over, they seem resolute not to advance one hair-breadth, till they are gratified in express termes, according to the tennour of their late vote in relation to Committees of Parliament. It did likewise displease, that the A& rescinding the supreamacie, declared in 1669, was not touched, since the Kings power in Church matters was sufficiently asserted in other A&s; and that while that A& remains in force, no new establishment, however pure, could be much significant, but might be altered at pleasure. It is wondered at by some, why the Commissioner does so much urge the calling out of the militia rather than the fenceable men, when the first are chosen indefinitely, friends or foes, and the last rank are particularly chosen from their affection to the Government. His peremptoriness in judicatories does give offence. For my own part, I forgive the lies I sometimes get at a Council board, or bitter expressions in Parliament; and shall rather pack up all then retard the Kings affaires by answers that might provoke or discourage him; being convinc'd, that what is done of that kind has little effect on the minds of members in either judicatories, as to any bad impression of me; nor shall I quarrel his sparingness in securing of suspect persons, his overlie examining of such, and ready dismissing of them, ev'n beyond the inclinations of all the Council. I should not have harped on this unpleasant string, but that I know the reserve of your Lops. temper, who will not use this otherwayes then I design it; which is singlely that I may have your pitie, and evince to you my willingness to serve the King, in spite of the worst usage I can meet with from a man under so high a character, and so capable, by his great influence in the nation, to serve his Majestie to such an advantage. My wife and I are not a little sensible of the obligation due to your Lop., for your tender sympathie with us, and concerned interposing for the releefe of my Lord Wigton and his brother, for whom at present I can propose

no expedient that does encourage me to hope for any speedie success, and most leave that matter solely to your Lops. farr better management. Wee had a boy this day under examination, seized on Saturday, who came on Tuesday last from the Viscount of Dundee. There was found on him a letter, which wee knew to be Dundees hand, to a stabler in town, appointing him fully to beleieve the bearer. He confidently averrs, that the Earle of Broad Albion corresponds frequently with that enemie, and that he saw his servant in the camp last week, and two letters from his Master to Dundee, whom, he said, would joyn him shortly. We are much abused here by false news. The postmaster Mein is exceedingly complained of; in that his correspondent at London, by the tennour of his letters, is known to be perfectly disaffected to the Government; mincing all good news, and aggreging what is ill, with large and foule circumstances. His own inclinations to the Government are no better; which would be adverted to, for the consequence of false reports may be considerable at this juncture. It were well if his place were supplied with a man better affected to the present rule. I presume your Lop. will have the vote of this day, anent the Lords of Session, from another hand, and the grounds upon which they proceeded. I was on Fryday last putt to a great strait in that matter. Upon the reading of the Kings letter for opening the Signet, the nomination of the Lords of Session was call'd for, and upon my producing of it, was quarrelled by some, that I had not done it sooner, and in that place; the grounds of which I durst not be expresse in; the Commissioner haveing commanded me to forbear it, upon the certificat of his laying down his commission; but the thing was so well understood, that my spairingness in that matter was rather justified then quarrelled, being in no caise the choise of,

MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lordships most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,
Edenburgh, 23d July 1689. CRAFTURD.

137. SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY TO LORD MELVILL.—22 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

I wrote to youre Lord: upon oure passing of the incapacitating vote, bot

have got noe return, though I wrote it with all the kind thoughts towards you that could be. Wee have this day passed ane uther vote in the house, which proceeded upon the Kings orders to open the Signet; and it is this, that by the standing law and praëtick of this kingdome, as the King, in the caice of particular vacancies, is to present to the remanent Lords, to be admitted or rejected by them as they find them qualified; foe in the present caice of ane intire nominatione, the nominatione is to be presented to Parliament, to be approven or rejected by them; as alsoe, by exprefs statute, the President is not to be nominate by the King, bot to be chosen by the uther Lords. These two particulars were made foe cleare to the house from oure law and records, in a long distinct and accurate debate *hinc inde*, that when the Act (which your Lordship will have transmitted to you) was put to the vote, there were onlie eighteen against it in the whole house. Your Lordship, in youre return to my first letter, was pleased to take notice, that you would be mindfull of my concern. If you had not given me that hint I would not have writ anent it nou. I must confesse, the King having told me he designed the Justice Clerk's place for me, and I having kiffed his hand upon it, I did reallie expect to have had my commiſsione before this time; and I never dreamed that it should have beine detained untill my good behavior in the isheu of this Parliament were knouen, as Sir John Dalrymple severall times hath vented himselfe; this I am able to make appeare. I doe not believe the King designed it foe, and it is not kindlie doen, if youre Lordship concur with Sir John in such a politick, which, if you understood me weill, you would soon find to be to noe purpose; for I have hitherto, and will alwayes take my measures in the service of my King and countrie, without regaird to anie such attachment. Bot this is not all. Sir John Dalrymple hath offered the Justice Clerk's place to severalls, to baite them by it into his opinione of things; this I can make evidentlie appeare, and I doe not understand hou Sir John comes to make offer of places as if they were at his disposall. I find myselfe verie ill treated in it, and I hope your Lordship will represent it to the King. I did more prize the mark of his Majesties favor in naming me to it, than anie benefite I could reap by it, and I doe not think I have doen anie thing since to make his Majestie repent himselfe. If my carriage in Parliament be misrepresented,

I ame forrie for it; bot I doe firmlie expe& it from the King's iustice, that he will not receive anie imprefsiōne against me untill I be first heard; and than I ame confident I can make it appeare, that I never did the King better service than in this Parliament; noe, not in the meeting of the Estaites at the setlment of the Croun, in all which youre Lordship knoues I had my oune large share. I hope you will doe me the favor to represent all this to the King; I expe& from youre iustice and friendship, and that you will not put me to doe it ane uther way. I ame, unfeignedlie,

MY LORD,

Youre Lord: most humble Servant,

Ed. Jul. 23, (89.)

JAMES MONTGOMERIE.

138. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—24 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. July 24, 1689.

I hav litle to say sine my last, bot that I find the Commiffioner and severall other people on ther wing to com up to Court; so it's probable that this matter may be concerted about the Committys; and becaus they will not proceed till the A& concerning the Articles be toucht, therfor they may hav aggreyd on an adjurnment, bot I hav nothing for this bot conje&ter; now, if they wer in earnest, the Commiffioner having instructions to remitt the Articles, in so farr as concerns thes particulars which the King hath left to his Parliment, and therfor needs not hav any officer of Stat to see he gett right in thes matters which he intyrlly refers to them: This taks of all shadow of doubt, that the matters so treated ar legally ordered, and the A&ts of Parliment can not be doubted or querrelled; bot som wold insinuat a nullity in the A& acknowledging ther Majeftyes right to the Croun, becaus it was not brought in from the Articles; which hath no difficulty, for that bein the constitution of the Parliment, it was first to be don befor Articles could be choifin; and the Committy for elections to constitut the Hous, in the ordinary Members, was allwys distinf& from the Articles; much mor the acknolegment of the head by whoes authority they satt was to be don in plain Parliment. My Lord, I find many think that the D. of Gordon is ill used. He ren-

dered the Castle very seasonably, for which non of his oun, either Papists or thes that ar for K. J. will heer of him, and non now prisoners in the Castle cair to convers with him. It was expected the King wold have writtin to him, or at least about him, and the instruction to commence forfaultors from the fixty, seems only to be levelled to destroy him and to gratify Argyl. I know D. H. will magnify this matter as bein ill considered, therfor your Lo. may think on it; and if yow pleas yow may prevent him. I did understand the D. was willing his son should hav bein taken and bred Protestant, which wer of great consequenc to convert that great family, which is all that's considerable in the kingdom of that religion. The rest, who ar too many, ar either poor and broken or laity revolted, and wold quickly return. My Lord, I had this night advertizment, that the yeomen in the shyers of Air and Clydfdaill ar becom very unruly. They ar armed, and hav bein encouraged to choice ther oun commanders; and they do meet with drum and colors tuice a week, the Covenant in all ther colors; and they talk that they intend to com in to quicken the Parliment, or to petition the King incaice it be adjurned. Really the Kings affairs ar much wors thes tuo or three weeks; for now people do apprehend he is so much fettered by the vots of the Parliament, that he must com to ther hands; and no body beleivs it the way to ryse, to stand by his service. People thought when the Parliment was up, he could hav chosin and constitut a government; bot now we see he can not so much as lett us hav justice; therfor the club ar very hy and insolent; and they talk, that the persons who hav with a hy hand don all this, ar to be gratified and put into offices of Stat and other posts. If the King do so, it's not to be doubted bot he shall hav enuch of intertainment of that kind, if it be the hy road to promotion. We hav never had any account now this fortnight that thes Irishes ar landed in the main land. Som ground ther is to believ they returned with the officers, when they found Dundee had no forces with him. However, I do not think ther can be great danger in that busines, tho indeed our captans hav shamfully deserted thes charges. Belheaven only is gon with M'Kay. They say my Lord Maitland is gotten in to the Bass. We wer so peremptor as not to give an indemnity to the governour and his brother. I told your Lo. I could assur it on thes

tearmes. Now they hav taken as much meall as will serv them half-a-year, and may take what they pleas, having a boatt with cannon, which they draw up within the rock, and the fisher boats or any els that pafe the firth, they forc them to giv what meall they can spair. It's generally beleived that the clans wold desert upon ane indemnity; bot the Counsell thought not fitt to giv it till the King was acquainted. Now ther never cam any return. We hav by proclamation put 20,000 lbs. ster. on Dundys head, which may probably catch him, who must be in the power of the clans. I see we shall make no advanc at this tim in the Church Goverment. Som talk that they will not hav Presbitry established till the Church be purged, and it be cleered in whos hands it must be committed; so they say (for I knov nothing till the club bring it in) that ther may be an A& in plain Parliment, that all thrust out, either by ther nonconformity to Episcopacy or the test, may be restored; and a Com-mitty of Parliment named, eight for each Stat, with som ministers on both syds, to consider who of the curats ar vicious and scandalous, and who ar to be retained. That Committy may meet till the next session of Parliment. I am fur I must hav tyred your Lo. with our storrys. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

139. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—25 Jul. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 25 July 1689.

All that was done in Parliament this day, was to pass ane A& appoynting the provyding baggadage horfs for the army, ffor carying their provisions to the Highlands, in which we hade great debate; ffor it was mightily pressed they should be payed out of the cess; but we gote it caryed the Parliament should find a way to pay them; and it is with als great difficulty we get the country to furnish them, and pioneirs and workmen, who are intended to goe to Inverlochrie, to ffortesie that place for a garison to hold 1000 men. After that A& was passed, they fell on the debate what should be first done as to the settling of the Church; and this A&, wherof I doe send your Lop. the coppie, is votted first to be taken into consideration of all the A&s presented, wherof ther was ane other pre-

sent this day, beside those I sent yow in my last the coppie of; so the settling of the Church Government will not be ane asie or suddaine done busines, and must have his Majestys further consideratione, before any more is done then what is in this A&t, which I resolve to give his Majestys assent to, when it is some better digested, the nixt Parliament day; ffor all is now done in plane Parliament; ffor Comitties they doe not agree to choyse, untill the Articles are rescindit. Nixt to this A&t, ther is prepared to be brought in, ane A&t concerning the forfeitures and fines, on Monday nixt, being the day the Parliament meets; and I was forced to give so long ane adjournment, ther being so much busines before the Counfill to be dispatched, albeit we meet fornoon and afternoon every day, either in Parliament or Counfill. I have hade a letter from Captaine Rook of the 20, giving me ane account that the ffrensh ships, so soon as they landed their men in Lochaber, went away by the back of Mull, so he did not see them; but took tuo small vesshels neir Mull, in which was provisions, letters, commissiions, and other things, belonging to the officers; amongst others, he sent me a letter directed to the Earle of Bredalbione, a coppie whereof I have here sent yow, to shew the King. I have write to the Earle of Argyle to make him prisoner if he can; ffor I ame confident all his cunning will not debosh him from his deuty. What further commands the King hes as to this, is desired by,

Your Lop. most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

140. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—25 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 25 July 1689.

One the nixt week I see we will adjurn. The Club will all com up. I think it wold be fitt for your Lop. to invit som persons who hav stood by the Kings service and ther countrys, and hav don you right; my L^d Caffillis and Carmichaell. Yow hav few barrons. Sir Robert Sinclair of Stenstoun hath caryed all along as a wise and sober man. I know no borrow but Dowhill, who is like to be destroyed by the rest. My Lord; I took all the pains I could, to be at the bottom of that matter of the Dragoon officers, and to vindicat M^rKay; bot tho they hav bein abomin-

ably guilty, yett it will found harsh to giv to sever examples of military discipline. Ther is on Sergant Provinciaall, a papist, who was the most guilty, he may serve for an example; Kilfyth is the far least guilty, and it's a good family. I humbly propose to your Lop. to keep what concernes him intyr for som tim. If he be referred to a Counsell of War, he is lost, as weill as the rest; we hav not yett heard of great severitys on the other fyd. Befids, the Counsell hav impoured M. Generall M'Kay to offer him in exchange for Blair; bot I had much rather that his affair wer continowed, for the man is both very penitent, and apprehensiv that the King, bein a fouldier, may leav him to the severity of military disciplin. I am confident I shall be able to satisfy your Lop. that its no prejudice if yow delay his busines for som tim. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

141. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—25 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 25 July 1689.

Yow hav the vote of the hous for takin both the nomination of the President from the King, and giv the Parliment the pouer of admitting the Lords. My Lord, its hardly saif to say any thing after ther vote. I may say we hav strugled thes tuo days against it. If I had only concern for what concerned my father or my self, I might expect the blast was over as to us; bot I do see plainly, in a few dayes fitting, the King shall hav feir of the necessar pouer of his croun, and the securitys of our Goverment, that shall not be drauen in question, and all prejudicat by vots. On wold think it wer don industriously, to fetter every thing wherin the King hath the least pouer. The necessity of affairs mad him order the Signett to be open by a proclamation. The Parliment by a vote hav ordered it to be shutt. The King named a session and president. By a vote, the Parliment hav found he could not naim the president, and they must admitt the session. Yesterday the King's Generall Major did requir Annandale and Rofs to go allong with him in the head of ther troops. They first applyed to the counsell, then to the Parliment, to be countermanded. I shall not say how consistant it was with ther honor. It was warmly debated that the King could call no man from the Parliment. In this the

Commiffioner did a&t his part, and whenever he does fo we ar able to ding them; bot in the other vots he argued againft us.* This day the counfell was panned, for ordering baggadg horfes to cary meall and amunition to M'Kay, and it lays over till nixt dyet. When we had nothing els befor us, it was moved to fall about the chofin comittys for church goverment, fyn and forfaitours. It was ftated, as a grand queftion, whither committys wer lawfull fo long as the law for the Articles ftands unrepelled, and the allowanc in the King's inftru&ions was bot like the difpenfing power; therfor it was delayed till the nixt dyet to confider if it was legall what was fo much preft, now that the King hath granted it. So farr ar conceffions from fatiffying, that the worlde does beleiv the King will yeeld all; and they ar fo hightened, that they will abate nothing ever they phanfied; for its evident they will bring him to fuch neceffitys on all hands, that he muft yeeld to them, and quitt every body they querrell. I shall, with great fubmiffion, beleiv ther ar good confiderations why we ar kept together; bot I am fur ther will be found greater prejudice by it, inftead of coming to temper. The club ar now confident of ther oun power. Both they and the Commiffioner ar longing for an adjurnment, either to convinc or impofe upon the King ther fentiments. It will com to this after much mifcheif is don, and better hear them whill things ar intyr. D. H. was applyed to, that he wold cordially a&t in the King and the country's fervice; and if he did his beft, it was affured to find in this fam feffion the plurality of the Parliment, bot he is now hyer then befor. He is weill with Skelmorley, (whom we underftand to hav his commiffion figned,) ill with Sir Pat. H. and that party of the club; bot in plain tearms, he roars at all that's don; fays the offering to difpofe on any places without his knolege and the Parliment, was the error in the firft conco&tion, and he will either deall with yow or with the club as he finds fitteft for him; bot he is advyfed that at diftanc he can do no good; therfor, to forc an adjurnment, all difficultys will be raized heir; and yett I am of opinion its better for the King, for the country, for yourfelf, to treat with him then to fuffer thes wild people, who ar incapable of all goverment. What's given to him can be takin back, if he do not anfwer and the circumftances allow. What thes people gett can never be retreated. My Lord Cardrofs behaves himfelf honeftly. So

doth Caffillis. Lothian now is quit out of thoughts of the Castle of Edinburgh and will be weill pleased to be Justice-General. Belheaven is goin to the army with your son, tho nather Annandale nor Ros will. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

142. JOHN HAY OF PARK TO LORD MELVILL.—26 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

July 26, 89.

Albeit I knew your Lo. hes enformation from others in this place, yet my faithfulness to yow, as weell as my dutie and friendship, makes preswm to giw an account of what I know. Our Parliament hes fitt now all this tym, and hes don almost nothing, to the great discontent of the members, and all sober men constituents. Wee haw nothing bot heats, debaits, jelousies and divisions amongst ws; most part even of sober men crying out, that ther is nothing bot a design to return ws to the former oppressions; non of our greivances redressed, or lyk to be, nether in what concerns our Church or people, which breeds much discontent and heart-burnings; and now it is talked, the Parliment is to be adjourned for som considerable tym, which will turn this pur kingdom in the greatest confusion which it bein in of manie years. I cannot exprefs my fears and apprehensions of it, nor think of them without horror. Our Commissioner tels the Parliament frequently, that this most be, and that most not be even mentioned in Parliament, which is thought by the wholl house, as weell as the people, a great encroachment wpon the freedom of Parliaments, and contrarie to his Majesties declaration and our claim of right, which his Majestie hes bownd himselfe to perform. The great of all this is charged on Stairs, and his son the Advocat, against whom, for this and former actions, I doe believ this poor kingdom shall goe to rwin, if the great God doe not prevent it. But, my Lord, I most tell yow, that they resolw to bring it to your door at last, by your so hie a conjunction with Stair, as they call it. My Lord, I beg yow may seriously consider of thes things, and prevent our miseries; for I assur your Lop. our threatned judgments wpon the afforsaid grownds ar not be written. I pray God prevent our apparent evles, and giv yow that wisdom which is

from abow; that as your integritie hes hitherto bein without stain, so may yow be caried throw to the end of your tym. My Lord, if in this I haw erd, I solemlie protest it is singly an error of the purest frendship to your Lop. that can be exprest by anie man alyw, and therfor your pardon is expected by, MY LORD,

Your Lo. faithfull Servant,

My brother will tell your Lop. from whom this is.

143. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—27 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

The honour the King conferred on me, in nameing me to preceed in the Parliament, and his appointment that I should sweare the Lords of Session, tho marks of his favour of which I have a very due sense, yet I can easily observe that, from these significations of his trust in me, I have been looked on by the Commiſſioner ever since with a jealous and unkindlie eye. There is scarce a dyet of Parliament or Council, that does not evince this to every discerning person. The affections of the people to me, and their countenancing of me, are so many severall aggravations of my guilt; which, being built upon such a found, I cannot regrave, tho it be manifest my life is much the uneasier, and a great deal of harsh language given me, and affronts don me, for these very reasons. I shall give but two instances, among many others, for proove of this point. First, notwithstanding that his Grace had solemnly declared in face of Council, that he would lay down his commiſſion, if I read that nomination of the Lords of Session in Parliament, or swore them in that place, as was the custom, and the order given me, or if I caused append the sealls to any write relaiting to that matter; and lest he should have acted that part, and the Kings affaires had suffered by it, I acquainted the Board, that I had rather my family were extinct, then there were a stop in publick matters, upon any act of mine: Yet I was the other day, in the face of the Parliament, particularly quarrelled that I had not produced that nomination sooner; to which, out of respect to his Grace, I made no

speciall answer; but only told that there were some in that place, that perfectly knew upon what occasion I had delayed it; and however modest my return was, yet the Commissioner stood up and peremptorly asserted, that he was confident there were none there that would have offended at my produceing that nomination in that place, upon the very first dyet after my receipt of these papers; to which I was silent, rather then provoke him to such a transport of passion as might have followed, if I had contradicted him. The second instance fell out last night in Council, where his Grace had a discourse to this purpose: My Lord Craford, your Lop. by my choise, hath hitherto preceeded in Councill, but I am to acquaint you, that you shall do so no more; and that I will appoint another at next dyet, who shall supply your room in this place, you being an impeader of the Kings affairs; and by an act of yours some dayes agoe, like to have disturbed the publick peace. He was then particular, and asked me, My Lord, is this your method, to advise officers of the armie not to do their duty in securing of the publick peace; and did not your Lop. intreat Lifetennent Collonell Buchan, to write to Major Graham at Stirling Castle, that he should not by force of armes repone the Minister of Logie to his Church, out of which he had been ejected unwarrantably. My return to his Lop. was, that untill he came to be speciall, I was much surprized that so heavie a charge was at my doore; but that I was now releevd, when I knew in what a small point that great challenge would terminat: That I freely owned, that the matter of the Minister of Logie being tabled before the Council, who would do him all the right imaginable if he were injured, I was of opinion that Lifetenant-Collonell Buchan should acquaint his commerad, that the matter being under the cognizance of the Councill, it was proper to leave it to their determination; which I did not urge either as President of the Councill or Councillour, but as my privat thoughts in the matter; which I conceived was no ill service done to his Majestie, and that I could not divine how by this act I was a disturber of the publick peace, or an impeader of his Majesties affairs, or under any circumstance, by my representation to Lifetennent-Collonell Buchan, that deserved the left challenge from any man: That if there was any more in that matter nor what I have narrated, I was, upon my word of honour, entirely ignorant: That I re-

turned his Grace thanks for haveing named me to preceed in Council, but that I understood I might have claimed it as President of the Parliament, when his Grace, as Commiſſioner, could not exerce in it; and that I was likewise the choiſe of the Board, who would have quarrelled a nomination that had not been to their mind; but that I would not ſtruggle in that matter, and ſhould give readie obedience to his Grace, yet craved his and their excuſe if I did not attend as an ordinar Councellour, if it was judged that I had acted that for which I deſerved to be turned out of the chair. He then fell with great violence upon my Lord Cardrofs, and told him that it was by his dragoons the Miniſter of Logie was barred from entering to his church againe, and that ſuch inſolencies and diſorders were not to be born. To which my Lord very modeſtly replied, that he knew nothing of any violenc done to any man by his troopers; and that, if the thing were true, there ſhould none at that Board be ſeverer to them then he. Wee then adjourned the Councill untill Munday in the afternoon. And, after all, the Commiſſioner commanded me to ſigne a warrand, in the name of the Councill, for giving the Earle of Pearth the libertie of the Caſtell of Stirling, in preſence of any one of the commanding officers, for his better health; to which I answered, that I was not impowered to give any ſuch warrand, except it had been ordered by the Councill; who, I beleaved, would demurr upon it to allow him that freedom, conſidering that he had been made cloſs upon abuſeing that favour formerly, unto a correſponding with France, Ireland, and our enemies now in armes in this countrie. He then told me that ſuch inhuman barbarities as were in my temper, were not to be tollerat in a Chriſtian nation, and that he, as Commiſſioner, would do it of himſelfe. To which I made this reply, that, conſidering the diſaffectedneſs of the toun of Stirling to the preſent Government, and the circumſtances of the Caſtell, and its ſignificancie in the nation, if the Earle of Pearth eſcaped, I was free of it, and of the conſequences that might follow on it. I pray God increaſe the number of our King's friends, confirme others that are wavering, and give light who are ſincerely his, and by whom he is ſerved to beſt advantage. May he know perfectly his true intereſt in this nation, the inclinations of his people, and the deſignes of his enimies; for I tremble at the thoughts of the iſſues of matters. Our demurres in

all Judicatories, the fresh hopes our enemies of late have conceived, the fainting of our friends, the intricacies of some mens management, and the badd prospect that thinking men generally have of our affairs, which, if they decline as much in proportion to the disadvantage of our Kings interest as they have done since the fitting of this Parliament, will in a short time come to a fatal conclusion, which is no small burden on the spirit of, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lordship's most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,
CRAFURD.

Edenburgh, 27 July 1689.

144. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—27 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Dundafs, 27 July 1689.

I wrot to you att grat lenth tuo post agoe, in relation to all our affairs. The last post I was not able to wryt, so the A& anent the Session will be with you long err this com to your hand. I need not tell you my opinion of it, nor the way that it was manadged, nor need I tell you that anay thing nou brought in will have the same ffatte. It's therfor tyme, my Lord, that you wer confidering what is nixt to be done. My Lord Commissioner hath gratt mynd to be att London; and you may be well assured that Annandell, Rofs, Scalmorly, Polwart, and a grat manay more will attend him, that all they have said and don they may justifie; wher, no dout, not only the buffines of a foll secretarie will be quareled, but why he cam to take upon him to settell the Government of Scotland, without, yea in manay things contrarie, to the opinion of his Parliment. As I wrot to your Lordship, we went to the Duke and desyred ther might be a standing frindship (for what I can see no frindship is leasting) betuixt him and you. He took but littel notice of it to us. What he said to Major-Generall M'Kay after we wer gon I doe not knou. I have told you this be the vay, that you may see the necessity of taking som spidy and effectuall mesurs for your oun security, as well as the Kings affairs. If all thos peple goe to London, if you doe not make som apearance on the other fyde, I doe not well see what you can doe. I therfor humbly propose, that outhur the King will, be a letter to Parliment, signifie his

pleſur that the Duk ſhould goe up, and that becauſe of the extraordinarie junctor of affairs, all Counſelors ſhall attend the dyets of Counſell that are not imployed in the armie, without his Majeſties ſpetiall warrant. This will ſtop the Clubs up going. After the Duks with you, and you have eather pleaſed him or made him uneaſie, you may much the better deall with the Club; or if you think not this proper, I propoſe in the ſecond place, that you ſhould give intimation to ſuch a number as will make ane appearance as conſiderable as the Club. You have my Lord Caſfills, Kintor, Carmichaell, Ruven, Sir Robert Sintclair, Blackbaronie, and ſeverall others, who, when your Lordſhip hath ſignified your pleaſur in the method, ther ſhall be nothing wanting in me that can conduce to it. I muſt ad to all this, that if the King be faſt to you, you have nothing to fear. The Duk will court your frindſhip, and the Club, for all ther high talking, will quickly diſapear. I doe realy think thir randevouſes of men in the weſtrane ſhyrs is what they relay on, both in order to petitioning, and what more dangerous methods may be thought fitt. The lau of the land is againſt ſuch convocations; and therfor I think, ſince ther is no hazard of invaſion, they ſhould be diſcharged. This letter ſhould have been with you laſt poſt; but whyll I was on it ther cam ane expres from Dundas, teling that if I made not haſt I wold not ſee my lady. She is not yett dead, but I think cannot live manay days. As to what I promiſed to give you ane account of, in relation to the Meſter, you may firmly believe ther nather is, nor ever was anay ſuch inclination; and I doe not queſtion but as to all things of that fort you will be abſolutly ſatiſfied. I have not ſeen him ſince your ſon Leven went over. He, pour man, hath gon to ſerve the King in his perſon, whyll Annandell and Roſs, who pretends to ragiments, wold chuſe rather to ſtay and lead a faction in Parliment, then ſerve the King in the felds, tho requyred therto be the Major-Generall, and offered to lay down ther Commiſſions. Ther trups are gon; and it's ſaid the Major-Generall, rather then take ther Commiſſions, gave them foorloſſes. Ther deſyr in this, beſyds ther trouble in Parliment, is to goe for London with the reſt. Pray you, my Lord, brak this deſyn if it be poſſible. You knou the Parliment hath refuſed Commites conform to the laſt inſtruſtion. The reſon they gave was, that the Articles was a ſtanding lau, ſo they could not doe

it safely till it was taken away. It's lyk you have heard this, but not the anfuers, which wer tuo; first, that the instruction did not hinder them to proceed in plain Parliment; nixt, that a Parliment could eather refreshind, restrick, or establiſh anay laue for a tyme, with a *non obstante*, which might be don in this caise. But ther was no hearing of this proposition. Episcopacie is abolished. On Munday the Ministers turned out in the 62 will be restored. When that's done, litell mater what you mak of this Parliment. I am Yours.

145. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—28 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Holyroodhous, 28 July 1689.

On Fryday laſt, Major-Generall Mackay marched from St. Johnſton with about 4000 foot, 4 troops of horſe and dragoons, and was at Dunkell that night, where he received intelligence that Dundie was come to Blair in Atholl; he marched on Saturday towards him, and within two miles of Blaire, about 5 at night, they ingadged, and by ſeverall inferior officers and ſouldiers that is come here this evening, gives us the account, that after a ſharp ingadgement, Dundie being much ſtronger, the Major-Generall was quite defeat; and I have yett heard of no officers of quality that is come of, but Lieutenant-Colonel Lauther, who my Lord Ruthven ſpoke with as he came from St. Johnſton this day, and gives the ſame account of their being wholly routed; but the confuſion is ſuch here that the particulars is hardly to be got. Wee have given orders at Council this afternoon, to draw all the ſtanding forces to Stirling, and has ſent to the Weſt country to raiſe all the fencable men; and Sir John Lanier has write to the Engliſh forces in Northumberland to march in here, and is goeing to Stirling to command; for Mackay is either killed or taken, by all the account we have yett got; but you ſhall quickly have another flying packet, or an expreſ. I am ſory for theſe ill neues I ſend you to acquaint his Maſteſtie with; and my humble opinion is, that his Maſteſtie muſt firſt beat Dundie, and ſecur this kingdom, or he attempt any other thing; and now Dundie will be maſter of all the other ſide of Forth, where there are ſo great numbers of diſaffected to join him; ſo the King muſt make haſt

to affist us to reduce him, for I fear wee shall not be able to defend this side of Forth long, and the King will know what new men is, after a ruffle given. Wee do not know what to do with the prissoners, there is so many of them in the Castle and Tolbuith here, and desires the Kings commands in it, if they may not be sent, some to Berwike and some there to the Toure, in a man-of-warr wee hear is just now comeing up to Leith. I intend to ajurn the Parliament to-morrow or next day, every body desiring it, to Otober. In this confusion and disorder wee are in here, and haveing so many other things to despatch, all I can further say is, that I beg you may hast down the Kings commands in this unhappy junctur, to

Your Lordships most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

146. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—28 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edin: 28 July 1689.

The excessfve trouble we are all in cannot be exprefed, both for the ftock the Kings affairs have received, and the lofs of many brave men; we dout not but the Major-Generall Ramfay, and Ballfour, with all the officers of ther regiments that wer ther, L.-C. Lauder on excepted, are cut off; it seems to be mostly chargeable att my Lord Murays door, who not only refused to joyne M'Kay, but, when his men began to give ground, fell on them. My Lord Kenmoor and Belheaven are certinly killed; L.-C. Lauder fays, that after the brek of the armie he fee your fon Leven on horfback; wee have not yett heard of him; all we can nou doe is, to intreat the King will fend force with all expedition hear, for we have nothing to hinder Dundee to overrun the wholl country. I'll trouble your Lordship no further. I am yours.

147. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—28 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. July 28, 1689.

This day brings us very sad and furpryng newes. We hav good hop that your fon is faif; he is wounded in the fhoulder, but was mounted

after all was broke. Ther hath been treachery in the leading them to that place, and the feig of Blair, and my Lord Murrays raising his men hath all been concerted; and yet I do admire that so good a party, so good officers and souldiers not surprised, but having weill fought it, could have bein oppressed with twice so many new men: we have no perfect accounts, bot ther is great loss of officers. I fear poor honest G.-Major M'Kay his brother is killed, and Coll. Ramsay and Coll. Hastings, and my Lord Kenmor; I fear poor Belhaven is gon; Annandals troop wanting officers mad the first disturbanc. The Lord is punishing the spirit of contention that reingns amongst by thes who were no people. Argyl had about three thousand men on the other syd, bot new men; and tho he be within a days journey of Lochaber, yet he never knew that Dundee was marched. Dundee had not above one hundreth horses; the Atholl men ar mor creuell then the enimys army, so I fear few will either gett off or gett quarter, except some of the horse who ran first; and the foot officers ther servants ar all com away with ther horses. This maks a great consternation heir; we hav ordered all the forces we have to Strifling, and have ordered all the sensible men in the west to be rendezvouzed; but I wish you may order us troops from Ingland, for the countrymen will not do any service, and they will now becom intollerable: som people already appear not so concerned as the shoak requirs. I think the other syd of Tay is lost, and Fyv is in very ill tune. The Lord help us, and send you good newes of your son. MY DEAR LORD, Adeiu.

148. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—29 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Holyroodhous, 29 July 1689.

Last night by a flying packet I gave you the ill neues of Mackays being beat. I have now sent this bearer, a Dutch man who is a Lieutenant in Mackayes regement and ajutant, and was in the action, to give his Majestie all the account he can; and he gives as good account as any that is yett come; but to tell true, they all differ in particulares as to the way of the action, but it seams Mackay has been so forward, that after a march of 16 mylls, should ingadged the enemy when his men was weary; and the

next day there was foure troopes of horfe and 2 of dragoons to have joined him ; and I fear his foot did not stand to it as they should, but run after some firing, when the Highlanders came to a close fight with them. Wee know not certanely who are killed or taken ; the bearer can tell who we hear no word of yett, and those wee confider as so ; for there is severall inferior officers and sojors come, but none of them can give certane accounts of the los. The King wold haft some of his best troops here, and especially foot, for our new raised men will not be able to stand the Highlanders ; there is thrie of the battalions of those that come down with Mackay here and at Stirling, but most of them new men, so I fear they do as ill if put to it as the rest did ; and all the foot wee have more now is, Mars regiment, Bargany and Blantys, who are at Stirling ; Argyls, Glencarns and Angus regiment in the Highlands with Argyll, whom we have sent for ; Sir James Lefflys, Stranevers and Grants about Invernes, with the Scots dragoons under the command of Sir Thomas Leivingstone ; and Coll. Barklays dragoons are in Aberdeenshire, who we thinke must go north and join Sir Thomas Leivingston, for we fear he can not come to join us here : Sir John Lanier is gone to Stirling to put the troops there in as good a condition as he can, but wee need more general officers. We have got no notice of Dundies motion since the action, and wee fear all Perthshire and Angus will be in arms for him presently, so what resolutions the King takis wold not be delayed ; for if he carries Stirling, he has all Scotland. The frigot with the money to pay Mackays regements is come, and the ship with the arms ; but the canon and mortar piece wee shall send bake, for there is no use of them here ; and the King wold give his directions as to those officers and sojors that has come of from the fight. I received yours with the news of the Princes of Denmarks being brought to bed of a son, which I am very glade of, and wishes their Highnesses much joy. I shall long much for a return of his Majesties commands, and I intend to write to Carlile, and give notice there to the commanding officer of this disafter, that Marschall Shonberg may be acquainted with it ; and I intend to desire some of their troops may march into Scotland for our assistance ; for if wee be not able to defend Stirling, this place we can not stay in, but must retire into England. It was both by the Councill and Parliament thought fit not to adjurn them to-day, for discouraging people more ; so I

have by their ouen advife adjurned them to Wedneſday. All that was done this day you will ſee by the incloſed A& ; and the next day we are to confider how to gett mony; for little is to be expected now from the other ſide of Forth. Your Lordſhip will be weary with this long letter as I am in writing of it, having never been out of buſines ſince 4 a cloake in the morning ; ſo I hope you will mend the errors in it when you read it to his Majeſtie, which is deſired by your Lordſhips moſt humble ſervant,

HAMILTON.

I have given the bearer but twenty ginies.

149. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—29 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

I gave you in my laſt a ſhort and melancholy account of this battel. I wryt nou, not that I can give you anay better neus, but to intreat youll uſe your intereſt with the King, as you wold avoid the ruine of your country, to ſend ſuch force hear, with the grateſt expedition, as, with what of honeſt men will joyne them, may all at once extinguiſh this flame. I have ſpoke with L. C. Laudor, who ſays, except the Dutch dragoons and ſom other ſuch force, he dos not ſee how it can be done. If your Lordſhip kneu the ſtones of our meſurs hear it wold move you to this ſpidy method ; for tho it be now 48 hours ſince the defeat, and 36 ſince we heard of it, thers nothing of moment don. The Parliment refered it to the Counſell, and they have apointed a commite to confider of it till to morou att ten a clock. For what I know, Dundee may be at Stirling be that time. Thers nou grat want of good officers, and ſom perſon of worth and underſtanding to command in chief, els our affairs, I apprehend, will turn to a very ill account. Tho I ſay this, yet we have ſom ſmall hops the Major-Generall and your ſon are alyve ; thers on ſays he ſee the Major-Generall a quarter of a myll from the place, and nyne hors with him after the routt ; and L. C. Lauder ſays, about the ſam tyme he ſee your ſon Leven well horſed ; God grant it be true. The Kings los in the officers is unexprefable ; and its pitie to give green men ſo good men to command them, for ther running was the loſs of all. My Lord, I need not tell you how much the King is concerned to ſſalou this meſur in ſend-

ing his troupes hear, and how much its your Lordships interest as well as that of the King and country; on the first view you'll easily apprehend it. Pray you let your resolutions answer the expectations of your friends, amongst whom you may always reckon, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble and faithful servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Ed: 29 July 1689.

150. SIR PATRICK HUME TO LORD MELVILL.—29 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenbourg, 29 July 89.

Tho' you will have full accounts from others of the defeat of our army, and the particular loss, yet I cannot forbear to write my thoughts upon the whole matter. I am indeed of opinion, that the falsehood of pretended friends led honest Mackay in the snare to his ruin; what is passed cannot be helped. If the methods of some honest men had been followed, this great loss might probably have been prevented; if they be yet neglected, greater loss will probably yet befall us; if you do not see to it, your guilt will be heavier; all I can do here, and as I am, is to wish well to what I would gladly serve, if in a capacity. I trouble you no farther, but am still, MY LORD,

Your L. humble servant and true friend,

PAT. HUME.

Pray send my wife this note.

151. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—30 Jul. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 30 July 1689.

My two last gave your Lordship a very bad account of the action betwixt Mackay and Dundy, which I did not tell you so ill as both officers and soldiers say that come from the action, as you will understand by the express I sent last night; but this morning we got news that helped to comfort us again; for I see letters this morning to my Lord Murray from sure hands, that Dundie was killed in the action; and a little after we had the certain account that Mackay, your son, Kenmore, Belhaven,

Coll. Ramsay, with two battalions, wer come to Stirling, and all those wer fayed to be killed. So now I see no officer of quality amissing but Brigadier Balfour, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay, who, I hope, may be prisoners. They say Collonel Canon comands now the Highlanders since Dundie is gone, by whose death I think they have litle reason to brag of the victory, and that they are marching towards Angus. I have just now received the inclosed from General-Major Mackay, who, I believe, will give you a better account ; so I onely ad, that I am Your Lordships most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

152. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—30 Jul. 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

Edinburgh, 30 Julay 1689.

I had not the courage to writ to your Lordship by the exprefs yesterday, because I had then too much apparent ground to think my Lord Leven was killed, as well as most of our officers ; but now, God be thanked, things ar better, both as to the Kings interest and your Lordships concerne, then dard to hope at the first report ; for the Earle of Leven, General-Major M'Kay, and all the confiderable officers ar alive and free, except Colonel Balfour, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kay, and Kenmoors Major, and it is not yet certaine what is become of them, if it be not the laft that is killed ; this is what is said, but I cannot be positive, further then that those we thought dead ar hourly coming in. Major-General Mackay is not wounded, nor Earl Leven. M'Kay took to Drummond Castle about 1400 men. General-Major M'Kay was as long, or longer, in the field then the enimie, though they carried away the baggage ; this is what is said. The Lord Murray is exclaimed against and suspected by most, and so is Patrick Graham, who was in St. Johnstoun with Bargany's regiment ; we think the General-Major will cleare us much in these the morrow, when he comes. People that ar honest ar not satisfied with our great man. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble Servant,

CARDROSS.

153. LORD MELVILL TO THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.—30 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

July 30, 1689.

I was so straitned with tyme last post that it was impossible for me to writ to your Lo. I am much troubled with the relation yow give me of affaires with yow. I am very sensible of the difficult task yow have. I pray God direct both yow and me. Things seeme to have a very sad prospect. I know not well what to writ or what to advice yow. I apprehend your Parliament may be adjourned befor this com to your hands, both by the advice given of the fitness of it at this time, and the libertie granted. I am glad one Act is touched. As for the settlement of Church Government, I see so many difficulties in it as things presently stands, what from one party and another, that I can not see through it, nor do I know whither it be better it ly over a while. I had not yet had time to consider the adrefs. I wish the ministers, and others truly concerned for ther interest, may be at one among themselves, and may be very sober, and not give those who may be watching for their halting advantage. Ther are abundance to misrepresent them and there way. Men most take what they can have in a cleanly way, when they cannot have all they would. I wish they may understand and distinguish weell betuixt ther friends and others. I know not well whither to advyse if they should send up on or tuo of ther number. If men were more free of humour and jealousy, and a fit person or persons could be fallen one, it would seeme not amiss; but whom you or I might think proper, on severall accounts may not be so, either for a Court or conversing with other here; and for a thing to be done, and not to purpose, especially when expensive, does not import much. However, I should thinke it wer not amiss that they should be at pains to draw up somewhat, for removing the aspersions cast on them and ther way, and show what are ther principles and demands, and the soberer the better, and what they think expedients in this conjuncture to be proposed. They have Mr. Adair here, who might communicate to others both of English and Scots of ther own persuation, and take ther advice and assistance. I am affraid our divisions and managment may do great hurt to the publick settlement, and may

endanger the bringing that on or about which men seemes to fear, for it's scarce to be imagined that some mens way and procedure, if as related, can be acceptable. I pray yow continue to do me the favour in giving what information you can, and your advice, wherby your Lo. will oblige me. You need not use compellations nor subscrib. I could wish to know particular persons' carriage, and, if you please, direct to D^r Areer, who stays with me, seal it within, and writ a line within the first sealing to give to me. If your Lo. incline to come here, you may be pleased to signify it, and I shall endeavour to procure you a formel warrand from the King, if needfull; for he has allowed me to signify to you, that yow may, if you think it convenient for you, but I know your circumstances may make it inconvenient for yow. Neither know I how you can be well spared from Councill, now when there's no other judicatory, if the Parliament be adjourned.

154. LORD MELVILL TO SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY.—30 Jul. 1689.

SIR,

July 30, 1689.

I have received yours of the 23 instant, as also that former you mention. Yow were pleased to use many kind expressions, for which I heartily thank yow. I have never been much behind with my friends in kindness, tho often in expressing it. For the particulars yow mention that are voted in Parliament, I shall not say much, not being witness to the debates, and a stranger as yet to the grounds the Members went upon. As to your own concern you mention, I did my part, which was to present your commission; the not signing of it might proceed from different reasons. Yow know what offence hath been taken at what hath already been disposed off, and there has not been much done of this nature since yow went from this; but I never enquire into what are the Kings reasons for what he does. As for what yow wreat relating to Sir J. Dalrymple, I heard nothing of it, till now yow tell me. I question not but you had some such information as yow writ, but it's not impossible there may be some mistake in it. I never observed any such thing in him in the acquaintance I have had of him, as I should have thought he would

have been apt to exprefs himself at that rate, as if he had the difpofall of places. As for myfelf, I never pretended to be a politician, and I hope never to joyne with any in an evill politick. I fhall, according to your defire, acquaint the King with what yow are pleafed to communicate to me to be reprefented to his Majeftie. Neither will I be diffatisfied with your taking any other way to do it. I am now heaftened by the poft, fo can add no more, but that I am, SIR, Your moft humble Servant,

MELVILL.

155. SIR JOHN HAY OF PARK TO LORD MELVILL.—30 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

July 30, 89.

Our newes hear wer werie bad and greivous, bot, bleft be God, they ar this day better. Moft of our officers comd off, that wer faid to be kild, fafe, and the Earl of Leven. Ther hes bein treacherie in it, and I hop it fhall be discoverd. I know your Lo. will have a full accownt from others. I beg your Lordfhips pardon, to beg of yow that yow may confider our caic vnfaithfull and oppreffing. Men formerly and now difafected to the Gowernment, ar imployed in the armie, and certainly, if not lookt to, will rwin the Kings intereft, religion, and the cowntrie. Therfor, for Gods fak, let your eyes be vpon the faithfull of the land, they may dwell with yow; for it is pafst dowbt, when wile men are exalted, the vicked walk on everie fyd. My faithfwlnes to your Lordfhip does extra&t this freedome, and the eyes of all men ar wpon yow, and much depends wpon your Lordfhip, God hawing put an oportwnitie in your hand by which yow may promow the intereft of religion, King, and cowntrie. What fwrther I would fay, I leaw it to my brother Ceffnock. I fwbscriv my felfe,

MY LORD, Your Lo. faithfull Servant.

156. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—30 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

It's hardly poffible to exprefs the fatiffaction all honeft men are in, from the furprifing news we have received of the Major-Generall arrival

at Stirling, with one batalion of my Lord Levens regiment, an other of C. Hastings, and a certain account of all the confiderable officers (Balfour only excepted) that are there with him. As the death of every particular man was documented with fuch circumftances, that not to be perfuaded of it was like denying the light at noon, fo I know nothing the furprife of their being alive can be likened to but a refurrection. We blefs God that the Kings affairs are ftill intire, and that it is thus with us. I wrote to your Lordfhip what were my fentiments, as affairs then ftood, with the laft packet. It's my opinion ftill, that the King make ufe of his own forces; for tho the country, if called together, may be ready enough to reduce Dundee, yet if the western fhires (as they are now taught be the Club) get arms in their hands, they will tell his Majefty orr they can lay them down, fuch and fuch things muft be done, as in the end will make him a lefs man than the Doge of Venice. This is what is very evident to us here; for befides what is expreffed plainly, there are many circumftances that are very hard to give you diftink accounts of at this diftance. One would have thought that this difaftor would have been very affli&ing to them, but by many circumftances it was evident they were glad of it. If you were here, you would think all our bufinefs a myftery; the Club a&ing one part, ftill buzzing jealousies in the peoples ears anent the Greivances and Claim of Right, and talking unbecomingly of the King; the Duke ane other part, fome times with us, and fome times with them, as he finds his intereft can lay moft conveniently; and if you'll beleive the town, he is in intelligence with his fon, my Lord Murray, who is beleived to have dealt bafely with the Major-General on this occafion; but for that he can give the beft account of it himfelf. As for his Grace, his reputation now with the Prefbiterians is not great. They think he ftands in the way of their eftablifhment, in not parting with the patronages, and in endeavouring thofe of the Epifcopal, that are not vitious, fhould be continued. Thir things, and his quarelling unjuftly with Craford, is like to do his bufinefs with them; in this you can have no lofs; he muft make many turns, and fhort ones too, or they truft him any more: I wifh the Club were as little in their favour. This I muft fay on this occafion, that to me it's the ftrangeft thing imaginable, that thofe men who confider as enimies to the King all who aim at fober things,

should still have expectation from your Lordship of offices ; I mean those that were talked of when we were at London. God knows, I own no party, but I cannot be faithfull to the King, and not declare that the only dangerous ill designing men are those who have already broke their faith. I know neither laws of God nor man that can tie them. If the King will gaitifie them, I only desire it may be remembered, I have given my opinion of this matter. There is one thing further I must add, that poor Belhaven, who on this occasion hath ventured his life frankly for the King, while others stayed behind, and kepted be the Major-General while his troop left him, should be frustrate of his desynd government of the Bas ; it should be at least given to one who is of some import to the King, and not to those who make it their business to ruin the Kings affairs. I have, my Lord, all the respect for thos people that can be, but with me, when the Kings interest is concerned, all squares must be broken. The Master is gone to meet his brother Leven, and is not yet returned ; he pressed me before he went, to write and send an expresse to let you know that all was well ; if his Grace had done us the favour to let us know when he sent his, he would have spared us this trouble ; but least he had said nothing of your son, nor the Major-General not knowing what reports went here, we thought fit to send the bearer who see him this day, to let you know he is not only alive, but without wounds. Master Scrimzieor being comed, who was on the sam erand with the Mester, is not yet resolved what way this letter should goe. I am, MY LORD, yours.

157. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—30 Jul. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edinburgh, July 30, 1689.

I blifs the great God who hath dissappointed the fears of all good men, and yours in particular ; this joy is to us like a victory. There is no person of note amissing but honest Colonel Balfour. Hastings battallion and your sons only stood to it, and abode in the field till it was night. One party of the enemy broke through our line and ran to the plunder, which was very considerable ; the other part of them had their bellys full of it, and were as glad to retire as our men. The truth is, it's shamfull that

new untrained men, no moe, but rather fewer than our forces, cauft the moft part run away out of all grounds ; and feveral perfons who had given evidences of their firmnefs in other occafions, they, to cover their own haftinefs, did report fuch lies of the perfons they had feen dead, that men were forced to beleive them ; and I fear thefe rumours will prejudge his Majefties affairs elfwhere, before the reports can be contradicted. Dundees death will look liker another action than a part of the fame. Argyls intelligence hath bein very ill, for he hath not knouen that Dundee was marched to fall upon his reer, or Lochaber ; the Athol men have bein fals fubdolus dealers. I do not love to afpers any man, but I can not cleange Murray. Some of our troops that were ordered cam not up, as Roffes ; he fent Kilmaronock as his Liftennant, a perfon of fingular weaknes, to fight againft Dundee his brother-in-law ; and Annandales troop wanted a Captain, and did more harm as good. My Lord, we hear the Bafs is difpofed on ; and every body beleives thefe who oppofe the King moft, their recommendation or intereft will go ferdeft. Belhaven hath all along, and in Parliment as well as the army, behaved himfelf weill ; he had his hope on that rock ; it will not do well for the Kings fervice that he be neglected. My Lord, when your fon, he, and M'Kay were thought loft, fome wer little concerned. Both in Parliment and Councill we had fuch things faid, as made it evident they reckoned not at all on the lofs. It was faid in Parliment by Skelmorly—What, was the lofs of thefe men to be confidered that the Parliment fhould adjourn?—and this day in Councell it was faid that M'Kay was in confufion, and that he did not know what he did ; and no rational man would have done fo ridiculous a thing as to march fourteen miles and to fight that fame day : But he had refted two hours in the middle of the day, and was drawen up two hours before battle. My Lord, you cannot beleive, after all thefe freedoms, what confufion it was to fome to know they were all alive. M'Kay is a terror to the Club, and to fombody elfe. I know not what's refolved as to the fitting of the Parliment. They will get no fuply, tho I am drawing an A& to be offered to-morow, which will take litle time to be voted or refused. They will not go on in Committees, now that it's granted ; and it's impoffible to fetle Church Government in on three A&s without Committees. They are allowed to do no other thing but thefe three, in their

laft instructions ; and they will not proceed to thes till all the reft be done. They had, after Councell, a communing with the Commiffioner, and did prefs that he would allow them to proceed to vots anent their greivances and instrument of Goverment, tho he was not inftructed, that, at leaft, the meaning of the Parliment might be knouen in all ; tho it could make no law, he offered to fhew them, under the Kings hand, that he had bein checked already for fuffering the matter of the Articles to go to a vote. Polwort faid he never fpoke to the King but he did convince him, and would do fo ftill when he faw him. The Commiffioner faid, then let's adjourn the Parliment and go. They come to no conclufion, fo to-morrow we will have a new trial : I know not what other prerogative will be ftayed : I am fure we had work enough about furnifhing the baggage horfes to M'Kay. I am of opinion, to take off the apprehenfion that our affairs are not fo ill, which is fo like to be fpread abroad, we may fit out this week ; but if ever we do good till the King hear them, I miftake it ; and the enemies confidence is much in the differences of the Parliment, which, with the lait miffortune of our army, will lofs all beyond Tay ; and I may tell your Lordfhip a ftrange ftory ;—Fyfe is nather right for the King nor the Church. I ftill wifh forces from England may com, for it's not fitt nor faif to call together the Weft, who will only come out at this tim, if the King, by difposall of the army, giv fom evidence that he regards fuch as him fervice ; but within doors, and in the fields, it can give no offence, and it would give great encouragement ; if men fee they run popular hazards without his Majeftys notice, few will give new experiments of that kind. MY DEAR LORD, Fairweill.

158. MR. GILBERT ELIOT TO LORD MELVILL.—Jul. 1689?

MY LORD,

I am exceedingly fenfible of the honour your Lordfhip did me in a lyne to the Earle of Levin, wherby I faw the fmall fervice I am capable to doe, is acceptable to your Lordfhip. The gratitude I am debtor in, I hope fhall alwayes obleidge me to lay hold upon every occafion which may evidence more and more, how ambitious I am to merite your Lord-

ship's favor, and the continuance of a good opinion of me in the discharge of the duty of my station; in pursuance wherof, I send your Lordship a copy of the Proclamatione anent opening the Signet; at passing wherof, some debate arising upon diligence begun in the late Kings name, it was endeavored by some, upon that account, to have the matter remitted to the Parliament; but, coming to a vote, was carryed in the Negative. This day the Counsell of Warr sat upon the officers of the Dragoons, and Cap. Livingston, Cap. Murray, Leivtennant Murray and Crichtoun, seem clearly, by sufficient probatione, guilty of that treachery. The minuts, with a Proclamatione about furnishing of baggage-horses for the Host. Ther is lyne of recommendatione from the Counsell in favours of one Robert Dinwoodie, to your Lordship, concerning the goods and loadening of Sir Robert Barclay's ship, which doe belong to Mr. Dinwoodie, and wheranent he intreats your Lordship's favour with his Majestie, as his brother Laurear, who is to wait upon your Lordship about this matter, will more particularly informe, when he delivers the Counsell's letter to your Lordship. I am, in all humble duty, MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most humble and most obedient Servant,

GILB. ELIOT.

159. (DRAUGHT) LETTER FROM THE KING TO THE COUNCIL IN RELATION TO THE MINISTERS.—Jul. 1689?

RIGHT TRUSTY, &c.,

Wheras, by Act of Parliament, Episcopacy is abolished, and the superiority of Churchmen above Presbiters in our ancient kingdom, whereby the government of the Church must necessarily be exercised in a parity, therefore its our will, and we do allow the ministers of the gospel, in that our ancient kingdom, to continue and proceed in their ordinary meetings, kirk sessions, within their several parishes, presbitry and sinods within the respective and known bounds, till such time as the government of the Church may be further established by Act of Parliament and General Assemblies, which we intend to call so soon as we find matters in a disposition for it; that in the mean time disorders may not increase nor any detriment arise to the Church by the want of discipline; and we do require

you to caus intimat this our pleafur to each prefbitry within the kingdom, that they may proceed with that cheerfulness and peace that becoms them, for all which this fhall be your warrant. We bid you heartily Fairweill.

160. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—1 Aug. 1689.

Holyroodhoufe, 1 Augst, 1689.

This comes by Mr. Baill, who is the exprefs was fent to Ireland, who your Lop. recomendit to me to affift all I could in his paffadge there: he brings the good news of Darys being in a part releived, by the getting up of the vefhell with the meall we fent, and of ane other vefhell of provisions gote up alfo. The toune was reduced to the laft extreameety, as yow will fee by the coppie of ane letter fent me by Generall-Major Kirk, who recommends to the Kings favour Captaine Leak, commander of the Portsmouth, for his brave and difcreet fervice in this aétione; ffor by his behaviour, with the Caftle Kilmoor, got up the vefhells with the provisions; ffor I doe not hear the bomb was uneafie to break. Kirk writes alfo, that the fleet nor the forces have not above a weeks provifion abroad; and if they hade fome more troops, they would be quickly maifter of Darie, and fo confequently of the country about. But I doubt not bot he hes given more full accounts himfelfe by this bearer. I doe alfo fend your Lo. a coppie of a letter from Ireland, fent by the correffpondence I eftablifhed there; but the originall being writt with white ink, we could not make more of it then what the coppie bears. Now yow have ane account of all I know from Ireland; and feems neceffar fome more fmall frigots were fent to cruize on that coaft, to prevent their fending more forces or officers here; ffor now that Dundie is certanely killed, and fome other confiderable perfones of the Highlanders, we conceive our advantadge is more then our lofs, and hopes Colonell Cannon, who now takes on him to command, fhall not be able to manadge their affairs, or profecute their victory as the other would have done: ffor we doe not hear of their coming the length of St. Johnftoune, and I doubt not bot Generall-Major M'Kay, who is not yet come here, will make all the heaft he can to forme ane other body, to march towards the enemie and put them back to the hills againe. Yefterday morning, I received the flying packet with his

Majestys letters to the Counfill, and my selffe and yours, and hes communicate it to non bot the Kings Advocat, nor does not intend to de-lyver it to the Counfill untill the Parliament be adjurned, which probably may be to-day, or the nixt meeting, ffor I ame doing all that I can to see if I can get them to lay on some money or they pairt. They have passed a vote restoreing all the Presbyterian Ministers putt out since January 1661, but I could not prevaile with them to doe the same for the Ministers putt out for the Test in 1681. They pressed me much to give the Kings consent to it; but, unless they give money, I intend to leave all inteire to the King; ffor they grow daylie more and more troublesome, and says they will give nothing, untill all their greivances are helped, and new things proposed; so since things, it's like, most be done by capitulatione, the King is the fittest to make his oune termes, and the more he hes to grant to them the more he will get done with them. Your Lordship will acquaint his Majesty with this, for, the bearer being in heast to be gone, I could not have time to write to his Majestie now, which I intend to doe so soon as I see Generall-Major M'Kay, and hes delyvered his letter to the Councill; a coppie of which I wish your Lordship had sent me, which would have enabled me more to have taken measures, who ame,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

161. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—1 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Yesterday, the A&t restoreing Presbiterian Ministers who were turn'd out since 1661 for their nonconformitie to Prelacy, past the House, but was not touch'd by the scepter, tho' it was greatly urged. Another A&t was dropt in, for restoreing such of the conformists as had gone of for the test in 1681; which, after much debate yesterday, and some little arguing to-day, was waved as a thing unagreeable to the House. The consequences of that A&t would have been ruineing to the Presbiterian interest, and that for severall reasons; 1^o, The pretence for restoreing of them being founded upon the Claime of Right as leifed persons, would, by a stronger argument, likewise have repon'd all those Ministers in the

West and South Country, who, upon the late change of affaires, had been turn'd out by the people ; which, in the Meeting of the Estates, was considered as a thing not to be quarrell'd, least wee should disturb the peace in those shires, and who in no caise would allow of their returning, and the rather, that ministers of their own way are fix'd in their churches. 2ly, If all those had an equall shaire in the rule with nonconformists, as was pleaded, they being farr more in number, might and would, in a short time, overturn the Church Government, and depose, if they pleas'd, the Presbyterians. 3ly, If our Ministers, before the conformists submitting to Presbitrie, should joyn in meetings with them, the people would certainly forsake both. 4ly, Such a method of reponing of those Ministers would effectually destroy the Call of the people, and confirme Patronages. 5ly, As many of those Ministers came not in by the Church at first, so it would be a confirmation of the Magistrats power for that effect in all time coming. 6ly, Of those that went of for the test, some quite their charges for maintaining the divine right of Prelacy, others for being unfound in the faith, Arminians or Socinians, and upon that reason disowning our Confession of Faith ; and some, being scandalous in their life, thought it the most specious pretence upon which they could leave their churches. 7ly, If there were any change in their principle, they would have applyed to the Ministers, and not to the Parliament, who would have trated them, upon their submission, with all the christian charitie imaginable. 8ly, There are of these anti-testors severalls, yea, the most of them, allready fixed in other churches, in token that they went not off for nonconformitie, but were against the things that were truly good in the test. 9ly, The Act makes no distinction amongst those Ministers, whereas many of them do not own the present Government by praying for our King and Queen ; some of them pray for the late King, and a few have been in company with the Lord Dundee and his associats. I am the larger upon this theam, in that I am told the Commissioner may represent it at Court with all the specious pretexts imaginable, and that, if he succeed in it, our Ministers will preach upon their adventure, as in former times, without a desire to have the least shaire in the Government. Since I was told by the Commissioner that I was not to preceed more in Council, I have never attended, nor did my friends and acquaintances judge I could in credit

give preſence under another capacitie then I once had ; which heſe putt the Commiſſioner to ſome trouble of preceeding himſelfe, notwithstanding of his preſent character, ſince none belonging to the Councill would putt that affront on me, as to juſtifie that act of his, commanding me from the chair, and upon a ground for which they could not find the leaſt ſhadow of offence done to him, the Board, or the Government. When the Parliament ſhall adjourn, that difficultie will be off, it being his own right, without all diſpute, and the choiſe being ambulatory, at every Sederunt when he is out of the way. I find the body of the nation much diſſatiffied, that nothing can be extorted from him in relation to the Church, the forfeitures, or fines, without great violence to his temper, and much importunitie upon their ſide ; and when an Act is obtain'd by much clamor, that he denys to touch it, tho never ſo much urged ; ſo that what is done in theſe three points does only expreſs the inclinations of the people, without further effect. I am dayly more and more confirmed, that our King heſe no ſteady friends in this nation but ſuch as are of the Preſbyterian perſwaſion, and, on the contrary, every Episcopall man of the clergy, and, for the moſt part, even the laiks, are uſeing their outmoſt artifices to continue, if not encrease, the diſguſt that many have conceav'd at the preſent Government ; and that all the acts of favour that the King is capable of conferring on us, ſhall not ſo ſtrengthen his intereſt, and throughlie engage the hearts of his friends, as a preſent ſettlement of Preſbyterian Government, a reduceing of forfeitures, and a reſounding of fines ; which, if the Commiſſioner would concurr heartily in, would very quickly be found the generall inclinations of this Parliament ; his Majesties friends would frankly give him their money, would readily venture their lives, and his enemies, if that courſe were taken, would quickly ſtoop to the preſent eſtabliſhment. Since I have not acceſs to attend the Councill, I judge it dutie to expreſs my true thoughts in another method, when ever it lyes in the way of

MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edenburgh, 1 Auguſt 1689.

162. LORD MURRAY TO LORD MELVILL.—1 Aug. [1689.]

MY LORD,

Ed^g^h Agust 1.

I writt to your Lp. about a month agoe, and enclosed a letter I had then receaved from my Lord Dundee, but never had any return. I fend now here inclosed three more* I have receaved from him, which are all I have had, and to none of which have I ever returned any answer, neither woud I see the gentlemen with whom he sent the laft, but caused tell

* These letters were printed in 1826, for the Bannatyne Club; but the impression having been then very limited, it has been thought fit again to include them in this collection.

FOR THE LORD MURRAY.

MY LORD,

Stroan, July 19, 1689.

I was very glaid to hear that yow had appoynted a randevous of the Atholl men at Blair, knowing, as I doe from your Lordships oun mouth, your principles, and considering your educatione, and the loyaltie of your people, I ame persuaded your appearance is in obedience to his Majesties commands by the letter I sent yow, which is the reason why I give yow the trouble of this line, desiring that wee may meet, and concert what is fittest to be done for the good of our country and service of our lawfull King. I doubt bot your Lordship knows that it hath pleased his Majestie to give me the command of his forces in this natione till his aryvall, and he is forced to putt in my hands many other trusts, for want of other persones, many of his loyall subjects being imprisoned, or fled, or out of the way, so as he cannot know their inclinations. Your Lordship is happy, that is at liberty, and on the head of so considerable a body of loyall men, by declaring openly for the liberty of your country, and the lawfull right of your undoubted sovereigne, you may acqyre to yourself and family great honours and rewairds, and the everlasting blissing of Almighty God, which is above all. Yow are wiser then to thinke, tho yow were of other principles, that the Atholl men can be, conterary to their inclinatione, ever induced to fight against their King, no more then D. Hamilton, were he never so loyall, could think to make his Streven and Lishmahaygoe men be for the King, notwithstanding all the power and interest he hes in that country. I see nothing can hinder or scare any persone from serving the King in this occasione, unless it be that they think the people hes right to dethrone the King and sett up ane other, which I ame sure a man of your sense can never be so fare foold as to believe. To satisfie the people as to their consciences, hes he not given his royall promise, in his declaratione, that he will secure the Protestant religion as by law established, and put them in possessione of all their priviledges they have at any time enjoyed since the restoratione of King Charles the Second, which should satisfie the Episcopall and Cavaleer party? He promises to all other dissenters libertie of conscience, which ought to please the Presbitereans; and, in generall, he says he will secure our religione in Parliament to the satisfacione of his people. This he hes, in reiterated letters under his

them I woud not convers with them, nor return any anwser to my Lord Dundee's letters, but that they might shew him I would not joine with him, to which your Lp. may see he has not been wanting to use all methods and arguments he could devise; but so far have I been from harking to any thing of that nature, that I can freely say on my honour that I have never taken more pains in any thing then to hinder the Atholl mens joining, which I confes they have been too much inclined to, and were too far ingaged before I medled with them. It is publickly known what effects my first going there had in stoping many hundreds of

hand and seall, assured me of, and given me warrant, in his name, to signifie so much to all his loving subjects. E. of Melfort hes written to me fully signefeing his reall intentions to that purpose, which, may be, yow will have more to doe to believe; but, I will assure yow, it is true. His Majestie, in his declarations, and his letters to me, as to our liberties and properties, says no less. I am persuaded every thing will be done to the content of all reasonable men in the next Parliament, which will be so soon as the King in safety can hold it. Much of this was offered by Brydies letters, but kept up by these who desyred not that the people should be satisfied, but were resolved to dethrone their King at any rate; I pray God forgive them. My Lord, if there be any thing more that yow think needfull the King should grant to satisfie his people, I begg you may let me know of it, for he wants advyce and information, as yet, of things and tempers of men here. The indemnitie the King promises by his proclamacione, seems very gracious, and of great extent; nobody is excepted, except such as are come from Holland, who are supposed to be chiefly concerned in this usurpacione, and these who votted to dethrone the King and gett up ane other in his place; for my oune part, knowing the prosperous conditione the Kings affairs were in, I would wonder he is so condescending, considering the great provocacions he hes gote, but that he cannot alter the claimant temper that hes ever been found in the family, and hes emienently appeared in his persone. Tho I have no warrant to say any thing further that he will doe that way, in particular, yet, in the generall, I am desired to get advyce to him from his friends here, to whom the circumstances of persones are better knowne than to them who are beyond sea, how to draw ane indemnety, such as may be exact, and satisfeing to all honest men, as to the exceptions. This is not done for want of the opinione of your Lordship, and others of your quality and capacity; I now desyre it of yow in the Kings name, and assure yow that your proposalls, eather, in the generall, for the good of the natione, or in favour of any particular persone, shall be seconded by me with the little interest I have; for, knowing yow so well, I need not fear yow will offer any thing unreasonable. Now is the time these things ought to be treated; for, if once the King enter on the head of a royall and alreddy victorious army, and insurections appear on all hands, and invasions on every side, there will be no more place for treating, but for fighting. I know ther are many persons of quality, and particularly my L. Marques of Atholl, who is aprehensive of my L. Melforts ministry, and, for their satisfaction in that point, tho he hes solemnly declaired he

the Atholl men, who were then ready to joine Dundee; and now about 10 dayes agoe I went the second time, hearing they were like to break out againe; but on my roade receaved a letter from Ballaquhen, who has been above 20 years Bailly in that country, that he had secured the Castle of Blair for King James: this piece of treachery did extreemly surprise and iratate me, but made my endeavours in ordering the Atholl men not so effectual as otherwayes they had been, he having so great and long authority in that place. But, for all this, I went straight to require the Castle from him, and on his refusal blockt it up, and sent to get petards

will never remember past quarrels, bot enter on a new score, and live well with all the world, I have represented to him how much he hes the misfortune to be misliked, and, for that reasone, what hurt his being at the helme may doe to the Kings affaires; he asuers me the King will not pairt with him, but, however, that he is resolved to leave him against his will, if he see that his presence is any way prejudiciall, and that with joy, he says, in good earnest, he would resigne his office of Secretarie for Scotland to any honest man, and bids me give him advyce, and this by three different letters, and I know that all I have written to him on that head was seen by the King himself. I ame sure it will be brought about. I know these things, some months agoe, would have satisfeid all that is good for any thing in this natione. My Lord, consider if it be better to harken to these things in time, which is all we can ask, then let the King enter be conquest, which, in all humane probability, he will assuredly doe. As I writt now to your Lo. so I have done to all others I can reach with letters. I ame sure, whatever evill befall the country, the King is innocent, and I have done my deuty. I need tell yow no news, yow know all better then I doe, who dwell in deserts; yet I can tell yow that the Frensh fleet consists of 80 capitall ships, and is at sea, with 10 fire-ships and 400 tenders; that the Dutch, who designed against them, are beat back with loss; that the English dare not appeir; that the Frensh have 15,000 of the old troops aboard, to land in Ireland or Brittane; that ther are 30,000 more campd at Dunkirk, waiting for our Kings service; that the King is now maister of all Ireland, and hes ane army of 60,000 men in good order, rady to transport; that Schomberg knows not where to goe for defence of England, and is not thinking of Ireland, for all hes being said. In a letter all written with the Kings oun hand, I know we are immediatly to be releived. The Parliaments of England and Scotland are by the ears, and both nations in a flame. Use the time. I ame, my Lord, Your most humble Servant,

DUNDIE.

From France we are assured by good hands, that now is the time the Kings friends will declair openly, and their fleet is out.

My Lord,

July 23, 1689.

Tho ther be no body in the nation so much in my debt as your Lo. having written tuyse to

from M^kKai to take it by force, which he promised to bring with himself very soon, and desired I might continue where I was till his coming; so I stayed in the fields about the Castle six days, till Friday last, that I had certain intelligence that Dundee's army was within 16 miles; so I was forced to retire about six miles on this side of Blair, Dundee having encamped that night about 3 miles on the other side of it. I did send about 100 of my men to secure the pass of Gillechranny, which I acquainted M^kKai with, and told him my men should keep it if he intended to go that way, till he should send to relieve them; accordingly he immediately sent about 150 to that place, on which my men did return to me. About

yow without any return; yet, being concerned that yow should have (no) ground of offence that might in the least alienate your inclinations from the King's service, or discourage yow from joining with us his faithful servants, I have thought fit to venture this line more to yow, to let yow know that it was no distrust of your Lordship made me take possession of the Castle of Blair, but that I heard the rebels designed to require yow to deliver it up to them, which would have forced yow to declare before the time I thought yow designed. I thought it would oblige yow, to save yow from that lot of either delivering up or declaring; and for Ballachen, knowing him to be very loyal, I forced him to it, by requiring him in the King's name to do it. If, after all I have said in my former letters and this, I get no return, my Lord, I most acknowledge I will be very sorry for your sake, for I am very sincerely, my Lord, Your most humble servant,

DUNDIE.

My Lord, upon my word of honour, I can assure yow Derry was taken this day 8 days; they got their lives. There are 20 French frigates at Carrickfergus, and 20,000 men to transport from thence; 3 sail are at Dublin, the rest comes from thence; the great fleet is at sea. I have assurance of all the north. The great army is from Dublin. I believe this week the west will see strangers.

MY LORD,

July 25, 1689.

I have written often to your Lordship and not only desired yow to declare for the King, but endeavoured by reasons to convince yow that now is the proper time, which the state of affairs may easily show yow; to all which I have never had any return from yow, by word nor writ, tho I can tell yow there is none of the nation has used me so, and I have tried all that have not already joined Major-Gen. Mackay, on this side Tay, who have any command of men; yet, that I may leave nothing untried that may free me from blame of what may fall out, I have sent these gentlemen to wait on your Lordship and receive your positive answer; for you know, my Lord, what it is to be in arms without the King's authority. Yow may have the honour of the whole turn of the King's affairs; for, I assure yow, in all humane probability turn it will. There is nobody that is more a well-wisher of your father and family, nor desires more to continue, as I am, my Lord, Your most humble servant,

DUNDIE.

12 a clock on Saturday, M^kKais army marched past the place where I was with what men I could gett kept with me from joining Dundee, which was but betwixt 3 and 400, many having gone from me the day before to put their goods out of the way when they heard armies were aproching their country, which I could not possibly hinder them from, their cattell being all their stock and riches; before which time I had kept alwayes above 1000 with me. After M^kKai had passed me about 4 miles, he perceived Dundee marching towards him, which I doubt not but your Lp. has a particular accompt, and how many of M^kKais men deserting him was the true cause of that unfortunate defeat; which so soon as I gott the accompt of, I marched away quite from the road of those that fled, left the Highlanders, according to their ordinar barborous custom, should fall to plunder the runawayes, which I am since informed many of the country men did as they fled, which I am very vext att; but it's what cannot be helped off almost all country people, who are ready to pillage and plunder whenever they can have occasion. My Lord, this is the true state of this affair and of my cariage all along, which I beg your Lp. will represent to his Majestie, that there be no finistrous constructions put on the service I have done, which some here, to excuse their too soon running away, are ready to put off themselves on others. M^kKai, who knowes all my carriage in this affair, can testifie what trouble and pains I have been att in hindering the Atholl men from joining Dundee, which he also knows is all could be expected from them, and it was all he desired me to doe. I must also justifie my father so far as to let your Lp. know, as I think I did in my last, that it was my father's positive orders that I should doe all in my power to hinder his men to joine Dundee, which he heard they were inclining to when he went to the bathes for his health; from whence, if he were able to come to look to his own interrest and country, it would be a great satisfiacion to me to have the trouble of such an affair, in part, off my hands. I hope your Lp. will be pleased to let me know you have received this. I am your most humble servant,

J. MURRAY.

And when you have shoven the inclosed to his Majestie, to return them to my Lord Selkirk, that they may be kept for my vindication.

163. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE KING.—2 Aug. 1689.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR MAJESTIE,

Since I received your Majesties laſt, I have taken all the pains I could to have got the Parlament to have given money for paying the army; but they, finding there would be as much owing by the ſhires and borous of what they had given before, as would pay the army to November, and pretending their greivances was not redreſſed, I could not prevail with them to give any at this time; therefore I have this day adjurned them to the eighth of O&ober next, and will not trouble your Maſteſtie with the heats and debates was amongſt us, untill I have the honour to wait on your Maſteſtie; which I intend, as ſoon as the peace of the kingdom will allow me to leave your Maſteſties ſervice here, which I hope ſhall be very ſoon; for now that Dundie is killed, I beleive the Highlanders will not agree well amongeſt themſelves or ſtay together, eſpecially now that General-Major Mackay having beat a party of them at St. Johnſton yeſterday, who came down ſo far to proſecute their victory, and to cary away ſome oatmeal was left there, of which he having intelligence at Stirling, marched from that with five or fix hundred horſe and two regiments of foot; ſo I have not yet ſeen him, nor can I give your Maſteſtie a more particular account of this action, not having heard from Mackay himſelf; but this far your Maſteſtie may be aſſured of, that I think you have much gained rather then loſt by the late actions; and I hope there ſhall be quickly ſuch a body of men ſent to the Highlands again, as ſhall bring them to order, if your Maſteſtie do prevent the ſending more forces and officers from Ireland, which a few more ſmall frigates will certainly do, to cruize on theſe coaſts. I did this afternoon deliver your Maſteſties letter to the Council, and they have ordered a proclamation, diſcharging any to go out of the kingdom, in the terms of your letter; but the bearer, the Earl of Forfar, telling me he has very earneſt buſineſs at London, and having all alongeſt carried himſelf very well in the Parliament, I could not reſuſe to allow him to go, and recommend him to your Maſteſtie, for which I hope your Maſteſtie will pardon, SIR, Your Maſteſties moſt humble, moſt faithfull, and moſt obedient ſubje& and ſervant,

HAMILTON.

Holyroodhouſe, 2 Auguſt 1689.

164. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—2 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Agust 2, 1689.

This day confirms the account of Dundys death. We hear the E. of Dumferlin hath subscribed the letters to King James, givin the account of ther affairs ; bot that most of them inclin that Cannon should take upon him the command of the army ; be it as it will, they can do litle thing els bot to spoill thes country which do border on the Hylands. G. M. M'Kay is marched to St. Johnstoun, having with him a good party of horse, bot few or no confiderable foot, and no officers at all. Ther was a proclamation emitted by the Counsell, requiring all officers, under pain of casheiring, to repair to Strivling. Annandale and Rofs uer both lookt to and spoken to go thither, bot they ar not gon. My Lord, this occasion givs the King a fair avyse to order this army in another meathod ; if thes who ar willing to serv him and ther country be not regarded, he will hav few to follow that cours, which is so dangerous for the popular resentments ; this sam ruffle hath givin many occasion to appeer in ther oun colors ; many mens thoughts, that hav bein kept close, cam abow boar ; and many faces that appeered on Monday and Tuesday ar quitt disapeered. We hav fitting thes tuo days, and don nothing bot restoring Argyl. The suply hath bein prest thes three last dyetts, and the senc of the Counsell was asked about it, whether they wold advice the Commiissioner to pres it in Parliament, and if they wold assist it ; thes tuo, Capt. Skel. and on mor or tuo uer against it, all the rest did approv the pressing the cess, so tomorrow we will hav a vot for it. If any be givin, it will only be four months. Ther ar tuo things I think obvious ; first, amongst many other advantages, the King hath delivered us from eight month cesss yeerly ; it wer just to expend on yeer for all to secur our selfs ; nixt, it wer just to repay at least thes founs the King hath advanced in the payment of the tropes he intertains heir. The Club ar no serious to bring in the Church Government, bot every day they grow less fond of the Commiissioner, and he of them. The letter to the Counsell will not be read till he do adjurn the Parl. ; bot then all will com up, notwithstanding we fitt som dayes, that it may not appear necessity, and that the thoughts of our route may be over ; bot I beleiv he will not wait the possibility of a countermand, either to

continew the Parl. or to command himself to stay som tim till the country wer in a better postur. If the King be plain with him, he will immediatly fall weill with your Lop. bot if the King do appear indifferent, he will be very bold and uneasy, and will try what party he can do best with ; whither to head the Club, and neccssitat the King, or to fall in with yow in the mean tim. Skelmorlie still keeps clofs with him ; all the rest, except Sir William Hamiltoun and Sir James Ogilvy, ar ill with him. Collodin parted for London this day in the morning. My Lord, I had the honor of yours, and the instrucion from the King, which I shall obey. I shall say nothing of my comming, till they be all gon. If your Lop. pleas, let a warrant be signed by the King in your hand, so nobody can take offenc ; and in regard of the letter, which I will not disobey, its fitt for my security. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

Belheaven hath never com heir, bot returned from Strivling with the Generall.

165. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—2 Aug. 1689.

Holyroodhouse, 2d Agust 1689.

I have write to his Majesty by this bearer, and told him that I have this fforenoon adjurned the Parliament to the eight of Otober. I proposed to them, before I adjurned them, the giving to the King for the payment of the army, but 4 moneths cess at Martimes nixt, but could not prevaile ; and they were so particular in the examinatione of the accounts of former assessments and excyse, and finding, by their calculations, that there is as much owing as may pay the army to November nixt, and that their greivances was not redressed, that they would give nothing, but expressed a great deal of resentment, of which I will trouble your Lo. no more till meeting. M^rKay hes not been yet here ; but on intelligence at Stirling that a party of the Highlanders was come doune to St. Johnstoune, he gote together 5 or 600 horse and dragoons and tuo new regiments of foot, and marched there, and hes beat them, and killed about 100, beside prifoners, of which him selffe will quickly give yow a more particular account ; and I ame your Lo. most humble fervant,

HAMILTON.

166. OFFICERS OF DUMBARTON'S REGIMENT, PRISONERS AT BURY, TO
LORD MELVILL.—2 Aug. 1689.

MAY IT PLEASS YOUR LOP. *Bury, S^t Edmunds, Aug^t 2d, 1689.*

The candid acceptance of our adrefs to your Lop. from Newgate has encouraged me, in the behalfe of my selfe and comerads in affliction, to give your Lop. this second trouble, to acquaint your Lop. that Captain John Auchmoutie, Captain William Deanes, Captain John Livingston, Robert Johnston, Pat: Cuningham, James Innis, and my selfe, were yesterday, at the affizes holden for this county, indited for high treason and levying warr against his Majestie. The long delay of our tryall, and the surprizing us when we soe litle thought of itt, made us all very unprepared for our defence, our most materiall witnesses being absent; and tho those we had were of undoubted reputation, and that many famous lawiers had assured us, that which was laid to our charge could not amount to high treason, yett as soon as we had the oppinion of the Judges in the case of Captain Auchmoutie, we chuse, with all humble submission, to throw ourselves at his Majesties feet and plead guilty, rather than runn the hazard of offending more, by insisting upon our defence; by this deportment, and the sinceritie of our repentance for haveing soe heinously offended, we hope his Majestie will think us fitter objects of his mercy than his justice. Our behaviour since our being sent into this countrey has soe farr expressed our repentance for what's past, and our hearty resolutions of spending in his Majesties service all the days that his royall clemency shall add to our lives, has been soe generously taken notice of by the Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and both Grand Juries of this countie, that they have voluntarily petitioned his Majestie in our behalfe; and this corporation has done the lyke. The Judges haue promised to present thess petitions, with one from each of us, to his Majestie, and to use their whole indeavours to procure his Majesties gracious pardon for us. We designed to haue given your Lop. the trouble of presenting our petitions to his Majestie; but being informed that the Judges are the most proper persons, wee humbly beg your Lop. may be generously pleased to join with them and use your credit (which we know

to be deservedly great) with his Majestie for our preservation; and our future study shall be to find out wayes of making sincere returnes of gratitude and dutie.

As to my own particular, being no officer or foldier, nor ever haueing bein in his Majesties pay or entertainment, and being ane alien when this crime was committed, and, to my knowledge, but very litle and doubtful evidence against me in any point, it was generally believed that my defence might haue bein considerable; but haueing bein long forry for what's past, and tender of offending his Majestie any further, or to endanger my comerads by my example, I thought itt safer and more commendable for me to throw my selfe at his Majesties feet for mercy, then to insift upon my defence in such an undutifull manner, even tho I had bein sure of being acquitted. I know the malice of my enemies has rendred me very odious to his Majestie; but if I share in his mercy, and your Lop. allow me the honor of waitting on yow, I shall satisfie your Lop. that however I might be guiltie after the muttyny, I had never any premeditated intention; for non that knows me will think me soe madd as to haue left all my concerns and buisness in the confusion they wer, if I'd had any such thought. Besides my long imprisonment, which has much impaired my health, and occasioned me a vast expence, I lost the 1000 guineys which I brought to Ipswich, by Sir Robert Douglas, order for clearing the regiment. All this considered, I hope your Lop. will think me a fitt object of the Kings mercy and your Lop. compassion, my sincere intention being to continue all my life a most faithfull and gratefull subject to his Majestie, and, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and most humble Servant,

A. GAWNE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LOP.

Particular letters from each of us would be too troublesome. Mr. Gawne has, in generall, represented our case; and if your Lop. thinks a more particular accompt worth your heareing, the bearer, who has bein wittness to all, can give your Lop. full satisfaction. I hope your Lordship will thinke us now objects of the Kings mercy and your own gene-

rous mediation, to both which wee humbly recomend our selves, resolving henceforward to be faithfull subjects to his Majestie, and,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LOP.

Your Lops. most obedient and most humble Servants,

JOHN AUCHMOUTY.

WILL: DEANS.

JO. LIVINGSTON.

167. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—3 Aug. 1689.

Holyroodhous, 3 Aug. 1689.

Last night I write to your Lo. by my nevoy, Forfar; this morning I received the inclosed from Gen.-Major Mackay, who, you will see, desired it might be sent by a flying packet. I did communicate it to the Council this forenoon, which occasioned their letter to your Lo. and by which you will likewise see the Council did not think fitt to issew out the Proclamation in the full tearms of his Majesties letter; so it wer better his Majestie should not order any thing but what is clear in the tearms of law, then that his commands should meet with any demurr from his Council. I am

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

168. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—3 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Ed. 3^d Agust 1689.

The Parliment being adjurned, I nou, from tyme to tyme, think my self oblidge to give you such account of what pases in Counsell, as the jurnalls, which is the clarks buffines, will not informe you of. This day, the proclamation anent all persons staying in the kingdom was read, which yesterday, conforme to the Kings letter, was apointed against this day. My Lord Rofs desyred to know if it was according to lau that the liedges might not, when they wold, go to the King? Sir Patrick Humfok to it, in which he reduced it to this, that the King might command all Officers of Statt, all persons, whither Privie Counsellers, or others in publick trust, to stay within the kingdom, but that a generall prohibition

should com from the King, was what he thought ane incroachment, and could not be don; therfor he urdged that the first part might be issued out as his Majesties plesur, and the generallitie represented to his Majestie. Annandall, Rofs, Scalmorlie, oposed this, and moved that it might be eather all represented, or putt forth as it was. The Counsell was of Sir Patrick Hums opinion in that, that it was proper to restrikt it to thos of publick trust; but that the King, as father of the pople, was the best judge when to restrain the pople from deserting his service, and that, tho it was the right of the pople both to goe to the King and petition him, yett ther wer sasons, from wightie confiderations, such as are given in the Kings letter, in which the King might restrain them: and even when it was restricted, as I have told, Annandall, Rofs, Scalmorlie, and Brodie voted against it, and wold not syne the proclamation. My Lord, thir pople ar the head of the Mobilie, and eather in Counsell or Parliment will opose what ever is brought in; but with all I must tell your Lordship that I doe not see a reson why that letter of the Kings was made so ample. I wrot to your Lordship that ther was no need of detining anay hear but the members of Counsell. Your son tells me he did so too. I aprehend, my Lord, that the runing be the records of the latt tym is the cause of this, which is absolutly wrong; for tho a man may take the form from them, yet the substance ought to be of another shape. I am just going to Dundas with the Master, and hope to give you ane account of the best resolutions of that affair very shortly. I am Yours.

The Major Generalls letter will give you ane account of all our other affairs.

169. SIR ADAM BLAIR TO MR. GRAHAM, Vintner, Edinburgh, (an Intercepted Letter.)—3 Aug. 1689.

Gatehouse, 3^d Aug. (89.)

I have written twice to you without any answere since my comeing heir, which I must impute to our letters being kept up. I thank God I am very well, but must resolve to take up my quarters in this place for some tyme. I hope God in his own tyme will bring every thing right

about. Lett not my old friends in the leift be discouradged. I thank God I am better fatiffyed this minute then I was of a long tyme. Lett my fate be what it will, I am prepaired and feare not the worft. Our perfecutors have gott other fith to fryth then mind us att present. We have an account of Dundies defateing Mackay ; and to fatiffy the minds of people heir, who are att present very uneafie, they give it out that Dundie is killed, which his friends heir are not apt to believe. Lett me have a full account of all your newes. Direct yours for Mr. James Hamilton, to the caire of Mr. Church, keeper of the Gatehouse, Westminster, London. I pray God blifs, preserve, and prosper my deareft master, and then all fhall goe well with me. Give my fervice to all friends. My deareft and beft friend, Adiu.

FOR MR. GRHAME, Ventiner, att his houfe in the head of
Borthwicks Clofs, Edr Scotland.

170. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—4 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Auguft 4, 1689.

Yow knov by Forfar how our Parliment was adjurned yefterday. They now begin to fee ther folly ; but whither that will provoke them to penitenc, or increfs ther refentments, I knou not. The affairs of the kingdom goes fair. This day we had a letter read from G. M. M'Kay in Counfell, tranfmitted to your Lo^p. Amongft other things, he propofes an indemnity, which, I am confident, wold put an end to all this grambling in the north, and make the King as much master of it as the weft ; for as they will in the weft hate King James mor, fo in the north they will obey King William better ; and till his affairs be better eſtabliſhed, its mor advyſable to pardon thes he will not deſtroy, and oblige them to puſe them to extremitys. At present the Club ar in very ill tun with D. H. and they think I hav mor intereſt with him then I hav ; bot I am content to keep that poſt as much as I can, to render them ill, for then either he and your Lo^p. will adjuſt, or els the Prefbiterians muſt intyrlly hav ther refuge from yow, for the other is non of ther freinds. This day ther was great clubing about the proclamation. They infifted cheiffly on

that claus discharging all the subjects, and seemed to yeeld that counsellours, officers of the army, and others in publick trust, might be discharged. I saw that ther was only danger from thes the King employs, therfor I did yeeld the proclamation should be restricted as to thes who they did acknowledge might be kept to ther post ; bot when that was granted, the Club, that [is] to say in Counsell, Skellmorley, Ros, Annandale, voted all No to that they had yeelded or Sir P. H. went away. Its plain the use of thes men is only to start difficulty, and amuse the people, and when satisfaction is offered, not to accept it. My Lord, no body can com now without warrant. Its not fitt to call any your Lo. does not intend to gratify with som place or benefit, and such as ar to gett, may weill be at the charg to com for it ; bot I think that needs not be so suddent. I phansy the fewer be ther when D. H. coms, it will be the easyer to aggreay with him. If the King appear determined, he will immediatly render ; bot if he be heard, he will roar against both the meathods ther, and the opposition heir. My Lord, I did intreat your Lo. to keep the matter of the officers of dragoons ther lifs intyr till som tim. I am still of that opinion, and doubt not to satisfy your Lo^p. at meeting. Till then, MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

171. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—6 Aug. 1689.

Holyroodhous, 6 of August 1689.

I received your Lo^{ps}. with his Majesties to the Councill by the flying packet. I find the Councell does demurr now on sending any of the prissoners up, hoping the worst is over, if there land not more forces from Irland, which wee have dayly intelligence of, and, particularly, that K. James had drawen 15 out of every company to come under the command of Gen. Mackerly, and that he was shipping them at Caractfergus ; but I hope this is but storys, and it will be strange if they gett over, Capt. Rooke and some of his Majesties ships being on that coast, but I wish there were more ; but if they come, wee shall need all the assistance can be sent us, especially of foot, for ours are all new men. Sir Jo. Lanier with his regement, and Coll. Heyfords regement of dragoons

I hope will join Gen. Major Mackay to-morrow at St. Johnston. The enemy lays still about Dunkell, expecting to hear of forces landing from Irland, and the joining of the disaffected from the Lowlands. The Council write for the Lds. Livingston, Calander, and Duffus; but they are retired out of the way, and has write to me they have done it, being unclear to take oaths. I am resolving to come of next week, if some thing extraordinare do not fall out. If I parte not then, or the weeke after, I shall not have time to waite on his Majestie, to receive his commands and return befor the Parliament meets againe. If his Majestie has any service to command me with here, a flying packet will find me befor I part. I am, Your Lo^{ps}. most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

172. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—6 Aug. 1689.

I had yours dated July 30; and that I may the more safely correspond without all reserve, since you know my hand, I shall, from this time forward, forbear either to signe any letter, or give you any designation that can discover to whom I address. I still burn yours after reading of them, and pleads you may practise so with mine. I am very sensible of the honour done me by the King, and trust reposed in me in that he would allow me to go to Court. Bot as my cheefe aim in worldly matters is, how I can advance his interest most, so I am convinced, I can be more serviceable to him in this place, then by makeing that journey. Besides, I am somewhat of Uriah's mind, that while the ark of God and Judah doth abide in tents, and the servants of the King are encamped in the open fields, it should not be my part to leave the place of danger either in judicatories or battell, as I shall be called to it; and it were to consult my ease too much, and the interest of the nation lesse, to be solaceing my selfe with the pleasures of a Court, while the posture of that great and worthie Princes affairs does crave the outmost endeavours of his best friends. And as for my own famely, however hardly circumstantiat, as I have left it upon the tender bowells of a mercifull God to raise it or extinguish it as he thinks fitt, so I desire to exalt his name that hath removed from me all solicited about it; and indeed who am I, and what is

my house that he hath brought me hitherto. I must freely own that this is not the manner of man, that after all the provocations I have been guiltie off, Providence should still smile on me. I have talked with two of the most reserved and judicious of our ministers, and taken them engaged not to use your or my name to their bretheren, in any representation they make, whither they shall waite on the King, or by a lyne address to him. Since one of the two seems necessary to take off discourages, and to informe the King of their principles and his interest in reference to Church matters, I shall only use that expreffion of Eli's anent that Application, that the God of Israel may grant their petition. Sure I am, if the being in Hannah's frame of a sorrowfull spirit, and powreing out their soul before the Lord, can give them a title to such a promise, they may warrantably look for it, and shall have a happy journey of it, if that be their resolution, rather then at this distance otherwayes to apply to his Majestie. Wee have been in some doubt, whither, in return to his Majesties insinuation in his letter, wee should order our prisoners of qualitie for the Toure or not. On the one hand, wee are indeed straitned with room, our prifones being full, and daylie occasion for securing of more; and on the other, wee did apprehend that many would be dismissed, and their crimes not reckoned sufficient for sending them off; that there might have been importunitie of freinds for their liberation, and an excess of good nature in some to have gratified such; and besides, wee are affraid that England would have concluded our cause in Scotland very desperat, when wee could not render our prisoners saife. The Council was divyded in this matter, and so have yet come to no resolution in it.

6th Augyl.

173. JOHN ANDERSON OF DOWHILL, PROVOST OF GLASGOW, TO
LORD MELVILL.—6 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Glasgow, 6 Augyl 1689.

Being confident of your Lordship's good will to this poor place, hathe made me yet againe to intreate yower Lordship's favour in that particulare, of obtaineing his Majesties allowance to the present Magistrats and Coun-

cell of Glasgou to elect there Proveft, fignified to them by a line from his Majeftie. The bearer, Mr. Sprule, who is goeing for London upon fom particulare of his owne, cane infoirme your Lordship how muche it tends to the hurt and prejudice of the towne that we have not a Proveft. I know your Lordship is takene up about the great and weghtie concernes of the natione, to which this ought to give waye. But, my Lord, this being of foe much concerne to this poor place, I intreat your Lordships moft convenient and fpare hower to obtaine it.

My Lord, the people here are onder fom apprehenfions, that his Majeftie may be preffed to difpofe off the rents and casualeties and jurifdictiones of the bifhoprick of Glasgou. We wold be glade his Majeftie wold be pleased to retaine them in his owne hand; but, if it fhall feem good to him to doe otherwayes, we intreat to be heard for our intereft, defireing nothing but what we formerly had. In former tymes, the Bifhops of Glasgou gave a thoufand marks yearly for the fuport of the Cathedrall Church, which is the fynest and greateft worke in Scotland. We had alfoe, in the former vacancie of Bifhops, the tythes of feverall parifhes for the payment of our Minifters ftipends. The place, alfoe, hath been impoverished and ruined by the former lait Bifhops; and compaffione, and fomthing of juftice, calls for fome reparacione out of the rents of that bifhopricke; and that we may never againe be put onder that flaverie and oppreffione under which we have groaned for a long tyme. My Lord, I fhall infift no longer upon the particulares, referring the matter to your Lordships wifdom and goodnes; hoping your Lordship will not be wanteing to the promoveing the good and libertie of this poor diftressed place; which will oblige this people to keep in thankfull remembrance your Lordship's favour, and particularlie him who is, MY LORD,

Your Lordships moft obliged and moft humble Servand,

JO. ANDERSONE.

174. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—7 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Augst 7, 1689.

Sinc the ryfing of the Parliment, ther hath bein many feverall refolutions. At laft they hav framed an addrefs, which is figned by the moft

part of both borrowes and barrons, in which they desir the King quickly to call again this Parliment, and to confirm all the severall vots they mad, and to establish Church Goverment; in which caise they will serv him with life and fortun, and giv him a suply. It's strang that rationall men can be so blind and crofs to what they intend. They only hav obstru&ed that they ask; and this meathod of application is to mack the King see that he needs expect nothing from them, bot prompt him to think upon another Parliment. Seven hundreth of Angus regiment, and almost all Glencairns, ar mutined at Glasgou, upon pretext they want this currant weeks pay, sine the beginning of Agust, for they ar compleit, July. They do mistake when they think they ar so necessary to the King, that he can do nothing with them. Ther hath bein pains takin to make som difference betuixt G. M. M'Kay and Sir John Lanier, that Sir John should command the Inglis forces as a distinct party. In this the Counsell hath nothing to do. M'Kay does command abow Lanier, and we ought not to medle in the matter. Argyl pretends the sam; either not to join M'Kay with that detachment he had in Argylshyr, or at least to command it as a seperat body; wheras indeed that expedition bein over, Argyls commiffion falls; only he is first Collonell by his quality. Endeavours ar used in every thing to straiten and retard the King in his busines; bot, God be thanked, for all our errors [heir?] and elswher, yet it goes alwys weill with his interest. An indemnity now will bring all the Hylands to ther alleagenc. The other sid ar much fortified by thes humorous proceeding amongst us. They ar encouraged by the French fleets joining; and they do expect that King James will land heir, sine he hath givin over the seidge of Derry, and is marching to the north. Upon the lait successe, som did appear so joily, that they ar afrayed it will be recented. My Lord Livistoun, Callender, and Duffus, wer writtin to for ther attendance befor the Counsell. I hear they hav got together about fyfty horses, and ar gon northward. Southesk, Straithmor, and Glames, with som gentlemen in thes places, wer likwys required. Its feard they follow that sam cours. This last week they hav fallen upon many of the clergy who read the proclamation, and do pray for the King and Queen, and turned them out of ther doors and Churches. Ther is a proclamation in the very words of the act of the meeting of the Estats, givin protection and

fecurity to all that read the proclamation, and do pray for King William and Queen Mary, and inviting and allowing all parishioners and hearers to citt such minifters as did not read the proclamation, and fo pray that they may be depryved by a legall fentenc ; and this goes only to fecur thes who wer in poffeffion upon the 13 of Aprill, the dait of the a&t, without givin any help to fuch as wer thruft out befor by this a&t. Tuo or three hunder minifters will be put out, and yett they fay they ar not fatiffyed, becaus any curat is prote&t&d ; wheras the a&t of the Eftats givs affuranc to fuch as fould read the proclamation, and pray for ther Majeftyes. My Lord, the Club will influenc things alwys to go wors and wors, till fuch tim as the Kings inclinations be underftood, and then men will either acquies, or they muft do it. I fee litle difficulty or danger on that head. This army is worth nothing, and they wold give no money to maintain it ; fo if a month wer over, moft of the regiments and troops fould be broken, and officers put into thes which remain, and may be mad good and full with thes that are broken. If the apprehenfion of the invafion wer over, the King payes as many troops heir of Inglis and under M'Kay, as ar fufficient to keep us faif and in order. I fear this feafon the garifon of Lochaber beis not eftablifhed, and without it be don, its in vain to perfew thes people in the hills, for they will alwys unit and fall down to plunder when the forces do withdraw. D. H. will not com off till ther be fom fetlement of this expedition. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

175. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—8 Aug. 1689.

Holyroodhous, 8 Auguft [1689.]

I have received your Lo. of the 3d. Wee hear no word of Coll. Balfour, or Lt.-Coll. Mackay, fo wee beleive they are killed. There are many more inferior officers and fojors come off then was expected, but I doubt not but Major-Gen. Mackay gives your Lo. more particulare accounts, which he can do better. The enemy are retired towards the Brea of Marr, and the Generall-Major Mackay keeps betuixt them and the Lowlands, which has prevented many in Perth fhire and Angus from joining them, as by doeing fo he thinks to prevent the reft of the northern fhires from joining,

and so force them to dissipate. When we heare of these Dutch and English forces yow say are a coming, they shall, in the absence of the Generalls, have the best routs wee can give them to the places where we judge there is most need of them; but, if wee are free of Irish invasion, I hope wee have enough to do our buisness. Your Lo. sent me, when Sir Adam Blair was taken, a letter my Ld. Shreusbury intercepted on him; when wee seased the Vintner, he could tell nothing, but that a brother of Sir Adams used to call for these letters, who now absents since wee looked for him; I have since intercepted two directed, which I do send your Lo. to show E. Shreusbury, that he may see the contents. If things be as he writs, it discourages people extreamly, and at least I think he should be put from writing such stuffe, for people begins to say it's the safest side to be for K. James, for if K. William prevails, they will get easily of, but if K. James prevails, there will be no quarter. I am,

Your Lo. most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

176. LORD MELVILL TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—8 Aug. 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

8 *August*, 1689. .

I have communicate all your Grace did writ to me, to the King, upon the first and second relation of the engagement betwixt Generall-Major Mackay and the Viscount of Dundee. His Majestie not only ordered the Dutch and English forces that wer in the North of England to march into Scotland, but also a considerable body of those forces that wer at Chester, who wer to goe for Irland, wer appointed to be transported to Scotland; but when his Majestie understood affaires wer not so badd as at first represented, those at Chester wer countermanded: and now upon your Graces last letter, wherein your Grace thinks the forces you have already may be sufficient to repress those that ar in armes against you, there is a stop put to most of those that wer ordered to march, since unless necessity required, it would be burdensome to the country to have many horses sent: I heerewith send your Grace a copy of what the King hath writ to the Councell, in relation to the indemnity by them.

His Majestie commanded me to signifie to your Grace, that he would

cause appoint some frigatts, as you desired, to cruise upon the western coast of Scotland, as also that upon your Graces letter, wherein was the first relation of the engagement, his Majestie had ordered the persons of quality that wer in prison with you, should be sent heere to London; yett, now that circumstances ar altered, he desires they may be kept in Scotland until his further pleasure. His Majestie approves what the Councill hath don in restri&ing the prohibition for comeing out of the countrey, now since ther seems no such necessity as a little agoe for one of a larger extaint. I am likewais commanded by his Majestie to tell you, that he desires execution to be delayed as to those officers of dragouns who have confessed ther guilt, till his Majestie signifie his pleasure anent them.

I just now heare of ane expresse come from Chester, confirming the raising of the seige of London Dary; they talke, that the late King James should be gone from Dublin, and it's not knownen wher, but this last needs confirmation.

177. LORD MELVILL TO MAJOR-GENERAL MACKAY.—8 Aug. 1689.

MUCH HONOURED,

8th Aug^r 1689.

I do most heartily congratulate both your safety in so great a danger, and your good success since I did communicate to his Majesty all you wrote to me, and what the Duke of Hamilton sent of yours to me. The K. has your letters, so I cannot write particularly in answer. The K. and good men that knew you, were much concerned at the first report we had, but much refreshed by your account. I hope God, who has wonderfully preserved you, will do it still, and make you a happy and eminent instrument for settling our poor broken country. The gentleman, I think be a Lieutenant in one of your regiments, that came here expresse, gave but a very sorry account of your affairs. I beleive he judged all was lost when he came here. I wish you had sent my son, and had instructed him to agent what was necessary. If you think fit you may do it yet; for its not unneedful to have things pressed a little that are necessary by one that is concerned; and if you shall judge it proper to do so,

you would write very particularly and show how necessary money is on many accounts; for some considerable sum timouſly beſtowed, might go a great way in ſettling things, ſave much blood, the fatiguing of the forces, haraſſing the country, and alſo much expenſe to the long run; for our nation is at preſent not only in a very low and poor, but in a very unfetled condition on many accounts. I pray God turn away his wrath and remove a perverſe ſpirit; grant unanimity and more zeal for his glory and truth. I wiſh there were many like minded with you. The K. commanded me to give you his thanks for your care and zeal for his ſervice and the publick intereſt, and bid me tell you, that whatever was the ſucceſs in that firſt engagement, he did not blame your conduct, not doubting but you acted rationally, and on good grounds; and ſaid he could not give you any particular directions, as to the proſecuting the war and purſuing the rebels, but relys on your prudence and good conduct, knowing that you will do what you judge beſt for his ſervice and the good of the country.

I wiſh you had cauſed writ a particular relation of your firſt engagement with Dundee, both before, in, and after the action; of the loſs ſuſtained, particular perſons, and the countrys behaviour. This muſt be gathered from ſeveral hands, but it were fit the King ſhould know, ſo I wiſh you might recommend it to ſome to do it as exactly as may be; for we have many various and different reports here. Some blames the Lord Murrays carriage much; and it's ſaid, not only in Athol, but in Perthſhire and elſwhere, the country ſtrippt and killed ſoldiers. I am glad to hear Brigadier Balfour is ſafe, tho' priſoner. I long to hear it confirmed, and wiſhes to hear the like of your brother. The King hath, according to your and the Councils advice, ordered a proclamation indemnifying the rebels who will lay down arms, engage to own the Government, and give ſecurity for their peaceable behaviour; but I doubt this will prove very effectual, unleſs they be very weak and out of hopes of aſſiſtance from Ireland; for you know there are many private reaſons beſides the late K. James's intereſt that foment this quarell; ſo that I am ſtill of the opinion, that tranſactions with ſome of the cheif of them, to break them among themſelves, would be the ſafeſt and beſt way. You know this was my opinion before I came from Scotland; but money was

wanting, and likewise you may perceive there has been more in this business than many then thought, though I was suspicious at that time, and am yet a little, of some who have not yet publicly discovered themselves. The K. seems willing to bestow some money on this; and there was a warrant a good while ago to you and my son to transact. What you agree to, I doubt not but the K. will make good; and if you could break their combination this way, it might save much trouble and fatigue to your army, who, if you go amongst the hills, may be liable to great inconveniences and many hardships. We have little news here more than the confirmation of the relief of Derry. The talk as if the late K. James should be parted from Dublin, but not known where; but this needs confirmation. The K. ordered, upon the first relation of your engagement, not only the forces in the North to march towards you, but a considerable body of those at Chester to go for Scotland; but upon the last account from D. of Hamilton he hath stopt them again. Count Solmes is embarked for Ireland; the Duke of Schomberg not yet. It's not known yet where the Thoulon fleet are gone; some fears for Ireland. If you think no forces necessary, send notice timely. Before Sir W^m Douglas was preferred to Kilfith's place, I proposed your nephew, but the other had strong solicitors for him; and having lost a good estate in France, and being an old officer and reduced to straits, prevailed with his Majesty. When you design to have any preferred in vacancies, it were good you acquainted his Majesty timely; for there are a multitude of solicitors. I shall mind what you wrote to me in relation to the Mr. of Forbes, before any thing be done to his prejudice. I pray God give good success and take you into his protection; and if there be any thing wherein I can be servicable to you, I pray you freely command him who is,

SIR,

Your most humble and affectionate Servant,

MELVILL.

The Marquis of Athol was brought to London by a messenger last night.

178. LORD MELVILL TO THE EARL OF CASSILIS.—8 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

The King hath commanded me to signify to you, that it is his royall pleasure to allow your Lop. to come up to Court, if you think it convenient, any time in this month or next, so as you may returne and attend the Parliament in O&tober. This is all I am commanded to impart to your Lop. at present, therefore shall adde no further, but subscribe my selfe, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most humble servant.

Westminster, 8th August 1689.

179. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—8 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Agust 8, 1689.

I told your Lo. in my last, the address which the Club had framed. Ther is a publick office to it. Polwart and Skelmorley do attend day about, to confer with the severall persons who, upon the streets or other places, ar picked up and brought thither to be satisfiied of ther scruples. Commissar Munro is the constant attending clerk. They intend to ingadg most part of the Parliment, and then influenc the country to join in that, or such petitions. Ther is non yett of the nobility hav bein induced to sign, bot only poor Sutherland, whom Dalfelly hath abused in making him sign an address contrair to all his vots; for they desir the King to grant all that the Parliment voted. Now Sutherland was contrair in almost all the vots. Forrester is the only other Lord that hath subscribed. This day Hew Broun was sent to St. Johnstoune to gett Argyl, Annandal, Ross, and Killmarnocks subscriptions, with Kenmuir, and what els he could find; for the officers of the army ar the most forward opposers of the Kings service, and they beleiv that's the way to secur ther places or to ryse. The Provest of Aberdein was drounk, and Sir John Hall and Sir James Ogilby got him to subscribe it as an address from the borrows. He maks great instances to gett his subscription scored out. This day the generall meeting of the Ministers sat down. They hav bein spoken

to, that if they mak any addrefs, it fhould be to diftinguis themfelfs from thes who hav joined in fa&tion, or medled in the Kings bufines; bot I do apprehend they will run the fam cours with the Club, tho my Lord Carmichell hopes otherwys, and endeavours that they fhould make ther application to your Lo^p; bot they did yefterday choice Polwart, Skel-morley, Sutherland, and Arbuthnett, upon ther Committy; fo nothing can be expected from that jun&to. Really it's not tollerable to hear the common talk of the Club. Ther is nothing mor eafy then to fay they will forc the King to do them right, and they wold turn out another for what he hath don. Ther hath bein great indevours to gett the weft country men com in heir in a body, bot I do think the greateft danger of thats over. They hav careffed Sutherland, that he fhall be Com-miffioner to the next feffion of Parliment. The D. H. pofts from this on Wednefsday. He asked me to-day if I was goin. I faid not yett; he told me that he did not fee that [I] could be abfent when he was away; fo I fee he defirs me not on the fpot. I do not intend to com off the nixt week, except I hear other commands from your Lo^p. By that tim I hop all our fears of invafion will be over, and the rebells will be altogither in the hills. My Lord, I find the defing of the garifon in Lochaber givin over for this year, tho M'Kay is fill for it. If ther be no party fixed ther, all we can do mor this year, is to no purpofe. The making the dich, and putting up fom houfes or hutts of wood, for this year, might foon be don. Ther is timber abundanc in that country. Then the reft of the forces wold be lodged in the Blair of Athol, Braidalbins hous of Finlarige, and fom other ftrong houfes, betuixt the hills and the low country. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

180. WILLIAM CUNINGHAME TO LORD CARDROSS.—9 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD, *Boquhane*, 9 Aug. 1689.

Tuo of your troopes came to this countrie, one to Gargunok, ane other to Kippane; if they be to ftay heyr any fpace, you might adde the Glinnes to our parifhe, in refpect I fear they are not fo weel furnifhed with graffe as I could wifhe, and that place abounds with it. Upon

Tyfday laft, Livingftoune, Callander, and Duffus, Mr. Collin M'Keinzie, Sibeiges, Bantaskine, and feveral others, to the number of neir 30 horfe, paffed by this place early in the morning, under the name of your Lo. and went to my neighbour Defheres, and was ther intertained, and convoyed by him in his armes the lenth of Cardros, and then he went off alone from thenc to Robert Grahame, seeking him to come to them, bot found him not; againe to fome other place, and then conducted them to the port, and drank ther largely, and then Defheres returned. They went to the Callander, and from that to Baulyther. I hear this day that Acheil is gone alfo. Ther hes bine wonderfull and publik caballine amongft them latly, generally through all this shire. This daye I did meit with fome gentlmen in this countrie, anent putting our felves in a poftur of defenc. I moft declair to your Lo. I found eyvne thos of whom I hade moft confidenc, to be verie unconcerned upon the unpleafant neues come to this cuntrie, of ane proclamatione emitted, appoynting all curats not put out befor the 13 of Aprill, to be reponed againe. This is verie unpleafant to the peopl weel affected, and the mor that the other peopl are infulting and rejoicing. It is judged heir very ftraing, that the Counfill fhould take fuch methodes to difpleafe thos of whom moft is expected, and give ground of infulting to others, from whom nothing but ruine and confufione cane be expected. It is feriusly to be confidered, and if poffibly to prevent what confufiones may fall out upon this; for I find the peopl generally in all this countrie, whos curats wer put out fince that time, are refolved pofitively not to fuffer them to re-enter, be the hazard what will; for many of our Minifters hes takine poffeffione of the churches. Ther hade bine lefs fear of difcontent, (what ever fmal lenth you have come in fettling the church,) if you hade allowed thes out to continue fo. Your Lo. is one from whom the good of the church and cuntrie is expected, and therfor I prefume to ufe this freedome. Againe, my Lord, when your Lo. or any outhorized by you, fhall have occafione to questione any as not affected to the Government, nether your Lo. Commiffione, nor the Parliament, hes authorized to offer the alleadgeanc to any fuch fufpected. Pardon this troubl. Refts, MY LORD,

Your Lo. moft humble Servant,
WILL. CUNINGHAME.

181. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Aug. 1689.

I sent you by a friend, who parted from this two dayes agoe, a paper, which he can only explaine, that contains a list of severall persons with their characters. It will surprize you to find them acting a pairt farr different from what hes been expected of them, and they have still profest'd. But if I know my own heart, I have concerted that nomination and these animadversions, not only without prejudice to any, but with that ingenuitie I desire to have in my dying houre. I conclude the happiness of this nation depends much upon the circumstances of one man. If his interest rise, the countrie is ruined; if otherwayes, there are promising appearances that wee may yet be a happy people. The height of that persons temper in all judicatories is insupportable, and no generous spirit can manage in conjunction with him. Besides, he is so much jealous'd and hated by all ranks, that it is vaine to expect that ever the Kings business can be faise and be possesst of the hearts of his subjects, while such an unstable and domineering person sits at the helme. It was the averfation born to him, and practices committed by him, that inflamed the Parliament, discouraged the nation, and too probably occasioned all the disorders among us. For the Lord's sake advert to it, as you desire the King's interest may be faise, the Church may come to any settlement, and your selfe may be established in the affections of the people. A wrong cast, betwixt and the meeting of our Parliament, may be irreparable. An address to his Majestie from the Presbyterian ministers is preparing, and two of their number designing up to improve it to the best advantage. I have pressed that it might be soberly worded, and nothing be pleaded for but what shall be plainly necessary for their interest. The bulk of the conformists are every where praying for the late King; for tho' some of them may be more reserved in their way then others, all of them are of the same inclinations, and have dis-served our King's interest more then the army that hath been in the fields in opposition to us, and it is in vaine to expect peace in this nation untill the Presbyterian government be settled, and these disturbers of our quiet be laid aside, and such as countenances them be divested of power. You have farr more freedom

from me then is consistent with the common rules of prudence, but the unhappie posture of affaires makes it indispenfibly neceffar that you have this warning from some hand, and if others are loath to venture their own interest by too much plainness, I am willing to bury all the expectations I pretend to at Court, rather then make sacrifice of the publick by a finfull silence. First peruse, and then burn, what you have at present, from

Your most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant.

August 10th.

182. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—13 Aug. 1689.

Holyroodhous, 13 August 1689.

So long as I am here, I shall, every post, lett your Lo. hear from me. I received yours by the expres Mr. Herbert sent down, and gave him all the assistance I could. I have also received yours by the flying packet of the 8 instant, with the Kings letter to the Councill, about the A& of Indemnity, which is preparing to pass in Councill to-morrow, and I communicated to them what yow write to me was the Kings pleasure, to which all obedience will be given. Coll. Langstons regement of horse is come to Peebles, and they have orders to return to Carlisle againe, 6 companys of Coll. Buriadge regement of foot are come to Mufillburgh, but what ordors they have I know not. The last letters wee had from Mackay, he was at Aberden with a body of horse and dragoons; onely the enemy wer in the breas of that shire, some 18 miles from the toun. I intend to begin my journey from this the end of this weeke, or Munday at longest, so your Lo. need dere&t no more letters to me untill I see yow. It will be necessary, for the Kings service, that he ordor a quorum of the Councill to fly in toun; and it had been necessary the Advocat had flyed, if the Kings service could have dispenced with it there, to have helped to have moderat the humers of some people in Councill, for I fear they will drive things to fast, if your Lo. do not recomend moderation. A litle boy that come to me from Derry long ago, and that I sent bake to Major-Gen. Kirk, is this night come bake; he says Walker the Governor will be here to-morrow, and that they left Major-Generall Kirk in Derry, and that the Innskilline men had routed the

army was before Derry, and that both Hamilton and Mackerly was prissoners; this good neues I shall have the cartanty of from Mr. Walker the Governor to-morrow, but could not delay this night letting yow know what the boy says, who I am confident wold not lye, so I am,

Your Lo. most humble fervant,

HAMILTON.

183. LORD MELVILL TO THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—13 Aug. 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I received your Graces of the 6th, and had gone to wait on his Majesty with it, but that he was to have been in the city this day, but has not come. I resolve to go for Hampton Court to-morrow. Your Grace will have his Majesties resolution as to the Prissoners ere this. I am hopefull that those expectations some have of the transporting of some considerable force from Ireland to Scotland, shall prove a disappoyment to them, as formerly; however, I long for a farther account from you. It's said here that M. Schomberg and C. Solmes set sail on Saturday for Ireland; and if so, they are there long ere this, the winds having been very favourable. It's reported, also, that my Lord Torrington hath taken Kingfale; as also, that the late K. hath gone from Dublin; but that it's not known where. The Irish have harraided and burnt much of the north of Ireland. The Papists were advertised to remove their goods, the Protestants not, as Cap^t Withers, who has come over, relates. I doubt this may come to your Graces hands before you part from Edinburgh, if you hold your resolution. (I shall be sorry if any thing fall out extraordinary to hinder;) but I would not neglect writing, if the King have any particular directions to give, I shall send them by a flying packet. I am, MY LORD,

Your Graces most humble and obedient Servant,

MELVILL.

184. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—13 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

It wer unnecessarie for me to goe to the particulars of the fettelment of

your sons contract with my sifter since certinly you'll have it from him selfe and severall other hands. I dout not but it will prove to your mynd, and, by the blifing of God, be very satiffying to all, who are eather concerned in the hapines of your son, or the preservation of your ffamily. When it will be confumat I doe not yett know. We shall aquaint you; and, if you'll fend us your blifing, we's drink your health, and wish you may live to see your grat-grand-bairns. This place hath littell worth the telling. The adrefes are lyk to stop after they are signed, only with this provision, that his Grace will represent the subje&t matter to the King. If he should, on to tuentie, but he change his mynd befor he be your lenth. Befyds, I think the Presbeterians, who have him in grat averfation, both Minefters and pople, will never agrie to it. Realy I think his politicks hath failed him. Lett him turn to what fyde he will, God prosper yours, for the good of the King, his Church and pople, who, I wold fain hope, will yett see ther erour. I am, and will ever be, MY LORD,

Your most humble and most affectionat fervant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Ed. 13 Aguft 1689.

185. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—13 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD, *Edenb. Aguft 13, 1689.*

By the flying packett I had yours allowing me to com up; and Mr. Scrimgeor tells me he hath my gift of pension, for which I humbly thank your Lop. The D. fpok to me off ftaying heir to attend the Counfell. I told him that I was to go up. He appeared fuprpyfed and ill pleased, and desired me to tell fo in Counfell, which I do not intend. He fays his dyett was likly to go off till Monday. My father wrott to me that I should do weell to be ther befor he cam, which I may do tho I com off a day after him. This day the tearms of the indemnity wer adjusted in Counfell; it will be proclaimed to-morrow; it coms as feasonably as we could wish; for the rebels are forced to rowe in the hill, and may not com down to the low lands. G. M'Kay hath too small a party with him, if they had either condu&t or courage; bot they alwys fhift within the

werge of the hills; they are all foot and he only horse; the rest of the forces do ly idle; they might been in Athol reducing that country and garison; our own forces ar becom very insufficient; Argyls regement is worth nothing; he is fallen out with Sir Duncan Campbell and the best part of his naim; they did not at all join him. He pretends, that having given Sir Duncan his commiffion, he can take it from him. This, upon many occasions, the Counsell wold not allow, for the Collonels did bot roap the subordinat officers. Non bot the King or a Counsell of War can turn out any officers once mustered and inrolled. The address is fingned by very many; bot nou they ar doubtfull if they should present it, least it giv the King occasion to dissolv the Parliament; only Skelmorly stands to it. Bot the D. hath sent for Dundonald, and he hath forbid him to sing it; bot indevors ar used that it be not presented, only that the D. be dealt with to represent it, so he and they might be som better. The Ministers uer lykwys tryed, if they wold apply to him to address them to the King; bot I do not heer they inclin that way. My Lord, I intreat that a letter from you, with an allowance to my Lord Caffillis, may com with the first occasion. He does expect it, and is goin home to Carrick, from whence he wold fall into the road of Carlyl. Sr John Maitland desirs that sam. I do not hear ther ar so many of them comming at present till they hear farder. As I did expect, ther is another address forming from the barons, with which Sr J. Ogilvy and Sr Will. Hamilton ar like to com up, which can do no harm. The great cair the K. hath taken off us in sending both ships of war and forces, doth evidenc his concern about us mor then we deserv or som desir. The randevoufing in the west will, I hop, end in the harvest; bot ther ar most unworthy indevors to poison the people, by disseminating the apprehensions that the King hath failed in every thing to them, and that it's ther part to oblige him to his deuty. MY DEAR LORD, Adeiu.

186. MR. JOHN LAW TO MR. KENNEDY OF CLOBURN.—13 Aug. 1689.

SIR,

Edr, August 13, 1689.

I would have written to yow, but that I had nothing wherewith to trouble yow, and now I cannot but returne you thanks for your concerne

in the affairs of this Church. The generall meeting hes formed an addresse to be sent to his Majesty by some of that number, with a letter to the Secretary of Stat, which answers what yow desyre in your letter. We have discouraging accounts here, as if Prelacy might yet come to be established, but they are so vaine, that they are not layd much weaght on, and ar looked upon as artifices of thes that wishe us no good, for creating of jealousies. And now, Sir, having so much experience of your prudenc and honesty, I earnestly desyre that yee would lay out yourself (so far as your other occasions will allow) for informing of all thes that yee may have accesse to, of what is necessary for the good of this Church, and peac of the land. I know ther is on thing which makes a clamour here, and it's lyk it mak on ther also; and causis that we wer so long in giving an addresse for establishing the Government, and I can hardly, at such a distance, give the full account of this; only consider, that if the Government had been established, all the conformed clergie might have constitut themselves in presbyteries and synods, and so would have had the government in ther hand, the danger of which is palpable enough. But I shall not be more particular in this, only perswad yourself we depend on non but as they own the publick interest. I shall allow yow no further trouble, being in hast; only present my servie to Leuchre, and thus I am,

Your sincerly affectionat and humble Servant,

JO. LAW.

187. THE CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS TO LORD MELVILL.—14
Aug. 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LOP.

The Royall burrowes being in great expectation to have had some of there grivances redressed the last session of Parliament, and chiefly the abrogating the Act of Parliament, the tenth of July 1672, whereby there priviledges in relation to trade are taken from them, and made over to unfree places, such as regalities and barronies. Bot, being then disappointed, and least the same should be again delayed, they have thought fitt to call this convention, of purpose to make ane address to his sacred Majestie, that his Majesties Commissioner may be instructed against the

nixt fession of Parliament, to give the royall assent to such ane Act as shall be votted be the Parliament, for redressing of the said grivance; and, so carefull are they that the said affair should not be neglected, that they have sent Sir James Ogilvie, Sir William Hamilton, advocats, and David Spence, merchant, three of their number, exprefs, to present there most humble address to his Majestie concerning the premisses, and hes ordered me, in their names, to intreat your Lops. assistance to there Commissioners in carieing on the said affair, (which, being the first-fruits of your Lops. ministrie in there concernes,) will, in a most signall maner, ingadge them both to gratitude and to continow unalterable,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LOP.

Your Lordships most humble and affectionate Servants,

Signed in prefence, and at desyre of the Commissioners
of the Royall Borrowes

JOHN HALL P.

Edinburgh, the 14 August 1689.

188. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—15 Aug. 1689.

Holyroodhous, 15 August 1689.

The multitude of publike buffines, and some small concerns of my ouen, has hindered my parting this weeke, which (and it pleas God) I will with out fail the beginning of the next. I have had letters this day, that the fleet with the English army, being about 120 sail, was in Lochfergus the 13th, in the morning. I have had also an account from Major-Gen. Kirk, of the particulares of Inskelling buffines, which is much the same I write of to yow; and I should have sent yow a copy of Kirks letter, but that I doubt not but he has given the same account to the Earle of Shreufbery, in this letter sent here with. The Act of Indemnity was published and printed this day, which I doubt not will be sent your Lo. There is no word from Mackay since my last, who am, Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

189. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO LORD MELVILL.—16 Aug. 1689.

Holyroodhous, 16 Aug. 1689.

This morning I received the inclosed from the Duke of Shonberg, with a letter to my self, desiring to despatch them, and letting me know that he was in Bangour Bay, and desired a correspondence with me. I have told him of my parting next weeke for London, and that what concerned his Majesties service he might direct to the Lords of the Privie Councill. This occasions this flying packet, and I have nothing els at present to trouble yow, not haveing heard any thing from Mackay since he was at Aberdeen; so I am, Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

190. EARL (AFTERWARDS MARQUIS) OF LOTHIAN TO LORD MELVILL.—
16 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr August 16 day, 1689.

Your Lo. son, my Lord Leven, shew me the other day a letter, wherein you were pleased to signifie you had procured from his Majestie a gift of Justice General for me, and was desirous to had its fallerie or pension conform to any had had it before. My Lord, as it is an honour far beyond my deservings, so it being ingenuously beyond my ability or skill to perform, it doth very much straiten me at this time; and I could have heartily wished that his Majestie would have conferred any mark of favour upon me, that I might have been able to have served him in, to better purpose. However, your Lo. care and kindness to me in this is, what I have so great a sense of, that I wish nothing more, then to be able any manner of way to testifie my gratitude to your Lo. or any of your noble family; and your Lo. desire of keeping it from being known for some time, did very much sute with my inclinations; for some inconveniences might have arisen. I did desire the Master a while ago to intreat your Lo. to procure me a liberty to come to London, which my affaires doth urge, and which I would have don two or three months ago, had I not thought I could hardly with honour have donn it so long, as I judged my stay could better either serve his Majestie or my friends interest. But

now expecting it dayly, I must beg leave yet further to trouble your Lo. to befriend me in an act of justice, which, I presume, will not be disagreeable to his Majestie; which is, that his Majestie having very generously and frankly granted to me, at my first asking, that my second son Charles should be Guidon of the Scotch Troup of Guards, it being then the only place of that Troup vacand, and my son having ever since his commission waited punctually upon it, never being on day absent, and being further put to considerable expence in providing himself of horses and other things necessary, I hope your Lo. will recommend him to his Majestie, that now since the Troup is broke, he may have what place falls of right to his share, and that no other person be put over his head in the lieu levi, the second lieutenants belonging to him, if Mr. Hay, the Earle of Tweedales son, and the cornet goe off, as I am informed. Your Lo. will, I hope, be pleased to prevent others diligence; and assure his Majestie from me, that he will be faithfull, diligent, and do his duty; and this will be an addition to the obligations I ow your Lo. which I shall never be able to repay, but in so far as I assure, that I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most faithfull and most obedient Servant,

LOTHIAN.

191. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—16 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 16 [*Aug.*] 1689.

We have the good newes of Mareshall Shonbergs aryvall at Bangor. I hop his busines shall be easy ther, and it will facilitat ours heir. Ther a great indevoirs to hinder the indemnity to be accepted of; bot I find it will do the effect. D. H. goes not till Tuesday. He hath called over Aberdein, whom I have not yett seen. I understand from Braidalbain that he wold be glad to be under your Lordships protection. I could giv him no assuranc, bot did advice that it was the most proper thing he could do to be instrumentall to caus the clans com in, take the allegiance, and giv the first example himself. I know he hath bein very meddling, so your Lo. will see what he doth befor he needs any other answer; bot I think he is very capable to breack that association in the Hylands; and it wer weill, that wer don. I intend to com off on Monday or Tuesday. Till then, MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

192. MR. ALEXANDER PITCAIRN, MINISTER OF DRON, (AFTERWARDS PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW COLLEGE OF ST. ANDREWS,) TO LORD MELVILL.—19 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Tho our gracious God hath trysted us with such a day of mercy as is no small matter of rejoycing to all the Churches of Christ, and should, in a more speciall manner, excite the Church of Scotland to thankfullness, (we being so neerly concerned in the danger, being so helpless, and our deliverance the more considerable, as being not only from Popery, but also Prelacy;) yet alas! such is our impatience and ingratitude, that nothing can satisfie unless all be calculated according to the unreasonable humour of some implacable ones who design to exercise a Prelacy under the notion of Presbitry, and, under the pretence of purging, to destroy the Church Government, for which they pretend to be so zealous; and while they plead for establishing the Government in Synods, Presbitries, &c. they cannot endure to hear of their establishment and erection. But the design may appear to all who are acquaint with the principles, and former actings of these after whose prescription all is carried on in these packt meetings, tho consisting of some few commissionat from Fife, Perth, and other shires; yet these make no number in respect of these in and about Edinburgh ordained after the new model, who, at the call of these grantees, come with as many laicks as they would; and to make all sure, they have as many tradsmen and others in Edensburgh at their nod as will out vote those who are not of their club, which hath made the sober and judicious Presbiterians in all the parts of the country to withdraw from their meetings. But they (tho having nothing looking like the formality of a Church judicatory yet) have assumed to themselves the authority of a Generall Assemblie, appointed a Commission to act authoritatively; and tho formerly they seemed to harken to your Lordships servant while he obtested them (especially in the entry) to evidence their moderation, to act as bretheren and by mutuall consent, and not authoritatively and *pro imperio*; yet now they became impatient when I renewed my former request. I will say nothing of their present address, the design

of it, or way of carrying it on, but as to the Commissioners; Mr. Simpson usurped the chair notwithstanding a new election was so earnestly desired and pressed; yet he hath continued to moderate in the last former meeting, and in their generall Committee all the time of the Parliament, and now in this generall meeting; and this constant moderator, in the face of the meeting, declared that the Ministers of Edenburgh (as he called the preachers at the meeting houses) usurped a domination over their bretheren, of which number are the other two Commissioners, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Williamsone, (to speak nothing of Mr. Kennedys being deposed by a Presbyterian synod for his Anti-Presbyterian principles and practises, and I know not how, but by no Synod nor Presbitrey) reponed; and it is well known for what causes Mr. Williamsone deserted his charge, being a violent opposer of Presbyterians while he was a conformist; and if these be not fitt agents for a regular Presbyterian Government, let the unbyassed judge. I hope your Lordships zeal for settling the Presbyterian Government upon the old and solid foundations will more and more appear; and therfor your Lordships servant hath put you to the trouble of these few lynes, containing but a brief hint of the many encroachments made and designed by unruly men who now take so much upon them. If a Committee were appointed by the Parliament, consisting of Presbyterian Ministers, noblemen, and gentlemen, for purging the Church of scandalous, erroneous, and insufficient Ministers, and for constituting of Presbitries, the remnant conform Ministers promising to own the Presbyterian Government might prove more trusty for the orderly exercise of it, then they who now pretend to be so zealous for it; but to plead for Presbyterian Government, and yet not allow Presbitries and Synods to be constituted, seemeth a clear contradiction. Thus begging pardon for this diversion, and apologizing for the paper and incorre&nefs of these lynes, (my Lord Advocat not allowing me time to transcribe them,) and commending your Lordship to the care and conduct of the great Councillor, I continue, MY NOBLE LORD,

Your Lo. most oblidged and humble Servant in the Lord,

AL. PITCARNE.

Edinburgh, Agust 19, 1689.

193. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Aug. 1689.

I had yours last night as I was going to bed, and may with great truth averr, that the difficulties which you suggest, the Government of the Church in this nation may meet with, did occasion a wakeing night to me, and a very perplexed mind; for tho I dare not question but that God hath begun to putt his feet on our waters, and that he will not draw in his arme, which he hath bared, untill he make his enimies his footstoole, and that he is an overmatch for them all; that he will find out carpentars to fray all these horns, which push at his ark, and that in due time he will levell all those mountains that are in Zerubabells way; yet I have my fainting fitts, and my distrustfull heart does often dictat harsh things to me. My concern in this doth not only putt my thoughts off other matters, but in a manner doth sometimes unman me, that I can scarce frame a distinct meditation. Yet I am convinc'd, that it is the liker to be the Lord's work, that it meets with opposition, and that the more difficulties are found in it, it will infinitely the rather tend to the glory of his great name. I have not leasure by this occasion to write so particularly to you of publick matters as I designe by the next; and shall only thank you for your kind offer of friendship to me and my family, and wishes it were in my power to do that service to you, that were suited to such an obligation. As I never had a fix pence from my father, besides what was employed on my education, so I devested my selfe of all that I had upon any other title, for the payment of his debt, that the memory of so good a man, and so kind a father, might not suffer by the neglect of a son that owed all things to him, in gratitude als well as dutie; so, on the other hand, being that his debt did more then exhaust what either he or I had of estate, I pretend to nothing upon any former claime of his, I being never served heir to him, and denying altogether the passive titles. Ther are so many that are lukewarm in the present Government, and will not serve without hyre, and expects presently to be gratified, that I plead his Majestie or you may not be concern'd about rewards for my pitiefull mints at dutie. Tho my caise were such, as I were putt to seek my next meall, as hes been the fortune of a better man then I am, and is not very farr from my present lott, yet I will serve his Majestie als affectionatly,

and venture als deep for him, without the least of his countenance, or acknowledgements of any sort, as if he cloathed me with the greatest power in the nation, or loaded me with the highest rewards he could bestow on me. I am under the vow of God to his interest, and hopes never to forfeit that by omissions, where I have occasions to witness my duty, much less by committing of things truly prejudiciall to him; and tho I were under no such ties, I am bound by those of gratitude to him for the liberty and peace I have in my conscience, in the enjoyment of the Protestant religion, and from Presbyterian hands, suited to my education and real principle. I am much perplexed, that I find a storme arising against you, by persons pretendedly your friends, and who have little power except what they have under your wings. I would have spared this warning to you, but that some of your relations, by smooth words, are imposed upon to have other thoughts of such. Yet I am certain, that treachery is design'd, and a combination with your enemies entered into, which may be fatal, if you be not on your guard; and the countrie shall be ruined by those persons being in the Government, who are yet to begin to lean to King Williams interest, as they shall find it their advantage or not. For the Lord's sake examine this information with your first possible conveniency, and delay not till matters are past cure, and your credit at Court be undermined. I can be acted in this by no other principle, then that of friendship to you, for I may declare, upon my honour, that as I bear hatred to no mankind, so I am rather under some obligations to those whom I now tax, as wearying of your friendship, and projecting to side with others, as more of a peace with them. What letters I write to you shall be conveyed in the same manner as of late, and what are intended for me, may be transmitted to me under a cover, either to John Blair or George Stirling, without any direction on the back, or appellation within, or subscription by you, so that upon the first warning to either of those persons whom you shall make choice of, that such letters as comes, without any direction, may be still delivered to me, the correspondence will be safe, and each of us perfectly understood, and the utmost freedom in writing may be ventured on, all your letters, after reading, being still burnt by, MY DEAR —,

Your affectionat and much obliged Servant.

August 20.

194. EARL (AFTERWARDS MARQUIS) OF LOTHIAN TO LORD MELVILL.—
20 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr Auguſt 20th, 1689.

I have given your Lo. ſo very latly the trouble of a letter that I ſhall add little at this time, ſave only to give you my hearty thanks for your favour, in procureing ſo timeouſly a permiſſion from his Maſteſtie for me to come to England; and to aſſure your Lo. that amongſt all thoſe that ſhall come up at this time there can be none more ſenſible of your favours, nor more deſirous of an occaſion to ſhow how much I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. moſt faithfull and moſt obedient ſervant,

LOTHIAN.

I muſt beg your Lo. to mind what I wrote in my former, concerning my ſon Charles; for I expect little favour to him from his Captain, the Earle of Drumlandrick.

195. SIR PATRICK HUME OF POLWART TO THE KING.—20 Aug. 1689.

PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I received upon the 18th a line from my Lord Secretary, intimateing to me that your Maſteſty alowes me to come up to Court, for which I render your Maſteſty humble thanks. Before that letter came, the Counſell had appointed the Lord Ruthven and me to call the Muſter Maſter Generall, and to viſite your Maſteſties new levied ſcots troops in the north, to ſee them muſtered, take notice of their condition, and make report to the board; ſo I reſolve to perſorme that ſervice before I come, tho the Lords of Counſell were willing to have diſburden'd me of it. I am fully perſwaded that it is not in the power of any of my fellow ſubjects to make your Maſteſty judge hardly of mee, as it is not in the power of any to divert mee from doing my duty in your ſervice, as becomes, SIR,

Your Maſteſtys moſt obedient and moſt humble ſubject and ſervant,

PAT. HUME.

Edenb. 20th Aug^{ty} 89.

196. SIR PATRICK HUME TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 20 Aug. 89.

I heartily thank your L. for your letter of the 8^t, which I got upon the 18th, intimateing the K's. allowing me to come up; yet I cannot come so soon as I wished; for the Counsell, a few days before, had appointed the Lord Ruthven and me to visite the new troopes which ly about Sterlin, Perth, Dundie, and Dunkell, which service I resolve to performe for all the haift. Indeed the Lords, when I intimated my license, were willing to have disburdened me, but I would not, since I had once undertaken. However, I hope, come when I will, to be found an honest man, and neither jacobin nor republican, as some too free-spoken gentlemen talke here when I am not to heare it; and I hope also farder to convince you that I am, in much reality, MY LORD,

Your Lo. humble servant and faithfull friend,

PAT. HUME.

197. LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD MELVILL.—22 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

The Lords of his Majesties Privie Counfill, being petitioned by William, James, and John Bogles, and George Lyon, owners of the good ship called the Concord of Glasgou, shewing that the petitioners haveing caused build the said ship at Newport, Glasgou, and lanchd her in February 1688, in order to a voyadge to Lisbone in Portugall, from whence she was fraughted to the Madderies; and from that being fraughted to Amsterdame by merchants in that citie, on her way thither she was taken by a French man-of-warr, and thereafter retaken by on of his Majesties ships, and brought to Plymouth: and, seing it hath alwayes been the custome to restore the ships of the subjects of this kingdome, retaken by any of his Majesties ships, from ther enemies, the Counsell, upon consideratione therof, doe heirby recommend the petitioners caise to be signified by your Lo. to his Majestie, with your convenience, that, conforme to custome, ther ships rigging and furniture may be restored; and the

rather becauſe the loſs they will therby ſuſtaine may prove ane inſupportable prejudice to the owners of the ſaid ſhip, and to the whole towne of Glaſgow, who have ſo conſpicuouſly appeared for their Majeſties intereſt and Government at this junctur, and to the common intereſt of the whole natione. This, be warrand, and in name of the Cowncill, is ſignified to your Lo. by, MY LORD,

Your Lo. humble Servant,

Edr, 22^d Auguſt 1689.

CRAFURD, P.

198. MR. (AFTERWARDS SIR DAVID) NAIRNE TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—
22 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

It is a loſs that your Lop. ſends not word of your officers names that are killed. I have drawen commiſſions for all your lieutenants and enſigns, and I beleive they will be ſigned the morrow. My Lord is at Hampton Court, and very well, and I am juſt come to town to ſend away the packett. I have ſent by the black box this night, 60 guenys, and ſhall ſend more next poſt; you may juſtly take 23 ſ. or more for them, for they goe here current for 1 lb. 1 ſ. 10d. but theſe, and 60 more I have, coſt but 1 lb. 1 ſ. 8d.; they are all picked up for the Iriſh armie. Mr. Scrymſfour gives me ſome ſmall hopes of ſeeing your Lop. here, which I long for. I am ſure very little ſolicitation now would procure what levey money you need and reperation for what you loſt; theſe things ſhould be plyd hot, which I am often telling your friends, but nothing yet done. Your commiſſion for the Caſtle is renewed, and ready for your Lop^s hand. But that narrative Mr. Scrymſfour ſent is not liked, and indeed I thinke it not proper; it is done as effectually, and I hope will pleaſe your Lop. Your Lop^s name is as well known now here as at Monemeall, and I may almoſt ſay as much valued; I beleive, if you come here, you will be forced to make an entrie. I muſt ſay, I have not heard of any who pretend to leſſen your glory, but the noble expreſs, who, I dare ſay, gives me noe good charecter. My Lord, write juſt a line to my Ladye. I ſhall alwayes continue, MY LORD,

Your Lop^s moſt faithfull humble Servant,

22d Auguſt 1689.

DAVID NAIRNE.

199. (Copy) ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL MACKAY TO THE HERITORS IN
ATHOLL.—28 Aug. 1689.

Yow are heirby ordered to bring into the Castle of Blaire, tuo hundred cowes and tuo hundred sheep against the morrow, once in the day ; and, failzeing the delivery of each cow, fix sheep to be payed ; thir to be furnished out of the continent of Atholl, above the boat of Dunkeld, for the use of ther Majesties forces. Given under my hand, att Blaire Castle, the 28 day of August 1689 ; and, in caice of failzeing, parties to be sent to take them.

H. MACKAY.

For Their Majesties Service.

200. SIR ARCHIBALD MURRAY OF BLACKBARONY TO LORD MELVILL.—
29 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Ed^r, August 29, (89.)

Altho I did not befor this wish your Lo. joy in this eminent statione his Majestie hes put you in to, yet no man wisht it more, and wold gladly haue found ane opportunitie to haue given a more effectuale prooffe of my respects then by good wishes ; and if, either in my votes of Parliament or otherwayes, I failed, it was not for want of inclination, to render you all the services in my pouer. My Lord, both your fones can beare me witnes that I haue not differed with them in on vote of Councill. All which gives me the greater confidence at this tyme, when the employments of this kingdome will probablie be disposed of, to desyre on or other, wherein your Lo. thinks I can be vsfull to my King or contry, or servicable to your Lo. I dare boldly say, your Lo. shall not be instrumentalle to put any in employment shall be more faithfull, and haue a juster resentment of your favour, then, My Lo.

Your Lo. most devoted humble Servant,

A^B MURRAY.

201. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—29 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

Haveing write last night to your Lop. by a flying pacquet, what did concern the publick, I shall do little more by this occasion then enquire after your Lops. health, and speak out my wishes, that the result of this great flocking of our countrey men to Court may be just information to our King, advantage to our countrey, and may conduce to the happy settlement of our Church. It was my study, before our ministers parted for England, to season them with futeable thoughts of your Lop. to recommend to them, next to his Majesties favour, that they rely cheefely on your Lop. and to frame their desires als modest and sober as was consistent with their principles, and was much pleased to find they needed little advice in this matter, they being of themselves sufficiently inclyned to such a be-heaveour. That your Lops. heart may be comforted under all the difficulties you meet with, and the great and heavie charge of affaires, and that you be established in every good word and work, you have the ardent wishes of, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFTURD.

Edr, 29th August 1689.

202. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—31 Aug. 1689.

MY LORD,

I should have spaired writeing by this occasion, if a late emergent had not laid a kind of necessitie on me. The Earle of Levin's gift of command in the Castell of Edinburgh was read on Thursday. Yesterday, Mr. Scoringeor applied to the Councill for their warrand to append the seall to it, to which it was answered by some of our number, that they doubted the tenour of that grant was not as it had been possessed by others in that office, and particularly in that clause, where your son was to observe and follow all such orders, directions, and commands, as he shall from time to time receive from their Majesties, in pursuance of the trust hereby re-

posed in him, which they said, putt him under no tye of obeying the Councill, if they should differ in opinion from him. This objection was taken off, by comparing that gift with a former one of the like nature, given to the Duke of Gordon, which differed not in the least from this. However, being but an exact quorum, and two of our number retiring to the door, we were forced to disperse for that dyet. Wee mett againe this forenoon, when those persons who only had the quarrellings the day before, made this new difficultie, that the gift could not pass the Sealls, without the advice and consent of the Lord High Treasurer and Treasurer Deput, or Commissioners of the Treasurie, and the rest of the Lords of the Exchequer, and that by reason of a clause in the write to the same import ; after which they urged, that these reasons of their demurre in this matter might be transmitted to the King, least it should be concluded they were acted by pique, and were grudging that his Majestie had bestowed that trust that way, and craved a vote for it, which they would have caried, as wee were constitute. Then I made an overture, that the thing might not be so publick, so displeasing to the King, nor disoblidgeing to your Lop. or your son ; and that I by a privat letter to your Lop. should communicat their scruples, for their exoneration ; that it was neither disrespect to the King, nor prejudice to your son or family, upon which they refused their concurrence in this matter, but that they judged it out of their road to meddle in it, there being no direction to the Councill in the paper it selfe, nor any letter of that tendencie from the King, or by his order. You have their reasons, and I am exonerated of my promise. Your Lop. may manage all as you think fitt. Wee have this evening an account of the surrender of Carickfergus ; but it being only by privat letters and no expresse, I yet waite for the confirmation of it. Our Highland army is dispersed, and few more of them are together, then may frame a false retreat to them to their own homes ; so that I hope the Kings enemies shall every day diminish in number and courage, that his reigne may be long and prosperous, and that he may be great in the affections of his people, and honoured of God, to redeem Israel out of all her troubles, is the ardent wish of, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,
Edenburgh, 31 August, 1689.

CRAFURD.

203. MR. GILBERT ELIOT TO LORD MELVILL.—Aug. 1689?

MY LORD,

The inclosed minuts of what passed in Counsell thir two last dayes being abundantly large on every head, I shall only adde as to thir inclosed petitions of the Bombardeers, that I was ordered to transmitt them to your Lordship, that his Majesties mynd may be returned anent the particulars therein contained, about which some heir think that all the furnitur of the Castle, haveing bein the Kings property, ther ought to be a difference betwixt allowing the Bombardeers pairt of that, and allowing pairt of what had belonged formerly to enemies, and was purchased from them by conquest; and to the effect your Lordship may consider particularly the vote of Counsell about the opinion given to the Comissioner about adjourneing or not, I shall heirunder sett down the votes as they passed, hopeing your Lordship may see use them as I may still have the liberty of serving your Lordship, without being restrained by any checq from the Counsell. The vote was stated Adjourn or allow to Sitt. Adjourn was voted by the persons upon the first rank, and Allow to Sitt by these on the second columnne.

Adjourne.		Allow to Sitt.	
Earls	{ Elingtoun.	Earles	{ Argyle.
	{ Caffills.		{ Southerland.
	{ Kintore.		{ Lothian.
Lords	{ Carmichell.		{ Annandale.
	{ Ruthven.		{ Lo. Rofs.
	M. of Melvill.		S ^r James Montgomery.
	Sir John Dalrymple.		S ^r Hewgh Campbell.
	Blackbarronie.		S ^r Patrick Hume.
	S ^r Robert Sinclair.		S ^r John Maxwell.
			Laird of Ormestoun.
			Laird of Brodie.
			S ^r John Hall.

The Marques of Douglass was not clear, and the President, E. of Craufurd, was for, Adjourn, but did not vote because ther was no equality. I am, in all humble duty, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble and most obedient Servant,
GILB. ELIOT.

204. MARQUIS OF DOUGLAS TO LORD MELVILL.—3 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 3 Sept. 1689.

This night, since I wrott my letter to Mr. Alex^r Campbell, I was fallen upon by my Lord Ross, Annadeell, the Provost of Edenb^{gh}, and severalle other, to syne that addrefs which goes to London this week. I am very much threatened upon my refusall. My Lord, I wish you successe against your enemyes; and I wish the King will so countenance this factious mutinee, that others, or anny of themselves, may nott adventure anny such thing afterwards. MY LORD, Adeu.

205. EARL OF EGLINTOUN TO LORD MELVILL.—3 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Ednb^r, Sept. 3, 89.

I doe think my self so ashoured of your kaindnes to me, and keare of me, that I doe not dout bot ye wil remember the King for the first regement of our independant troups to me. Major-General Macaie is, and wil be, my great enemye, wpon my Lord Anandel and Ros ther accounts. The rebels being nou disepat, and no expectation in the Heilands this wintor, I am com hear, and do earnestly intreat your Lordship to doe me the favor to prokeur me libertie from the King to goe see my waif, who is verie like in Yorkshier, (if she should daie befor I see her, it wold be 5 or 6 thousand pound out of my waie.) I disayer libertie no longer then the down siting of our Parlement; for I doe ashour your Lop. when the King his afears ar in agestation, I shal never be wanting to prostrat my lyf and intrest for his servis, and shal aluais make it my studie to demonstrat my self to be, in al finferitie, MY LORD,

Your most affectionat and oblidgeed houbel Servant,
EGLINTOUN.

206. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—3 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Perth, 3 September 1689.

Since my last nothing hath occurred in these parts worthy the troubling you. By a letter yesternight from General Major Makay at Blair of Athol, I finde that the badnes of the weather in these parts, the want of tents and the scarfty of proviſiones, will keep him from a further progreſs for this ſeaſon; he deſigned a garrifone for Finlarigg, and for that end to have marched there, but that the weather ſtoped him; he ſays he findes the army cannot march three dayes from a toun, but the forces will run the haſard of ſterving; that which occaſiones this is the badnes of the way that cartes cannot paſs, and that baggage-horſes cannot be gott; this conſiſts with my particular knowledge, for I have the greateſt difficulty to gett horſes to carry what amunition and proviſiones ar gone from this to the army; and when the horſes wer at laſt gott, it was allwayes later then ought to have been. I know no way, my Lord, to prevent this for the future, if his Maſteſtie doe not appoint a Commiſſary for baggage-horſes, to call for what horſes ar needed at ſo much as is reaſonable for the mile, and to pay them duely accordingly, and to reſtore their horſes at the appointed ſtage, except ane abſolute neceſſity obſtru& it. My Lord, my brother William deſigning for London, and will probably be the bearer herof, I intreat your Lordſhips favour to him, for I am ſure he hath a heart full of duety and loyalty to our King and Queen, and is a faithfull ſervant to your Lordſhip. I hope your Lordſhip will finde him not altogether unworthy of participating of his Maſteſties favours at this time of his diſpoſing of them. You may be ſure, my Lord, that what you doe for him, will much oblige, MY LORD,

Your Lordſhips moſt faithfull and moſt humble Servant,

CARDROSS.

207. MR. THOMAS DUNBAR OF GRANGE TO LORD MELVILL.—4 Sept. 1689.

MY WERIE NOBLE LORD,

The reſpects I beare to your Lo. perſon, and the zeall I hau ffor the

weillfaire and happines of your familie, makes me presume to giu your Lo. the troble of this lyne. Ye ar not unknowen to the condition of this poore nation. Owr Church and cuntray hes bein long in ane broken staite, and much hes bein expected from this happie reuolution, and his Majesties declaration, yet thers nothing done this seffion of Parliament to quyett the minds of the people, aither in reference to Church or cuntray. Wher the blaime lyes, the Lord knows. Sure I am of on thing, never can anie King hau a more loyall Parliament. The honest partie, (to vitt the Presbiterian,) who ar undoubtedly the Kings surest freindes, and by farr the strongest in the house and kingdome, expects gryt thinges from your Lo. and that you will shoue your selfe for God's intrest, the King, and cuntrayes good; and who knows but the Lord has reased you up, and aduanced you at such a tyme, for this werie end, that ye might doe God and your cuntray some signall service in this poore nation. For the Lord's sake seicke not your own thinges. This is the feares of some, and to be gauirded againest; for your Lo. knows a gift blinds the eyes of the wyse; but I hope the Lord vill not leaue you so farr. The surest way to build your ovin familie, is to hau it much upon your heart, to build a house for God in this land, and to be instrumentall therin, and that the greauences of the nation may be redressed. Oure claime of right and grevancis ar sacred to us, and no vayes incroaching on his Majesties prerogative, as some selfe seiking men would infinowat. The Lord direct you to give the King sound and wholsome counsell in this maiter. The Parliament will sacrifice all that's deare to them in his Majesties service, and, being thus firme for church, King, and countray, wee, the Presbiterian pairtie expects ye will take us by the hand. I remitt what more I would say on this subje&t to that worthie gentleman Sir Patrick Home of Pulwart, who is intearly your Lo. and, I may say, is not capabill of thinking a wrong thought of you. He is a man of grytt inteagritie, and soe werie capabill to serve his Majestie that ther vill be fev found mor deserving of a mark of fauoure and respect from his Majestie than he is. His owin worth sayes more to his comendation then I ame aible to expresse. So, vishing your Lo. much happines, and begging pardon for my freadome, I remaine, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most affectionat and humble Servant,

Ed^{br}, 4 Sept^r 1689.

THO. DUNBAR.

208. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BUCHAN TO (MR. NAIRNE ?)—5 Sept. 1689.

SIR,

Edr. Castle, 5th Sept^r 1689.

By order of Major-Generall Mackay and of myfelfe, judging it absolutely for the intereft of ther Majesties fervice, I have tuice wreaten to the Earle of Portland, representing the condition of the companies foe brok in that unhapy action, that they have loft, even of these foldiers that are gott of, all their armes and cloathes, and that it is ane impossibility for the captains to arme, cloath, and make up ther companies again without some help of money from the King to doe it with, the captains being all foldiers of fortune, and haveing noething but ther dayly pay; as alsoe, every captain ther, besides his particular los of his own litle stock of cloathes and equipage, did actually los a monthes pay for his whole companie, which was taken along in money. My Lord Levin desired me to wreat all this to you, to the end ye might minde my Lord Melvill to speak to the Earl of Portland and his Majesty of it; and withall I doe not see how it is possible the companies can be made up in all haste, as the Major-Generall hath ordered; and consequently the regements in a condition to serve his Majesty, wherever he may have occasion for us, without some relief.

The other day I had a letter from Master Sletser, calling for, as he wreates by my Lord Melvills order, the dimensions of our brass and iron gunnes, which accordingly ye have heir; and, farther, he desires a state of our magasin, which I cannot be frie to send without the Generalls knowledge, seeing that of the whole kingdome is hier, and consequently more then sufficiencie for this place; and then, in the third place, our magasins are not yet in order, foe that, till then, we cannot foe much as exactly know, without double pains, what number of cannon balls for the respective calibres are wanting, which, in a short time, nevertheless, can be done. Severall things will indeede be found wanting, which cannot be suplied in this kingdome; and as to magasins of powder, ball, match, &c. I must leave to the Generall to advise: he will in few days be here, haveing, foe farr as possibly the circumstance wold allow, settled

the Highland affaires ; nether hath he time, or oftimes any conveniencie of wreating. Yesterday, my Lord Strathallan, who was my prisoner, upon taking the oath of alledgiance and cation, is out, and this day I have gott in the Lords Levingfton, Callender, and Duffus. Our Minifters are goeing out a pace ; if it continue foe, many sober well-meaning men are of opinion it will make much ill blood ; God knowes, if we have not too many enimies already. I confefs that neceffity and true policy requires fometimes rigour, but not alwayes. My humble duety to my Lord Secretary, wherewith I fubjoin,

SIR,

Your moft obedient Servant,

JO. BUCHAN.

Pray let me have a return.

209. SIR ALEXANDER SWINTOUN OF MERSINGTON TO LORD MELVILL.—
5 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edinburgh, 5 September, 1689.

I prefume to give your Lo. the trouble of this lyne upon this account, that my Lord Blantyre haveing gotten a warrand from the Convention of Eftates of this kingdome for levieing a regiament of foot, he was pleafed to condefcend to make my fon Charles Swintoun his eldeft Captaine ; and in reguard my fon was then at London, his Lordfhip wrott the inclofed lyne to me, to raife my fons company, which accordingly I did with much paines and expences. I hear the Comiffions to the feverall officers of that regiament from his Majeftie are to come down shortlie ; and leaft, for want of information, my fon might be prejudged of his due place as eldeft Captaine, I thought fitt to acquaint your Lo. therewith, and to verifie the truth of what I fay by my Lord Blantyes principall letter dire& to me heirin inclofed. As to what concernes my felf in the Seffion, I doe whollie depend upon your Lo. favour and cair ; and if the Court of Jufticiarie be eftablifhed as formerlie, confifting of fyve Lords of the Seffion, I hope your Lo. will remember me as on whois fufferings for fix yeares together was not under three hundreth pounds fterling yearlie.

My good Lord, I humbly beg your Lo. pardon for this trouble from him,
who is in all sinceritie, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble and obedient Servant,

AL. SUINTOUN.

210. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—5 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

I am surpriz'd to hear that representations are gone to Court of the Councils procedour against the Ministers who have not own'd the Civil Government, as if they had made stretchings to have all of them depriv'd, without distinction. I can peremptorily assert, that we are so far from that temper, that we have been equally averse from turning any out except upon manifest proofs and deep contravention. That we have been tender in our examinations and sentences, as if we had been judging men for their lives; and where there appear'd but a willingness, yet to comply, in owning of the present authority, gave place for repentance to those who were in any fashion desirable to their people; and am fully convinc'd, that such as send those informations, either to Court or else where, thus taxing the Council with violence in their management among the Ministers, are not friends to our Kings interest; for by the influence of the Clergy, who have continued obstinate, the country and peace of the nation has been disturbed more than by the rebels that were in arms against us. Tho I write this without any order from the board, yet it is the earnest desire of the most of our number, that by your means the King should have notice of this from, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithful and affectionate humble Servant,

CRAWFORD.

Edinburgh, 5th Sept^r 1689.

211. MR. WILLIAM LEVINGSTON OF KILSYTH TO LORD MELVILL.—

5 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Ed^r 5th September 1689.

I am sorry the first address I make to your Lordship should be of this

kind, to which my misfortunes obleidges me, the particulars wherof I suppose yow are already fully informed of, and that my concern therein is not altogether so deep, haveing more of a heedless ill timed respect to others then regard to myself, or any base design; but I shall not now insist to extenuate my fault, all laying so open before your Lordship. I am hopefull yow'll have such constructions of me in it as may incline your Lordship to a favorable representation of me to his Majestie, in whose mercy I have voluntarily thrown myself, being guilty (I confesse) of what forefaults my life as a sojour, in concealling what I ought to have reveal'd, tho I most say stil, with no bad intention, which, in all actions, are to be considered. However, it's on the Kings clemency I now only depend, and does, with all humble intreaties, begg your Lordships mediating power and earnest intercession in procureing of it to the sincerest of penitents. His Majestie haveing made no examples but of his mercy as yet, I hope I may be one more added to the number, and (did the rigour of the law reach also my final fortune) that his gracious bounty would leave me in condition to shew my gratefull resentment of his mercy and bounty in my future dew faithful services on all occasions, and how much I shal be alwayes sensible of the honour of your Lordships countenance and favor, in being proud to own myself, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most obedient and most humble Servant,

W. LEVINGSTON.

212. SIR PATRICK MURRAY TO LORD MELVILL.—8 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Eden 8 Sept. 1689.

There is so litle apirance of trade for this infewing yeire, that there will be ane absolute nessesetie of regulating all the custom offices, so as there will not need by a great deal so manie waiters and some other offices as hath bene the last yeire and for years bygon in tyme of peac; and from the first of November is always the tyme of continowing the officers or giving out of new commissions, because always then the whole yeires accounts comes in, whither under tack or collection, commensing from November to November; and, there being now no expectation of importing of wyns, which is always calculat to be the double of what the deutie of all other goods will

amount to ; belyds the wanting of that intirlye, there will be fuch a decay of all other trade during the warr, that if the number of the officers, in the colle&ing of the prefent customs, be not retrained, I know not if the produ&t may come to be able to menteen the chaarge is upon it, fo that I, who is the refaiver of that branch of his Majefties reveue, may come to have juft nothing to doe, for that other part of his Majefties few duties that is payed in to me, is but ane onconfiderable thing, tho it were deulie payed. Att his Majefties coming over from Holand wpon that hapie turn, I was, by the then Lords of the Threforie, (in place of a Popifch refearer) apoynted refaiver of that which yow Lo. hath been plaied to procure me his Majefties commiffion for, and for which I fchall never be wanting in anie thing but the occation to give all the juft fentements of gratitude fchal ever be in my power ; but, tho the commiffion I gott then (as it doeth) bears me only to refearve, and be countable, yet, att that tyme, the Counfel, Threforie, Exchequer, and all Courts, being broke, what by fo manie members going wp to London ; and what by the confution fo great a revolution broght once with it, I was forft to take wpon me evrie thing relating to the whole custome offices in the kyngdome, and give orders to marchants and customers as if I hade been fole maifter, and the power ludged in to me for it ; which, tho fometymes my orders was rejected, and the waiters forced, yet, for the moft parte, they were fo farr obeyed, that, without vanetie, I can fay I occationed the deutie of more wyns and other goods to be payed than all my falerie can amount to fo long as I live, where, if I hade not takne upon me more as I was commiffionat to doo, ther wold not have been, for fome months att that time, on grots worth entred to anie custom office ; and there being yet no Threforie or Exchequer apoynted, I have continoued ordring things relating to the customs, tho I have hade for fome tyme nither a Parliament or a Counfell to adrefs to, where their authoretie to interpoze was neffeffar. Now, my Lord, I doo not relate all this wpon the account of defiring his Majefties comiffion att this tyme, for putting off of fo many waiters and others, as will be neffeffar againft the firft of November nixt, and altering fome cole&ors and others, who, it may be, will fcroupl to take the oth of allegiance, for it is a verie comfortles imployment to be turning men out of there imployments, whereby they have there prefent lyvlehood, yet I

thocht it my deuty to lett your Lo. know it is neffessare to be done, and if there be not a Thresorie constetut this month, and that your Lo. think it not fitt, that for so short a tyme as there may be on constetut, not to take out a commiffion to anie for that effect, to putt his Majestie to a new chairge, if you will be plaisted to acquent his Majestie with it, that your Lo. by his Majesties warrand, think fitt to order me to doo it till a Thresorie be apoynted, I shall doo it with that caire and diligence for which I shall be answerable, and not move on stepp in it without your sonne the Maisters aprobaton, for I consider my selfe under such tyes to your Lo. and your famelie, as I shall be glade of evrie occation to give a prooffe how much I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most obedient Servant,

PATRICK MURRAY.

213. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—9 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, 9th Sept^r 1689.

Being returned here this afternoon, and being since then in the Councile, I thought it my duety to acquaint you that the E. of Straithmore, Southesk, Braidalbine, and some gentlemen, came in and took the benifite of the indemnity; E. Callander, L. Livingston and Duffus, prisoners in the Castle, have also now petitioned for it, and the Councile is to give it them the morrow. I confesse, since they did not desire it at their first coming in, but on the contrary stood upon their innocency, I was for remitting their case to the King, that his mercy might flow in a particular maner to them, since their circumstances seemed to me to differ from those that wer included in the indemnity. The declaration herewith sent your Lop. will shew what the lands of Cardross have mett with last week from the rebels. My Lord, I was desired the other day at Perth, by L.-Collonel Lauther, and afterwards by G.-Major M'Kay, to writ to your Lop. in favours of Lauthers getting that regiment, which was honest Balfour his Collonels. His pretensiones seem very just, and I doubt not but he will be as faithfull to the King as any. If he be made Collonel, I hope, my Lord, I need not recommend Douglass the Major to be L.-Coll. Pardon,

my Lord, this freedome I use, and the trouble that is given you by, My Lord, Your Lop. most faithfull and most humble Servant.

214. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Sept. 1689.

I had yours yesternight, daited September 2d, and am little concern'd at the quarrellings of that great man, who, by what I am told, is lyke to appear against every person, and the most pairt against him. If I do duty, and am faithfull to the trust reposed in me, I am no way affected with representations that have no other foundation, then what are the effects of prejudice and unwarranted jealousy of my being a rivall to him, in an of his projects. It would be some satisfaction to me, that I knew the particular crimes laid to my charge; for when my actions are canvass'd to the outmost, I judge all those heaveie charges will terminat in Daniels accusation; something anent the law of my God, in no fashion repugnant to, but rather conforme to the lawes of the land, for maintenance of which I will reckon it my glory to suffer. I am told this evening, that the Earle of Tweddale is using his outmost effort to be conjunct Secretary. Many hope that the King is better informed, then to make that choise. Yea, I am convinc'd even such who are no friends to my Lord Melvill, would regraite that conjunction. The Earles of Strathmore, Southesk, Callendar, Broadalbion, the Lords Livingston, Duffus, the Lairds of Edzell, Bamffe, Ramsay, Lochnell, and severall others, yesterday did shaire of his Majesties indemnitie. There was an inquerie some dayes agoe by the Councill, what should be done with the tithes of the Bishopricks, and an answer is impatiently waited for; for if there be not timeous remedie in this, they will be otherwayes evicted, the former masters of these scarce beleveing themselves out of office, and fraughted with hopes to be retrocessed, if the Duke of Hamilton shall be the cheife ruler here, and the Earle of Tweddale halfe of the Kings ear above. If Kinkell be not specially named to uplift those tithes at St Andrews, I find the Councill will appoint the receavers of the Kings revenue to act that pairt, so it would be adverted to. About a fourthnight agoe David Lindsay was liberat by the Councill, upon his finding surety to produce himselfe at

London to the Secretary, betwixt and the first of O&tober, and, I presume, is pairted from this err now. The nation are in great fears that such an universall flocking of many to Court at this time, of different perswasions and in distinct pairties, and projecting opposite things, may so amuse the King, that he shall scarce be able to distinguish betwixt his true interest and the partiall aims of many who designe nothing other then an establishment of themselves in the Government, tho' upon tearmes even prejudiciall to his Majestie. I pray the Lord give him an understanding heart to judge his people, that he may discern betwixt good and badd; for he hes a great work now before him, upon which I may warrantably conclude much of the happieness of the nation, and his shaire in their hearts, does depend. May the unerring spirit of God be his counsellor, his grace be sufficient for him in all the tryalls he meetts with; his person be saife, and his government be glorious; that even to enemies it may be nottar, that, as divine providences of late in his concern hes been the wonder of Europe, so his reigne and management may be the generall blessing of Christendom, which of temporall blessings is above all other the most ardent wish of,

Your ever faithfull, truly affectionat, and frequently
oblidged, humble Servant.

10th *Septe*^r 1689.

215. EARL OF KINTORE TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edenbr. 10 *Septem^{br}* 1689.

Having received severall dayes ago the honor of yours, wher your Lop. is pleased to tell me of your intention to acquaint his Majestie of my humble desire to procure liberty to come to Court, vpon which I am come this length in order to go up. But finding no return as yet from your Lop. makes me beleive it must be miscaried by the black box, which was feized the 28th of Agust; and I hope my going now will not be mistaken, but that you'll kindly own the allowance, since my only errand is to offer my most humbl duty to the King, and my readines to serve your Lo. which, vpon all occasions, I shall indeavour to make appear. I part

from this, God willing, on Thursday the 12th instant; and till I have the happines to see you, I am then and ever, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most faithfull humble servant,

KINTORE.

216. SIR THOMAS MONCREIFFE TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Sept. 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LO.

Edr 10 Sepr 1689.

I had yours of the 2d instant from Bromehall yesterday. In answere thereunto he shall have all the assistance I can give him in the funds out of which the army is payed, which, by the accompt thereof, heirwith transmitted, your Lo. will find there is no obscuritie therein. As to the other of the revenue, distinct from that which you desire may be sent to yourselfe, receive it also. It is also exact as I can make it, yet not so perfect but that there may be some escapes in it; for it is not possible to any to doe it exactly unless he were master of Kirkconnells accompts since the fitting of the accompts of the Thesaurie in August 1688, or that he and Sir Patrick Murray (his successor) were both of them making their accompts jointly. I have marked on the margin of that pairt of the discharge given up to be resting of the articles of the charge so much thereof as may prove good money. Your Lo. will find that the product of the Customs and Forran Excise, from No^r 1688 to No^r ensuing, amounts to a small sum, which is occasioned by the want of trade this current year; and I verriely think, when all the accompts of collection comes in, it will prove little more then the 15,000^{lb} sterling sett down on that head. Being informed that the D. of Hamiltoun has his Majesties warrant for 2500^{lb} ster. for his equipage as Commissioner to the Parliament, I have set it down as payed, (albeit I know it is not,) as I have placed the 50^{lb} ster. for his dayly allowance during the tyme that the Parliament did sitt. Least your Lo. may have use for the lists of fees and pensions granted by King James, I have also sent you them. I beg your pardon for this long letter, and intreat that your Lo. may believe that I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most affectionat and humble Servant,

THO. MONCREIFFE.

I doubt much if the 33,758^{lb} 16^s 8^d ster. whereby the charge exceeds the discharge of the accompt of the fond of the army, will prove good, considering the trouble hes bene in the northern shires this year.

217. SIR ALEXANDER BRUCE TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr Sept^r 10, 1689.

I arrived here on Monday morning, and was very pleasingly surprized with finding his Majesties Privie Councell crowded with the multitudes of all ranks of persons that wer thronging in to submitt themselvs to the King, and accept of the indemnitie he has beene pleased to tender to them. There did this day and yesterday come in E. Strathmore, E. Calandar, E. Sowthesk, L^d Livingstone, L^d Duffus, and, above all, E. Braidalbine, L^d Ja. Murray also; Captaine Bruce, Capt. Achmowtie, with a grate many others of all ranks, of which no dowbt your Lo. has an accompt from the Councell. I truely beleive the ashes of that rebellione shall very speedielie be quite extinguished. I say this, the rather for that I find some eminent men amongst them, very thorowly sensible of their folly and injustice in their late courses, and that they have really layed aside their affections for that interest. I thought I ought also to pry als farr as I cowlde into the causes of this their dispositione and frank submissione; and wpon that I must not withhold from the Duke of Queensberrie that justice which is due to him on this occasione. He has beene very effectually industrious ever since the issuing of the Proclamatione, to remonstrat to these noblmen I have named, what was both just and fitt for them on this occasione; and as he is a persone of strong witt, he has prevailed with them to submitt, and they acknowledg themselvs very sensible of the obligations they ow him for his advice.

I will not presume to offer your Lop. my reflections on the procedure of the Councell, towching the Ministers, only I am at my heart affraied, it doe hurt. Such forwardnes seldome produces a firme settlement.

So soone as I arrived, I deliverd your Lop. letters direct for the Councell to the E. of Craford, who ordered me to attend the meeting of the Councell in the evening. They then ordered me to waite of the Major-

Generall, to concert the method I was to follow in the Kings affairs. The crowd of bufenefs has this day hindered him, that he cowl'd not be at leifure to doe it; but to-morrow morning I am to be with him, at which tyme I fhall take a rowt from him; at what tymes and places I fhall review the feverall troupes as they ly; after which your Lo. fhall have fuch accompts of my diligence as the matter fhall affoord, though I fuppose, that when I fhall be further north, it fhall not be eafie to fend them hither, and perhaps too it fhall not be needfull to doe it, but rather referve them for a perfe& and ane full and entire vei'w for his Majeftie.

The crowd of Councell affairs hath not yet allowed your fons any leifure to difcours'e any matters with me. I have only feene them. What commands your Lo. fhall think fitt to lay wpon me, in the further profecutione of the affairs committed to me, fhall be uery exactly obeyed by,

MY LORD,

Your Lops. moft oblidge'd and moft humbl Servant,

AL. BRUCE.

218. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr. Sept. 10, 1689.

There being fome contraverfy betuixt the Scots and English officers concer'g their command here, fpoek of this day in Councile, and my Lord Crafuird desired to writ to your Lo. of it that His Majefties pleasure might be known, I could not forebear writing a litle of it by way of quæry, as in the inclofed paper,* that your Lo. might the better know the matter.

* QUERIES CONCERNING THE PRECEDENCIE OF THE OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTIES FORCES IN SCOTLAND.

Primo, If those officers that have Scots Commissions ar not to preceed the English here, as the English did the Scots in England? The cace seems to me to be the same with the precedence betuixt the Scots and English Nobility in Scotland, and English and Scots in England, which is long since determined.

2^{do}, If the officers of Dragoons command not in the fields as horss, and in garisones as foot, according to the date of their Commissions?

3^{tho}, If those that have the Kings Commissions, ar not, without contraversy, to preceed those that have only Commissions from the Meeting of the Estates?

This competition is only supposed to be betuixt officers of the same degree.

My Lord, I am hopefull your Lo. neither hath nor will be unmindfull of me, though I neither have yet receved any Commiſſion for the Mint, which I expected long or this, nor have heard of it of late; but, my Lord, tho I had gott that, I hope your Lo. will think of ſomewhat ells for me befyds, ſince by the Act of Parliement that place is only 300 lb. without any caſualitie, which is a great dale leſs then it was thought to be when firſt deſigned for me. I am ſure, my Lord, the King hath not a more faithfull ſubject and ſervant then I, nor your Lo. a more ſincere friend, and therefore will ſay no more but remitt myſelfe to you. I hope alſo your Lo. will not be unmindfull of what I ſpock for to your Lo. at parting, for it hath no fellary, yet it may ſignify much to me, as I told your Lo. I am very unwilling to trouble your Lo. for my ſelfe; but my not doubting but things will now be diſpoſed of makes me doe it, who am,
MY LORD,

Your Lo. moſt faithfull and moſt humble ſervant,
CARDROSS.

219. LORD LIVINGSTON TO LORD MELVILL.—12 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, 12 Sept^r 1689.

Altho I have not the honour to be mutch knowen to your Lo. yet the employment yow are now in, and the juſtice the world does yow, to owne your redines upon all occations to doe evry one right, does encourage me to give yow this troble.

Your Lo. may remember that I was engagded upon my word of honour, to the meiting of Eſtats, not to diſturbe the publike peace, and yow verry wiell know how binding ane obligation that is amongſt men of honour, and, as far as I underſtand, I have ever ſince moſt ſtri&ly obſerved it; for I went home and lived as abſtra&ly and quietly as was poſſible for me, but notwithstanding ſtill found that I was jealousied, and that ther wer ſom idle and malicious people, who made it ther buſineſs to make ſtories of me. Soe I reſolved to withdraw into Sutherland with my brother, the Lord Duffus, which I apprehended wold have quitt taken off any ſuſpition of me, it being ſoe retired and remote a place; and what haſtned my reſolution of this was, that my brother Callander, the Lord Duffus, and I, had

letters from the Duke of Hamilton to goe in and appear before the Council before wee went away. We writ a return to his Grace, as far as I understand, modest and discreet, altho I am told he is pleased to say otherwyse. Bot it is probable he has still the letter, for your Lo. has or may see it. In our going north the Hieland road, which wee behouved to doe, unles we had resolved rather to be broght in then appear willingly before the Council, wee tooke all the care in the world, and ride a great many myles about to shun the Hieland armie, or any who wer in armes, and stayed in the shire of Argyll, untill we had certain information that they wer gone to Brae Mar, and then wee persewed our journey to the north, the comone and only road wee had, by the Blair of Athole, Riven of Badinoch, and doun Strathspaye into Morray, and so to Sutherland, wher wee had not stayed a fortnight, when I had ane exprese sent me, that wee wer cited to appear before the Council; in obedience to which, wee made all the heast possible, and gott heir the night before the day of our appirance.

At our appirance before them, the Earle of Craford told us, that the Council was informed wee had conversed and intercomoned with declared rebels and traitors, in our passadge throug the hielands, and particularly with on Mr. Stewart, the Marquis of Atholl his chamberlain, at the Blair. I gave ane full acompt of the reasons which had induced us to withdraw, and of the road that wee had held in our passadge, and as for our conversing with Mr. Stewart or others, who had been in armes, I did frankly owen that I had seen and spoke with that gentleman, but that I nether saw nor knew he had ever ben in armes, and that, for any thing I knew, wee might have seen and conversed with ane hundred in thes circumstances; but I did, and do positively affirm, that wee nether conversed or intercomoned with any who wer declared fugitives or rebels, or whom wee knew to have ben or saw in armes; and I suppose that is all what is required by law. Notwithstanding this, the Earle of Craford told us that they behouved to secure us in the Castle untill they tooke further tryall of it, altho ther was not a tytle more in it then what I have acquainted your Lo. with, and that wee had com in voluntarily upon ther citation. Your Lo. knowes wiell, what bad effects fom streatches of this kynd had in the late Government, and are best judge if it be good service to this, to persew thes methodes. Houever, wee resolved to take of all

jealouſie of us; and as a teſtemonie of our firm reſolutions to live with all ſubmiſſion and quiettneſs under his Maſteſties Government, to ſyne and ſwear the oath of alledgeance. I doe acknowledge I was at firſt verry unwilling to doe it at this tym, becauſe it ſeemed to take a guilt upon me which I was conſcious to my ſelfe I was innocent of; but then I reſolved to putt nothing in the ballance with that which wold give a full teſtimonie of my quiett and peaceable intentions; and beſydes, I knew well that nether I nor any of our family wanted our own enemies, who wold be reddey to improve the leaſt opportunity of doing us hurt. I had the honour for a good many yeares to be in ane eminent poſt in the armie, and to have ſome ſmall ſhare in the government of this nation; but I ſhall deſie my greateſt enimies to charge me with any thing, ſave that I acted with all faithfullneſs, for the trew intereſt and rights of the Croun; but that I was as farr from concurring with, or approving theſe methodes, which wer taken for ſome laſt yeares bygone, and paſſed under that name, as moſt men; and I believe his Maſteſtie that now is, will not have the worſe oppinion of piple who have caryed them ſelves in that maner, and are reſolved alwyſe to doe ſoe. I hope your Lo. will pardone the trouble of this long letter, and believe that I am, with all reſpect, MY LORD,

Your Lo. moſt humble and moſt faithfull Servant,

LIVINGSTONE.

220. MR. JAMES MURRAY OF PHILIPHAUGH TO LORD MELVILL.—
12 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

I came here this night to pay my duty to your ſons; and hearing that D. Queensberry was to goe to-morrow for London, I wente to kiſs his Graces hands. After ſome diſcourſe about the ſtate of affaires, he gave it to me in comiſſion to write to your Lo. and tell you, he deſired you might not be ſudden in concluding on methods, or joyning with D. Hamilton. He was confidente, if things be delayd a while, he wold ſatiffy the King and your Lo. both, and adjuſt all differences, excepte with Duke Hamilton, whom he calls a man untollerable either to King or countrey. He ſeemes to be irreconcilable to him, and to deſing to charge all miſmanage-

ments here upon him chiefly. He promises to bring in all the nobility, and bring our Club to moderat things. I will not presume to offer your Lo. my advice, only I will beg leave to say, I wish things were entire till Queensberry be heard. He is a man of honor, and people may be sure he will be a true friend where he engages. I presume if your Lo. and the Presbyterians could gaine him to embarque in your interest, he might be a considerable help. I beg pardon for this trouble and freedom, and am, in all duty, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble most faithfull Servante,

Edr 12 Sept^r 1689.

J. M.

221. MR. JAMES MURRAY OF PHILIPHAUGH TO LORD MELVILL.—

14 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

I gave your Lo. the trouble of one by last post upon commission from the Duke of Queensberry. I shall trouble your Lo. no further about that, only I must tell you, I find he is not by halfe so obnoxious to all sorts of people as D. H. The world is under a fretting sense of the ill usage of the last, and beleeves 'tis not possible to fix him to any interest; but tho they have grudges against the other, they generally agree he is firme and honest to what he undertakes; soe I really thinke, if the nation was to be polled for their choice, they would prefer the first. But perhaps, since I have owned to your Lo. my great obligations to him, you will jealousy me as partiall, soe I shall insist no further on this head. But this I must say, that seing he is a person of soe great quality, soe great sense and experience in business, and appears soe desirous of your Lo. frendship, I presume you will not thinke it just, or your interest, to neglect his commission; and, if your Lo. does not resolve to give him the compliment at his arrivall, which you gave the other, I wish you may be out of town, to prevent needless mistakes on ceremonies. I hear there are still clamours against me; and tho, after the gracious assurances I had from his Majesty, and the singular, tho undeserved, friendship your Lo. has honoured me with, I reckon my selfe fully secure against the malice of all my enemys; yet, for your Lo. satisfaction and my own full

vindication, I have adventured to trouble you with ane short answear, which you may read or not, as you think fitt. I am told some offers to prove I was bribed to swear against Geriswood; this is new. I thanke God my enemys seemes to be confounded in their language; for not only not two of them speakes the same thing, but not one holds at the same thing any time. This, I confels, if true, were a most base villanous action, and I deserved not the least countenance from any honest man, but it seemes the proverbe is very just—*oportet mendaces esse memores*. If these enemys of mine had looked but into Geriswoods printed triall, they could not have had the impudence or folly to have said any such thing, for there is nothing in my deposition that could be any probation against him; and 'tis evidente and certaine, I was only called as a witness in his triall for giving evidence to the plott in generall, but nothing to his particular more than against your Lo. viz. that Mr. Martine named him as one who gave him commission to come down. If this was like a suborned witness, let the world judge. Besides, all that I deponed at Geriswood's triall, was owning the confession I had made many moneths before that, when there was no thoughts of any such triall, and at that triall I was very near being imprisoned again, because the Judges fancyd I was to say something to purpose, and they apprehended I had refiled from what I had confessed, soe that the Courte was in confusion for some time, untill the Advocate conveyed the confession I had made to the Secret Committee to me, and desired me to produce it for my deposition, which I did without altering one fillable. These things are notour, and may be instantly verified by inspection of the triall. How consistente they are with a bribed witness, I leave to your Lo. and all reasonable men to judge. I must also doe justice to the Secret Committee, on whom this charge against me reflects highly. I doe declare, that if I had been the veriest villaine in nature, and ready to undertake that execrable taske, I had never the least temptation from any of them to swear a false thing against any man. I should be glad, if your Lo. thinks fitt, his Majestie were acquainted with this. It may, perhaps, let him see at what random some people talke in their most serious transactions. I hope you will pardon this tedious scribe from, MY LORD, Your Lo. own devoted,

Edr, 14 Septr 1689.

J. M.

222. (COPY) ORDERS OF WALTER CORBETS, GOVERNOUR OF BLAIR CASTLE.—18 Sept. 1689.

Wheras ther are severalls within the parioch of Duallie that is owing to John Murray of Arthurstaine severall foumes of money, for which he hes obtained ane decreit befoir the Baillie of Regaltitie to that effect; therfor thes are ordering all those concerned within the said parioch to come to Blaire Castle upon Tuesday next, being the 24th instant, and that dew and punctual obedience be given heirto, upon paine of quartering upon those that shall not compeire; and to the end that none pretend ignorance, I ordaine that this be intimated at the church door of the said parioch after divine service. Given at Blaire Castle the 18th day of September 1689.

WALTER CORBET.

These are ordering yow, John Cunifone of Belnacrie, to call the heritors of the parioch of Leugieraite, and order them in my name that they shall bring a paire of blankettis out of every hundred pound rent, upon Saturday next being the 21st instant, to the use of the garifone of Blaire Castle, and punctuall obedience be given heirto upon thar highest perrill. Given at Blaire Castle the 18th day of September 1689 years.

WALTER CORBET.

For Ther Majesties speciall service.

223. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—19 Sept. 1689.

Yesterday an account came to this place, of a conference on Fryday last, managed in the King's presence, betuixt the Duke of Hamilton, the Secretary, and Advocat. It is the joy of his Majestie's faithfulest friends to hear of his steadieness to his word, tenderness of the reall good of his people, his judicious countenanceing of such as are single and sincere in their service to him, and his modest checking of those who in their management have followed more their own inclinations then either his true interest or speciall command. May the God of Heaven, who hath given

him an understanding heart, to judge his people, and to discern betwixt good and badd, bestow on him the remainder of Solomon's blessings, of long life, great riches, and other outward advantages, and, when these are at an end, lett him be amongst the polisht shafts for God's quiver. This day a proclamation is issued out by the Councill, prohibiting all from meddling with the Bishops' rents of any sort, untill, by commissiions from them, (about which they are employed this afternoon,) some be deputed for that effect. This hes given a great dash to that pairtie who were conceaving hopes that that order should again be establihed in this nation, vainely believing that, by the importunitie of many, who were to addrefs him for that effect, he might be prevailed on, notwithstanding that his word was panded in publick on the contrarie. Those promising preambles doe encourage the better sort of the nation to expect a happy session of it at the next meeting, and that our harmony then shall be als univerfall as our heats were prejudiciall to the King's, countrie's, and churches interest. Such a convocation as it, will be the glory of our nation, our reall interest, an evidence of our gratitude to such a King, so it will be unspeakable joy to

Your most faithfulle, truely affectionat, and
frequently oblidged humble Servant.

19th Septer 1689.

224. THE MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH TO LORD MELVILL.—
19 Sept. 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I did presume to lett my Lord Levin and the Master of Melvill know much of the difficulties the good toun lyes under; and, according to there advyce, I have adventured to send your Lo. ane memoriall of the present state of the tounes affaires, which are in such perplexcities that the Magistrats knowes not what hand to turne them; and if by your Lo. assistance they be not freed of there feares, they most of necessitie desert the Magistracie; for to be clamored upon by Ministers for there stipends, by creditors for there annualrents, and by decayed burgeses for there pensiones, and nothing to pay them with, if the imposition of aill be taken

away, I say it is a lyfe so unpleasant that they cannot accept of the Magistracie; and if they doe, it will be conditionally that the touns imposition be continowed. It wes alwayes the good fortune of the toun, to have had those who were in your Lo. present character kyndly to this place, and the Magistrats were duetifull to them. They now do beg your Lordships protection of them and the touns concernes, judging themselves no longer men of sence, when they cease to be unmindfull and forgetfull of due returnes of thankfulness to your Lordships effectuall endeavoures for the good touns preservation from soe imminent ruine. This I can assure your Lo. in there behalf and in name of, May it please your Lordship,

Your Lo. most humble and most obleidged servant.

Edinburgh, the 19th of September 1689.

225. COLONEL ROBERT LUNDIE TO LORD MELVILL.—23 Sept. 1689.

MY LORD,

The honour I have of being relaited to your Lordship, and the geane-rouse offer of your serves you made me, when you were plaisted to com and see me, makes me give you this trouble to lay my casse befor you, in hoppes your Lop. is inclynable to belive I am not that villain I have bin represented by inconsiderable mercenary persons. I appeal to you, my Lord, or any reasonable man, if I had had the left desinge of betraying Londonderry, whither I woud have come hither with the greatest hazard imagenable of my life, and left all I had in the world behind me, and not have gone to the Irish, from whom I might at least have expected protection, if not rewards. I thank God all the men of honour that knowes me belives it very impossible I should be guilty of any thing of this kynd; and if I was mistaken in the measures I have taken, I am glad I am the only suferer, since the toune is now in his Majestys possession. I do belive, if your Lop. wold be so generouse and good, to endeavour to make the King fencible, that ther was no treachery in my proceedings, he wold forgive the mistakes of my judgement, and free me from this imprisonment, which must be the inevitable ruin of me and my famely, without his Majesty gives me ane handsome allowance for my suport, for this is a very expensive place. I have write to Lord Shruesbury, Lord Dorcet,

and Lord Monmouth, to the same efect; fo, if that your Lordship will be pleased to joyn with them, and owen me to be your relation, for I am a stranger heir, and very unfortunate, and who can the oppressed address themselves to, but men of your Lordships character, which makes me hoppe you will forgive this presumption; and belive, I am, as much as it is possible, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most obedient and most humble Servant,

23 Sept^r 1689.

ROBERT LUNDIE.

226. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—Sept. 1689?

This day, after some little debate, the Councell being well conveyned did appoint the appending of the Seall to the Earl of Levin's command in the Castell. All did agree, that the King had made a very good choise, but were in some doubt, what was the Councill's power in a matter of that kind, and if it was not an homologation of Mr. Inglis's gift, which they say is a new trust, never heard of before in Scotland, and inconvenient to be in the hand of a subject of that degree. I had yours, dated August 27th, so full of kindness to me, as I am at a stand in what fashion, either verbally or practically, I can make a futeable return. If I know my own heart, I sincerely wish well to your selfe and family, and will be ready to evince it att all occasions when your interest falls in my way, either for the vindication of your actions, where people are misledd to mistake them, or to confirm further, in a perfect friendship to you, such as are allreadie favourable to you. If his Majestie is pleased to conceive well of my actiones, I have a full requitall, without more, of all the services I am capable of doing him. But, that I be not thought a contemner of his Majestie's favours, or humourfome to have any thing by your mediation, or an extinguisher of my family, which the Lord hath made numerous, I shall humbly stoope to whatever his Majestie shall think proper for me, tho' in no fashion I can judge it fitt for me to prescryve to his Majestie, in a matter of his bowntie, nor to you as to what I may be qualified for, but finglely leaves that to discretion. Yea, I have such an averfation in my temper from all selfe-seeking, that before I had urged any thing for my selfe, much less have been speciall in nameing of it, I had rather been

reduced to the greateſt ſtraits that ever perſon of my qualitie was tryſted with, and ſhould never have grudged, tho' his Majeſtie had plainly overlooked me, and delt of his favours rather to ſuch whoſe loyalty cannot be ſecured, but by the dead weight of ſome reward or other. Tho' it be ſaid, that paper does not bluſh, and that there is not plaine effrontrie in what you have now under my hand ; yet I may freely ſay, that, with great ſtruggling, and no ſmall meaſure of baſhfullneſs, you have this freedom from, Your affectionat friend, and very humble Servant.

227. SIR WILLIAM LOCKART TO LORD MELVILL.—Sept. 1689 ?

MY LORD,

I have not given your Lordſhip the trouble of a lyne theſe ſeverall weeks, having nothing of moment to communicat to you. For my part, I wiſh it may be alwayſe ſo, for when we have leaſt neus we ar moſt happy. I have not been att Counſell theſe ſeverall days, being oblidge to wait on the good companie that wer at Dundas. I hear of nothing that's don ther, except turning out of Miniſters. This day the Earle of Calendar, Lords Livingſtoun and Duffus, appeared att the barr, the Counſell having delayed ther day of compearance till nou.* The Counſell deſyned to uſe them very diſcretly,

* These noblemen took the oath of allegiance on 10 September 1689 ; and the following letter, addreſſed by them to the Duke of Hamilton, is taken from a copy, marked by Lord Melvill on the back thus—" Sent by D. Ham. to London in a poſt or two after."

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Linlithgow Palace, 5 August 1689.

Having received your commands to goe to Edinburgh this night, We think we ar oblidge to give your Grace this account of ourſelves. We have lived as abſtractly, quietly, and peaceably as was poſſible for us, and wer hopefull, that by ſo doeing, we ſhould have been allowed to live privatly at our owne homes ; but upon our being called in, We have good ground to beleive that theſe ingaidgements will be required of us, with which, in conſcience, we cannot comply, in regaird of the many publict oaths we have already taken. And rather then give offence by refuſeing, and being lyable to be imprisoned upon it, We ar reſolved, and have withdrawn ourſelves for ſome tyme, wher we beleive we may be in ſaiftie and quiet. So hoping that your Grace and theſe in the government will take no badd impreſſiones of us for this, We ar with all reſpect, May it pleaſe your Grace,

Your Graces moſt humble and faithfull Servants,

CALANDER, DUFFUS, LIVINGSTONE.

but information being brought by tuo of Collonell Hastings officers, who wer prifoners in the Blair, that they fee them at the Blair, and that they wer ther with 24 horfe well armed, ftayed a night with Balachans brother, who was governour of the place ; and that on Ramfay, fon to the Bifhop of Dumblain, who cam ther with them, went in to the caftell and converfed with the rebells, and went north in ther companie ; the Counfell thought fitt to commit them prifoners to the caftell. I aprehend they will take the indemnitie. I wold, wer I in ther circumftances. Ther's this day a letter from the Major Generall, who fays he refolves to fortifie the Blair, and to return to S^t Jonftoun, that all the Atholl men have accepted the indemnitie, and delyvered up ther armes. We hear of non other. I am crediblie informed, that the Major Generall hath wryten to my Lord Portland in favours of the Clubb, fo well does he underftand the King and kingdomes intereft. Amongeft thos who made ther compliment to your fon and daughter att Dundas, Polwart was one. I had tuo hours converfation with him, in relation to all the Kings affairs. I refoned as well as I could, but to no purpofe. He is obftinat to the laft degree. I was very ernest he wold fay to you what he wold, for that wold not prejudge him, you being fincerly his friend, and wold rather take all oportunitys to gaine him, then lay hold on anay to his prejudice. It wold not doe, for he faid plainly, he wold difcours the wholl matter with the King, and that he wold remember him, what he had faid to him, in relation to the wholl grivances of the nation ; that he did forfee all wold ruin, and that maters wold never be mended in Scotland till it cam to cutting of throats. I was aftonifhed at this madnes, and faid that fince they defyned a commonwealth, they fhould have better confidered ther Claim of Right, and then told the King, they wer the conditions, without which he could not have the Croun ; and that I underftood that eaven as that Claim of Right ftood, that question in plain convention was axed, and that it gott no return. He faid it was falfe, no man durft doe it. I told him a grate man faid fo, and I believed manay wold aver it. He returned very fhort, that tho my Lord Melvill had faid fo, he wold mak it apeir ther was no fuch thing ; and, for his part, if the King wold fallou the methods he had already taken, he wold go to Holand and live as he had don formerly. I fhall only fay as Pennecook faid, when he had a fon

dead, and a daughter married in on night, God send no worse. My Lord, I give you this account, that you may spend no time on him; for if ever I understood any thing, and I say it with great regret, for I have much kindness to him, that whatever personell kindness he may have for you, he will strike at your office, and all the prerogatives of the crown. He carries the address from the Clubb. All your friends hear are well. If your Lordship would give me a line, when you are at leisure, I would be much obliged to you, for I cannot think of being forgotten by a person I so much esteem, and owe so much to. Your interest, and that of your family, shall ever be the special concern of, MY LORD,

Your most affectionate and humble servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

228. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—3 Oct. 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

Ed' Octo^r 3, 1689.

Your Lord's stout and affectionate concern for the interests of Christ, and the countenance you have given to our Ministers, intrusted by this Church to represent their principles and circumstances, as it has been the great joy of your sincerest friends, so I am confident, it will prove a mean, rootedly to establish your family, and to make your way prosperous. May your Lord. be helped of God, to act so in this high and honourable station you are posted in, as when you go off this stage, you may have Caleb's testimony, of being God's servant, and having had another spirit than the men of the world, and that you have followed him fully, yea, and the promise annexed to such a management, that your seed shall possess the land. I know the eminence of your station cannot fail to make ill men your enemies, and that severally about you, and in this place, are seeking to find occasion against you, but am hopeful their endeavours shall fall to the ground, forasmuch as I trust you shall be faithful, and that neither error nor fault shall be found in you. Such a Daniel-like deportment will put men to their shifts, as in his case, to find faults with you, concerning the law of your God; but it being the great happiness of these nations to have a King, who, I may say, is according to the wish of the best of his

people. I am convinced your Lop. will not split upon that rock, which I hope is founded on the Rock of Ages; a sober Presbyterian principle, formerly the glory of this land, the government of Gods house, under which the power of godliness did most flourish, error decay'd, and prophanitie did stop its mouth. I am told that very odd representations are made by some at Court, and transmitted by others from this, in reference to the Councells procedour with the Episcopall clergy, who have not obtemperat the laws, ordaining them to own the Kings authority. I pretend not to know all that is suggested upon this head; but this I may freely assert, that we have acted in that matter with the outmost tendernefs, besides there being an act of the meeting of the Estates, so peremptor in that case, and a proclamation issued out, even while the Duke of Hamilton was here, and the Councill at its utmost pitch in respect of number, inviting the leidges to cite their Ministers who had been refractory, and promising them justice. We knew not with what countenance to refuse them a hearing, when they applied, and were important to be rid of such, and manifestly proved their libels. If your Lop. think fit to try the Kings mind in this matter, and that it displease him in the least, upon notice therof, and instructions how to behave, then shall ready obedience be given by,

MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lordships affectionate and frequently
obliged humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

If your Lop. think this motion about the Ministers unseasonable, and that it may awake sleeping dogs, and finds no resentment in the Kings mind about it, you may wave it altogether; but if already tabled to him from other hands, and that he is chaffed by it, you may then plainly tell him matter of fact as it is.

One Mr. Gordon, Minister at Camphire, some months ago taken by the French, and caried to Dunkirk, is much commended by many of the ministrie in this place, and I greatly urged to recommend him to your Lops. care, that he may be exchanged with some French in the English hands.

229. SIR JOHN HALL (LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH) TO LORD MELVILL.
—3 Oct. 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

I wes never in my lyfe more out of humor, then when this day I wes informed, that my letter to your Lop. of the 19th of September last wes not signed by me, for, to my certain knowledge, if ever I signed a paper I did then signe that letter. This mistake is a great misterie to me, but I hope a litle tyme will discover it. I leave it to your Lops. confideration, how unlyke it is, that I would have committed such a foollish and impertinent thing, and so unlyke a merchant. I did, by that letter, importune your Lop. in behalf of the miserable and distressed condition of this place, and does againe renew the same to your Lop. with this additionall circumstance, that, since the Town Councill hes, on Tewfday last, elected me to continow Provost, and hes joynned very honest men in the yoke with me, Wee all then declared, that unless the Touns imposition were continowed, wee could not serve in our stations with any comfort, bot would be necessitat to relinquish the same. The new Magistrats, particularly Dean of Gild M'Clurge, does most humbly offer there duetifull respects to your Lop. with a confirmation of the contents of the said letter, formerly written by me to your Lordship, and with what further sincere and hearty kyndnes can be exprest toward your Lordships concernes, either by them, or by, May it please your Lordship,

Your Lordship's most humble and affectionat Servant,

JOHN HALL.

Edinburgh, the 3^d of October 1689.

230. DUKE OF SCHOMBERG TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—6 Oct. [1689.]

MONSIEUR,

A Dondalck, le 6 Octobre.

Jenuoys expres en Escoffe pour faire venir en diligence les Regiments, qui le Roy a ordonné de venir joindre cette Armee. My Lord Craffort, je suis persuadé, donnera les ordres necessaires pour les faire passer promptement. Le temps presse, les ennemis sont forts et retrenches sur une pétit

riviere sur nostre chemin pour Dublin. Le pays icy est difficile, plain de marrais, on ne peut pas sortir des grands chemins. Puisque les Danois doiuent venir, il ferait a souhaiter que nous les eussions. On hazarderoit plus facilement une bataille laquelle il ne faut pas donner si legerement, comme les gens a Londres en parlent, et avec des troupes aussi nouvellement levees que celles du Roy Jaques, qui est le double de la nostre. Jay vu dans la gazette que vous avez le gouvernement d'Edenbourg. Je vous en fais mes compliments de tout mon cœur, et suis, MONSIEUR,

Vostre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

SCHONBERG.

231. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—8 Oct. 1689.

MY LORD,

I have for some weeks been much urged by Presbyterian Ministers and others of our way, that a proclamation from Council be issued out, prohibiting the leidges to employ in churches such of the conform clergy, as for their disaffection to the Civil Government have been turned out of their particular charges, it being their constant practise to preach in their bretherens congregations who have been likewise depriv'd, and they in theirs, and to inflame the people by discourses against the Government, and without the least acknowledgement of it, by which ill humours are equally kept up, as if they had yet continued in their fixed abodes. If this method be toller'd, any purge the Church has had will be little significant; and ill inclin'd Patrons will not faile to fill their churches with such, rather then with men of another stamp. I would not bring this overture in the publick, however convenient for our interest, untill once I had made tryall of your Lops. judgement and inclination in the matter; for to table it, and not throw it, would be highly prejudiciall to our interest. There is no doubt the thing would carry in the Council, and in my ear has been suggested to me by severalls of our number; but I would not adventure on this step without your Lops. warrand, or at least tollerance. Notwithstanding of the insulting of those clergy, who, upon that account, make little other then a sport of all the Council he's acted to them. If your Lop. shall forbidd this procedour, it would be kept per-

fe&ly secret; for if our adversaries have the least hint that this overture has been made at Court or to your Lop. and is waved as inconvenient, it will be of very sad consequence to our interest, every whisper that's favourable for the Prelatic partie, or application att Court for them, or refusall of any desire for ours being still aggredged to that pitch, as it occasions boasting from our enemies, and sad frights and faintings amongst our friends. I shall give but one instance of this. There being a report that Doctor Faa carried up an address in the name of the Episcopall clergy, and that he is like to have many patrons at Court for seconding that application, there has been a very deep concern upon the spirits of our people, lest he gett too favourable a hearing, and prevale for such a mixture among our Churchmen as should intirely breake all our measures in our reformation among its members. I doubt nothing but your Lop. will manage this with a great deal of tenderneſs, the consequence of it being very considerable in the opinion of the most judicious in this place. What your Lop. advises in it shall very readily be obeyed by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. affectionat and most faithfull humble Servant,
Edenburgh, 8th Octo^r 1689. CRAFTURD.

The Postmaster, William Mein, this forenoon, by order of Council, was very justly putt in prison, having kept up letters transmitted from Ireland hither, and ordered for London; and for returning to London others, which were likewise designed for Ireland, without acquainting the Government, upon frivolous pretences, which, upon inquerie, were found lies; and likewise, upon the keeping up of a letter presumably write by Sir Adam Blair at London to an acquaintance here, for the direction is the same, as it was in former times, when wee intercepted them, and found him then corresponding unto the prejudice of the Government. This letter was also broken up, the enclosed taken out, and upon the cover, a sham letter, probably written in this place, notwithstanding that, by express command from the Council, he had some time agoe been called to the barr, and ordered, when ever he gott letters with such a direction, immediatly to acquaint the Council, which on this occasion he has omitted for ten dayes; and presumably, if he had not been quarrelled, had given

no nottice of it at all : He is under repute of being greatly disaffected to the Government, and very trickie in his beheaveour. It will be highly neccessar that the Generall Post Master, att London, be advertised to make another choise : And, if your Lop. thinks fitt to recommend John Blair, who, with Mr. Menzies, hath lately gott a commission to be Post Master Generall, and is esteemed honest and carefull, I trust he shall not disappoint you nor the Government ; but I urge this no further then your Lops. good likeing.

232. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—9 O&: 1689.

MY LORD,

Dundas, 9th October 1689.

The Advocatt told me, that the King desyned the Session should fitt the first of November. I suppose the gratt part of Scotland will be satisfied in the thing. If thos who are desyned to that trust accept of it, on wold have thought thos who were unjustly turned out, wold have been glad of an opportunity to return, yet it was not so ; and I doe think that the sending a commission without a previous tryall of the sentiments of thos concerned, may doe much prejudice to the Kings affairs ; and tho I am satisfied, that my Lord Stairs example may have grat effect on all honest men, yet men may be mistaken, and believed to be what they are not. This to me seems particularly to concern your Lordship, for if it be ill performed, you'll have the blam, and if well, non of the praise. When I was with your Lordship, I knew the setelment of Session in the hands of wyse and good men was your grat concern, and I dout not but it's so still. Yet I conceive, tho you be never so impartiall in the choise, it wer not unfitt to be understood they owe ther nomination to you. If you have anay thing to command me in this, or in what may be the Kings interest or yours, I shall be as cairfull as I can, being fully satisfied I am under all the obligations eather an honest or good man can be, first to the King, and then to your Lordship. Ther's nothing hear worth your whyll to knou. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most faithfull and affectionat servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

The bearer, Sir Alex. Hope, hath nothing to ask. His affair is a

proces with Sir Will. Binnie, which is already judged in Holand. He expects my Lord Portland will satisfie my Lord Stairs in the justice of it, and that you'll be civill to him.

233. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—12 O&S. 1689.

MY LORD,

I had your Lops. on Wednesdayes night by a flying packet, and wishes I had gott a double of the Kings letter along with it; for it being my custom (notwithstanding of the tollerance of the Board to read their letters) not to open such as are directed to the Council, untill wee are once mett, I am sometimes at a loss, by being unprepared for speaking in matters intirely new to me, especially when the subject of them is any wayes intricat. I immediatly ordered expresses to severall corners of the countrey, for such counsellors as I expected would make least difficultie in voteing for opening the Signet, and waited on such others as were on the place, and most presumably might be prevailed with in that matter, and industriously kept up the account of this expresse from those I knew would be sticklers. I found great necessitie for this circumspetion, that the thing might not meet with an affront in the entrie, being convinc'd, that none of those who either voted to the particulars contained in the Address, or subscribed to it, would concurr in this matter; and the number of the Counsellors being but two more than a quorum, who at present are in the nation, and not concern'd in one of those respects, (except the Earles of Erroll and Marishall, who live at a great distance, and are not in a condition to repaire here on a suddentie,) the thing behooved to be previously adjusted, and the Kings letter for some time concealled, ells infallibly it had misgiven, either by our being outvoted, or the not being a quorum, from the withdrawing of such as were unfree to concurr with us. I hope his Majestie, nor your Lop. will not quarrell the delay for so short a time of my produceing that letter upon such pungent reasons. I closly concealled the occasion of that dyet of Council, that there might be neither practiseing amiss with timorous members, nor leasure to impose upon weak ones; and when the matter came upon the file, I used what

reason or interest I had with members, (in spite of much opposition by others,) with that success, that by vote of Council it carried, that a proclamation should be prepared for opening the Signet. But the majoritie of votes being but eight, and it taking nyne to make a quorum at Council, and that by the constitution, or at least custom of the Board, Proclamations are still signed, there wanting one of the number requisite to make it legal, wee adjourned from yesterday unto Tuesday morning: against which time I have peremptorly appointed the Earle of Glencarne, Lord Cardross, and Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, to attend. The cheefe danger at that dyet lyes here, in being outvoted anent the tenor of that proclamation; for if all the differing partie shall muster in their full force, as some here, who are no Councillors, are strongly endeavouring, it is beyond doubt, that, tho wee have allready prevailed, that a proclamation go out, yet they may make the debate tedious, in what dress it shall come forth. My work in the time shall be, that if I cannot alter Members in their sentiments, I may at least prevail, that they absent the next dyet, for which I shall probably have a struggle; for some do appear in this particular, as if the interest of their partie would rise or fall by it's issue. Considering the great heat that was in Parliament in this matter, the intricacie that is really in the thing, the danger of acting, if wee shall be found to proceed illegally; if the Kings credit had not been much at stake, which alone has determined me, I would have left the nation before I had been a meddler, untill the Parliament had plainly decyded the cause. But I will venture all, where conscience does not restrain, before I faile in dutie to a King, whom I reckon not only a nationall blessing, but the protector of Protestantisme above all mankind. In relation to the other particular in your Lops. letter, anent the procedour against the conforming clergy, you shall have an ingenuous and full account. Upon the happy change of the civil government, it was thought necessary that all ranks of people should, some way or other, acknowledge their sense of it; and, since the influence of Ministers, as well as their number, was great, so those of both persuasions, by an A& of the Meeting of the Estates, were, in testimony of their loyalty, at different dyets, according to their distance from Edinburgh, appointed to read a proclamation, Certifieing the Leidges that none should presume to own or acknowledge the late King James the 7th, or,

upon their highest perrill, by word, writing, in sermons, or any manner of way, impugne or disown the royall authoritie of William and Mary, King and Queen of Scotland, but should render to them their dutiefull obedience, and that none should misconstrue the proceeding of the Estates, or creat jealousies or misapprehensions of the actings of the Government; and that all the Ministers of the gospell within the kingdome publicly pray for King William and Queen Mary, as King and Queen of Scotland, and read that proclamation from their pulpits, upon the respective dayes therein appointed, under the paine of being deprived, and losing their benefices. This Act was revived on the sixt of August, in a full Councill, while the Duke of Hamilton was here, and all parishoners and hearers of such Ministers as had neglected and slighted the reading of that proclamation, or omitted to pray for King William and Queen Mary, were not only allowed, but invited, to cite such ministers before the Privy Councill, and warrands granted for aduceing witnesses to prove the same, that such as had disobeyed, might, by a legall sentence, be deprived of their benefices. By a 2d Act of Council, on the 22d of August, this matter was againe revived; those Ministers having, for the most part, continued still obstinat. On the 24th of August, by a 3d Act of Council, a proclamation was issued out for keeping of a solemn Fast for the saifety and preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the blessed success on that great and glorious work of this nation, it's being delyvered from Poprie and slavery, so seasonably begun: Certifieing all these who shall contemn or neglect such a religious and necessary dutie, that they shall be proceeded against and punished, as contemnners of his Majesties authoritie, neglecters of religious services, and as persons disaffected to the Protestant religion, as well as to their Majesties royall persons and government. Your Lop. has here the law in its full extent. I shall now, as ingenuously, represent matter of fact: 1^o, There is not one single instance of a Ministers being deprived for not keeping of that fast, even where the paper was delyvered to them, and they owned the receipt of it, and, sometimes with contemptuous expressions, refused their obedience to it. 2^{do}, None were deprived, where there was expresse praying for our King and Queen, even tho there had been a neglect in reading of that proclamation, so peremptorly enjoined by the Meeting of the Estates, provyding

they had not contemptuously refused to read it, which some did, (who otherwayes prayed for our King and Queen,) as being unfree to approve the laying aside of King James. 3^o, Where that proclamation was really read, either by Ministers or presentars, by their order and authoritie, so farr countenanced, wee did not deprive such, tho they had only prayed in indire& tearmes for King and Queen, notwithstanding of the tenor of the proclamation, that appoints them to be named and prayed for as our King and Queen. But the truth is, there were few before us but had transgressed in all respects, in omitting to read the proclamation, had forborn to pray for King and Queen, neglected to observe the Fast; yea the instances are manifold where, to the bute of all those contempts of authoritie, they likewise prayed for the late King James; and in testimony of the certainty of thir things, there are none of those wee have deprived, and do now preach occasionallie in other churches then their own, but do yet continue in their former way, without the least compliance. Then for warrand of the Councill's procedour, tho there had been less cawtion then I have truly represented, the A& of the Meeting of the Estates anent Ministers beheaveour, was so exprefs, and the certification for their disobedience so plaine, that wee did not think our selves in saifetie to alter or minch the tearmes of it, being an assembly wee judged superior to us. Besides, wee found the most of those men either corresponders with the late Viscount of Dundee, or instigators of their people to joyn him; and that the disaffection to the Civil Government, which is observeable in many places, as it had its rise from them, so is still industriously kept up by them; and in further token of our tenderness in this matter, above 20 of those who have been before us (even when in some respects they were found faultie, if the evidences were not nottar or the guilt deep) were assoilzied by us, without the least regard to their ignorance, scandallousness of their lives, or dislike of their people to them. And, to conclude this matter, tho I am convinced that his Majestie not only hes not one well wishar amongst them all, but that there are few who have not, in some fashion or other, combined against the Government, so in no instance came ever the matter to my vote, nor have I in discourse been among the number of those who have been most forward against them, and seldom straitning them in questions at the barr where

there was not deep prevarication to elude justice. My favour to Kinkells person and principles is so nottar, and the cawtion he offered some time agoe so mean, that I would not have taken it for 500 marks, and so never brought the thing to publick, but only whispered in his ear, that it was neither proper for his credit, nor the faithfullness of the Councill, that such a surety should be offered by him or entertained by us, but that he should be allowed a competent time to look about him. He hath some dayes agoe given me nottice, that more responsable caution shall be produced once next week, when wee shall not be nice in our acceptance. There is one Mr. Gordon, formerly Minister at Camphire, who was taken by the French some months agoe, and at that time sent to Dunkirk. 'Tis pitie he were under the least restraint; for besides his deservering well upon other accounts, our King in generositie is really concerned to do for him, he haveing in the end of the late Government under King James suffered imprisonment and badd usage in this place, upon the alone account of speaking favourably of him, and his just right to succeed, even after the birth of the pretended Prince of Wales. That I might be plaine with your Lop. in thir particulars, I am affraid I have exceeded in the length of this letter the bounds of discretion that is due to your Lop. from, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,
Ed^r 12th Octo^r 1689. CRAFTURD.

234. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—15 O&. 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

I gave your Lordship by my last a full account of the preparatory steps wee were necessitat to use in relation to a Proclamation for opening of the Signet, which this day wee have effectuāt, and obeyed all the ends in the Kings letter, by takeing of Newbyths oath, calling the other Lords before us, reading to them his Majesties Letter, and acquainting them that for their warrand how to a& they shall have it in print against too-morrow. Now that the matter is at an end, I may sincerely averr, that I have laboured in it, first and last, as if the saifety of my life and fortun had depended on it, the Kings credit being equally dear to me as either of

them. I streatched my selfe to the outtermoſt in publick for takeing off objections, and urged things in privat by the beſt middſes my weak reaſon could ſuggeſt to me. I would reckon my ſelfe a much better Chriſtian then I am, if I had wreſtled as much for the happineſs of my ſoul, as many of both ſexes have been importunat with me, either to forbear reaſoning about that matter, or, to aſt a worſe pairt, to abſent my ſelfe from the Council, or to perſwade others to that praſtife; yea, even to a further pitch of Aithiſme, to pretend ſickneſs and keep my bed. If your Lop. hes had any information by laſt poſt of the Maſter of Forbes, his being unclear in his vote anent the opening of the Signet, I muſt ſay this for him, that he entered the Council chamber without ever haveing ſitt down after his arrivall to this place; and being plainly ignorant of matter of faſt, could not preſumably be diſtinſt in that affair. But this day, upon privat communing with me, he was thoroughly convinced, and voted as wee did for the tenor of the Proclamation, and appears as frankly for the Kings intereſt as any man belonging to the Board. This representation is juſt, and without the leaſt partialitie communicat to your Lop. by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. moſt faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr 15th Octo^r 1689.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

235. EARL OF CRAFURD TO [UNCERTAIN.]—15 Oct. 1689.

REVEREND AND WORTHIE SIR,

Edinburgh, 15th Oct^r 1689.

I ſhall give you little trouble by this poſt, further then the enclosed, which I have ſent expreſsly to you, that you praſtice with it as you think ſitt, for undeceaving of thoſe who, upon a miſrepresentation of our procedour againſt the conforme Clergy, have ſtudied to aggredge the thing to the King, with foule circumſtances and falſe inſinuations. What is inſert here, you may report on the credit of, Reverend and worthie Sir,

Your affectionat friend and humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

236. SIR WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Oct. 1689.

MY LORD,

Lond. Oct: 20, 89.

My Lord Annandail earnestly intreated, that I would signify by a letter to him, that he had not spok such and such things, becaws I was to go for Scotland; but I resolved to condescend on positivs what he did speak, rather then on negativs what he did not speak. But, my Lord, left some should talk of it otherways than it is, I hav sent your Lordship ane exact copy heirin enclosed. My Lord, I am extremely oblidge to yow, for the favorable character yow gav of me to the King, which I fownd by his kindness to me. I shall not doubt, but your Lordship will procure that pension which I spoke of to yow, as soon as yowr conveniency shal permit. Their ar non knows any thing of it, and I assure yowr Lordship, no consideration whatsoever, shall make me doe any thing but what I think conduceth most for the glory of God, and the trwe intrest of the King and kingdom. My Lord, again I most tell yow, that I should be vere glad of any opportunity, wherby I might make known what gratfull resentments I hav of yowr Lordships kindness, and how much I am,

Your Lordships most humble Servant,

W. ANSTRUTHER.

I shall make all haft possible for Scotland.

237. SIR WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER TO LORD ANNANDALE.—20 Oct. 1689?

MY LORD,

Yow told me that yow hav been represented to the Court as speaking things of vere dangerows consequenc, and that I being present amongst several others, yow desire I would be so just to yow, as to relate the truth of that affair, I being to go shortly for Scotland, which was this. After several things passed concerning the Session, by way of raillery as I suppose, as that, if better could not be, yow would always get justice for your mony. I answered, that what is got that way, ought rather to be called injustice. At last it was told that the French fleet, with a consider-

able army, was got betuixt my L. Barkly squadron and the land. Then one of the company said to me, if they land in Scotland, they will raise your Session, upon which you said, God send no greater skethe. These are the most considerable things that passed, to the best of my memory, concerning you. I am to go for Scotland on Monday. If you have any service for that place, you may command him who is, MY LORD,

Your humble Servant,

W. ANSTRUTHER.

238. LORD MELVILL TO THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.—20 Oct. 1689.

MY LORD,

I received your Lordship's letter of the 15th, which gave some account of your proceeding, in your emitting the Proclamation for opening of the Signett, and the fitting of the Session in November next, in all which I observe your Lordship has been at great pains to have his Majesty's commands duly complied with. I am sorry that there are any of either sex who pretend to Christianity, (much less religion,) that would endeavour, by their counsels at this time, to foment divisions and disturbance in the country; for such surely must be the event, if your Lordship and such good men should absent your selves from the Council, or oppose the commands of a King whom we have just reason to believe, designs nothing more than our interest and happiness; and I hope ere it be long, your Lordship and those who have served him faithfully shall reap the advantages thereof. I here send to your Lordship by his Majesty's command a Commission for the fifteen Lords of the Session, against whom, I hope, none will take exceptions. I represented those whom I judged honest men without regard to any interest. I hope they will satisfy the country. By the said Commission your Lordship is required to take the oaths and admit those who have not been sworn and admitted upon the former Commission. I doubt not but as hitherto, so now your Lordship will be careful of the King and country's interest, in endeavouring, by your good advice, to allay any heats you may fancy will arise about the fitting of the Session; for it is in no man's power, to do things so as to please all.

239. LIST OF THE PERSONS WHOSE NAMES ARE TO BE INSERTED IN A COMMISSION FOR THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

WILLIAM R.

A List of the Persons whose Names are to be Inserted in the Commission which is to be granted by Us to the ordinary Lords and Senators of Our Collidge of Justice, in Our ancient Kingdome of Scotland.

Sr James Dalrymple of Stair.
 Sr John Baird of Newbeath.
 Mr. Alexander Swinton of Merceingtoun.
 Sir Colen Campbell of Arbruchell.
 James Murray of Philiphaugh.
 James Dundas of Arnistoun.
 Mr. John Hamilton of HalCraige.
 Mr. David Hume of Crofrigg.
 Sr John Maitland of Revelrigg.
 Sr John Lauder of Fountainhall.
 William Enfruther of that Ilk.
 Mr. Archibald Hope of Ranquillor.
 Mr. James Falconer of Phefdo.
 Mr. Robert Sinclair of Steaphenson.
 Robert Hamilton of Prestmedden.

And Wee doe appoint the said Sr James Dalrymple of Staire to be inserted in our said Commission as constant President, in absence of our Chancellour. Given at our Court at Holland-houfe, the 22^d day of October 1689, and of our Reigne the first year.

By his Majeftys Command,

MELVILL.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

240. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—24 Oct. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edinburgh, 24 Oct 1689.

I had notice, by a lyne to your son Leven, that there is a continuing clamour anent our procedour against the Episcopall Clergy; and that in particular there are many complaints of me. I gave so full and exact account of that matter, in a lyne to your Lop. about ten dayes agoe, that I can add little now. This month past and upwards, wee have had few Ministers before us; sometimes two in a week, at other times one, and att some occasions none at all; nor hes there any narrow caise been tabled before us of a long time; yea, for my own pairt, I have been so farr from hounding out to cite any of them, that I never did in any instance but one, and have advised to forbear it in fiftie; nor did I ever give my vote to deprive any; and by my discourse, when the caise was debatable, have saved severalls; but that harvest is over, people evidently seeing that wee are wearied of further meddling, tho' those we have laid aside are not yet above the fourth pairt of the number of such as have been transgressors; so that, except there be particular prejudice designed at me, which is pretty nottar to the greatest pairt of Scotland, the talk on that subje& will quickly cease. Tho' I had never sitt in the Councill, nor in any other publick judicatorie, either of meeting of Estates or Parliment, and so had never done a publick deed, I had been represented no less criminal by some to his Majestie, if it were but for the alone reason, that I am not in a pairtie with them, and am more fortunat in the favourable thoughts his Majestie is pleased to conceive of me, and have abstracted plainly in matters where some have dipt too farr. This is the reall ground of quarrell, whatever the pretences may be; for lett my words be Gospell, and my actions squared by that rule, I should yet be an eye-sore to some, whom I never injured, and am more a gentleman then to name; besides, it is no little aggravation of my guilt, the friendship I beare your Lop. and the countenance and protection I have from you; but to answer all objections, before his Majestie lose the meanest of them, to whom I am not gratefull,

and are folicitious to be in the rule, I fhall very willingly return to my old employment, of divertifing myfelfe in my garden; a thing I am indeed much fitter for, then the honourable trust I have been in, either by his Majefties favour, or the peoples choife, and in all refpects more fuited to the inclinations of, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. ever faithfull, frequently obliged,
and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

What I write in this, I am fully fatiffied his Majefty particularly know.

241. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—29 Oct. 1689.

MY LORD,

As I hate a mungerell under any notion, fo (except in religion) I do moft abhorre it in the matter of dutie to my Prince, and beheaveour to my friend. Where confcience does not dire&tly overrule me, I can allow of no debaiting my performances either way. But my tryall of this fort is not like to be great, from a Prince, who hath given equall proofs of his tendernefs, in commanding things that are not diftin&tly warrantable, as of his generofitie, in prefcribing nothing to any that can be reckoned mean. If his Majeftie is fatiffied, that I ferve him to the outmoft of my power, I have all the end I propofe in my beft endeavours, and am not refolved to do it by halves, tho' I fhould be made the fubje&t of popular fury. I was never affraid either of the lafh of tongues, or inconveniences to my perfon or intereft, where I was clear that my procedour was indifpenfible dutie. So your Lop. may be perfwaded, if I have any intereft among the people, I will ufe it with all ranks, for ftilling of their heats, and bringing them to fuch a happy temper as wee may unite in Councils for his Majefties and the Nations true advantage. I had the Kings nomination of the Lords of Seffion on Sabbath, and, God willing, on Fryday morning, (which is the firft dyet when they can be all affembled,) fhall adminiftrat the oath to fuch of them as were not formerly fworn, and in the time will employ any little Rethorick I have to determine fome of thofe, who, by the fuggeftions of others of both fexes, are demurring,

whither they shall accept or not. I fear not success at any hand but one, and it is my griefe, that any scruple should remaine there, my concern in him being the nearest of any in that nomination, and am perswaded that nothing aets him in this matter but pure modestie, that he is not, in his own opinion, by an exact study of the law, sufficiently qualified for it. I am not yet quite out of hope, but does freely confess there is only a remaining spark with me, and knows not in how short time it may extinguish. But your Lop. may spare all discourse of his difficulties, untill he make his own answer. I am so ill of a great cold, that nothing which were not of publick concern, would force me out of doores untill I were better, but, if I should but crawle, I design to attend on fryday, that I may give the last touch of the pincill to the fitting of the Session, the Kings credit in that matter being so directly pawnded, and my inclination on all occasions where that is at stake, being suited to that respectfull dutie I owe my Sovereaigne, and the honours conferred by him on, My DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,
Edr 29th Octor, 1689. CRAFURD.

242. HEADS OF THE AFFAIRS OF SCOTLAND, HUMBLY OFFERED TO YOUR MAJESTIES CONSIDERATION [BY THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.]—Oct. 1689?

1. First, that your Majestie will adjourne the Parliament to the 1st of November next, that time may be given to the Members that are here to gett home, and some things will be necessary to be prepared there before the Parliament meett.

2. That your Majestie will be pleased to consider the 5 A&ts voted in Parliament that your royall assent is not given to, and declare your pleasure therein, since this has stoped all other affairs in the Parliament.

3. That your Majestie will be pleased to take to your consideration the Church affairs, for settling the government thereof.

4. That your Majestie will be pleased to name the Lords of the Session, ordinar and extraordinary, Justice Court, and all other your Officers of State, and give order for your Sealls, that the law may have its due course.

5. That your Majestie will be pleased to consider the state of your Tréasury, and appoint how it is to be governed, and name the Members of the Exchequer.

6. That your Majestie be pleased to consider the state of the Mint, and name the officers thereof.

7. That your Majestie will be pleased to consider the establishment of your Army and Garisons, and what forces yow intend to keep, and how they shall be payed.

8. That your Majestie will be pleased to informe your selfe of the caice of the Admiralty, and give your commands therin.

9. That your Majestie will be pleased to consider how yow will dispose of the Bishopricks, and of this years rent 1689.

10. That your Majestie will declare your pleasure what shall be done with those Members of Parliament, and others in publick trust, that does not take the oath of alleidgance appointed by law.

11. That your Majestie will be pleased to reconsider the last Instruction given for taking away all fines and forfaitures since the year 1660, because there will be great inconveniencies thereby to your Majestie and the Government.

12. If your Majestie is pleased to continue me as your Commissioner, it is fitt yow reconsider my instructions, and allow me some time for making my equipage and getting provisions, which cannot be done in Scotland, and allow a ship for carying them to Scotland, as was done to former Commissioners.

243. LORD MELVILL TO THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS.—O&. 1689?

REVEREND AND WORTHY FREINDS,

I hav receaved the letter you sent me by your reverend bretherin, whom I introduced to his Majesty to present your petition. They will giv you a particular account of that reception they had from their Majesties to ther satisfaction. I am commanded by his Majesty to signify to you that he taks very weill the zeall and deuty exprest in your petition, and the particular expreffions of the affection of thes Ministers who did present it. His Majesty did instruct his Commissioner, to settle Church

Goverment without any limitation bot what might be moſt acceptable to his people; and was ſo intereſted to giv Scotland ſatiffa&tion in this point, that he did onc and again reiterat his inſtructions in this matter; and tho that oportunity was neglected, yett you may be affured his Ma-jeſty will not be diverted from eſtabliſhing the goverment of that Church in that way, which may giv the nation and you contentment; and his Ma-jeſty does expect, that you will uſe your utmoſt indeavors, to compoſe and ſatiffy the minds of your congregations. In the confidence of his Ma-jeſtys pious and fatherly cair of all ther concerns, this is ſignified to you, by your ſincyr weil wiſher and humble Servant.

244. SIR JAMES FALCONAR OF PHESDO TO LORD MELVILL.—1 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

In acknowledgment of your Lops. undeſerved favour, I was bound in duty to give obedience by accepting; albeit ſeverall members of Parlia-ment know, that formerlie I did expreſſie declyne any ſuch propoſall, in regard that hitherto this ſtatione hath been too precarious, which occaſioned great inconveniences, both to the judges and many of all ranks of people; yet now I ſall relye on his Ma-jeſtyes prote&tion and juſtice, and your Lops. favour. My Lord, though I cannot promiſe fullie to anſwear the chara&cter given be your Lop. to his Ma-jeſtye; yet, by the aſſiſtance of God Almighty, I ſall endeavour to be æquall and diligent in the ſta-tione, and to approve my ſelfe to his Ma-jeſtie a faithfull ſubje&t, and to your Lop. MY LORD,

Your Lops. moſt humble and conſtant ſervant,

Edr 1 No^r, 89.

J. FALCONAR.

245. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—2 Nov. 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

Edr No^r 2, 1689.

After a toylſome journey by a deluge of raine, I came ſafe hither yeſter-day betuen ten and eleven. All the perſons nominat on the ſeſſione mett. My Lord Craſurd, by the warrant contained in the nominatione, pro-

duced it. That which cam by the flying pacquet was only made use of. Ther was non absent but Stevnson; all did heartily imbrace. The thrie appoynted to try the qualifications did accordingly read the Acts of Parliament, bearing the qualificationes requisit for the Lords, and removed each of thes that wer in the additione, in order; and all that war aproven joynd in examing the subsequent, and all wer unanimously fownd qualified, acording to the Acts of Parliament; wherby there was a quorum of nyn approven, who did authorise two of ther number to exam the fyve first nominat upon ther owne desyr and submissiōne to tryel; becaus be the tenor of the nominatione, the first fyve wer acknowledged to have been admitted, and so could not be tryed as intrants, without ther own consent; and therfor, according to the ordinar and regular custom of sessiōne, tuo wer appoynted to try and report, which reported, that all the fyve wer qualified. This day the report being made, and fourteen approven, Craford was again called, who took the oath of allegiance of these new last named, and the rest desyred to renew the sam, which was done acordingly; and imediatlie the Lords in ther robs toke ther places and entred upon ther charge. Ther was a pargment scroll prepared wherin all did subscryve the oath of alleagance; and thes who wer not restored, took the oath of *de fidelj administratione*. Upon ocaſion of the fyve Lords submitting to tryell, I told the Lords, that tho I was restored be way of justice, acording to the Kings declaratione, yett I was willing to submitt my self to the Lords, that if they wer not satisfiyyed, that I sould resume that heavy charge, I would not, in so disquyet a tyme, and in such an age, subje& my self to so much trouble and toyl, and theron I removed. Upon which, they did all unanimouſlie vote, that they did acquiesce in my nominatione, at first to be President, and in the Kings renewing it, and restoring me; and did declair, that if the King had left it to them simplie, they would all choose me; and did consent to the nominatione already made. This will take of pretences to make noyse in Parliament. I must say, ther was never so good a constitutione of Sessiōne, being all persons of considerable interest and naturall abilities, and most of acqwyred skill, and men of integrity. I hear of no noyse as to this matter. I know not what some that ar on ther way may kendle. I hope, when people fall about ther privat affairs, and sie the King in sic splendor of his reinge,

they will be less taken up with State matters. I doubt not, but ere this come to your hands, all the other publick affairs will be dispatched, which is most necessary. That which gives me much is Stevnsones demurring, from no ill principle, I am sure, but from his modesty and opinion of his unfittnes, never having applyed himself to law. I have endeavoured to tak off his grownds, and this day Arniston, Anstruther, and I reasoned fully with him. He will give you an accompt himself; but we left at this, that if the King did insist, notwithstanding his pretended inhabilities, we would not doubt, but he would comply, with so gracious a Prince, to whom he had all along showne the greatest affectione. The greatest difficultie I find heir is, that ther is no more fownde to pay the forces, and it will be very inconvenient to disband most of them at this tyme; but, if the King would desyre thre regments at least to be sent to Holland, wher, that number hath always bein of Scots, since they wer a commonwealth, to remain ther till all wer settled; at which tyme the old regments might returne, and would fend part of the rest to Irland; ther would be persons fownd to advance money for ther pay on privat credit, for six per cent. till the fitt tyme of ther transport in the Spring; but, when ther is no solid grownd for ther repayment, it is not to be hoped, any will advance. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

246. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—5 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, 5 Novr 1689.

I thought it my duety to acquaint your Lordship, that after I received my commiffione of the Mint, I writ, by the advice and approbatione of your Lordships friends and mine, to my Lady Maitland, her husband not being to be found, desiring the kies of the house, in very civil tearmes, to which I received the inclosed answer. My Lord, if it wer only my own concerne, I wold be very reddy, without any more, to waite my Lady's time, however I might thereby incommode my selfe; but being intrusted by his Majestie with that office, I could not but acquaint your Lordship with it, that I might receive your commands in it. I think my Lady Maitland takes the wrong way to obtaine any thing, for I suppose the

King will not like to be capitulat with, for the delivery up of his own, and it is upon favour, not justice, her claime on her Lord's account must be groundd; for, if I be not mistaken, Papists aught rather plaide for pardones, then cellaries for bearing offices; but, whatever your Lordship appoints in this affair shall be obeyed, by, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble and most faithfull Servant,

All is quiet here.

CARDROSS.

247. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—5 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

I gave you the trouble of a letter last poft, wher in I wrot att large in relation to severall things, but not having receaved so much as my ordinarie news letter, since his Majestys return from Neumarket, I did resolve to wryt no more, till I shold knou the reson of it, if Mr. James Elphinston, who is my relation, had not desyred me to make som representation of his caise to your Lordship. He is on of the Commiffars of this place, a person hath allways been well affected to this Goverment, a very active discret person, and Mr. Scrimzier can tell best, how servisable he hath been in his station to your Lordship att this junctur, and all Edinburgh what his behaviour was, when the penall statuts wer in hand. I shall only say, it wer hard to turn him out, and that I knou no man of his profession more capable to serve you then he. Ther was this day in Counsell read, a petition from on Dalrimple, who had a gift from Sir Archibald Primros during lyfe, of the registration of feafings in the shyr of Aire. He desyrs to be restored to his office, because he was turned out for not taking the test. The other partie, contrar to my sentiment, is apointed to be citted, which, in a maner, is yeilding the point, for I believe the pershuer narats truely. Your Lordship wold consider this is a generall caise, and that it's not yet declared, whither all offices, upon this revolution, be void or not; and I can hardly think that any person can exerce ane office be anay right from the laitt King, and much less be a right from thos who had thers from him. In this caise it seems just, that because the man was turned out for ane honorus cause, he should be recommended, but that they should repon him, is what I conceive they ought not to doe. It wer

very proper your Lordship made som intimation to my Lord Craford anent this affair, and all other of this sort. My Lady and all your children are well. I suppose my Lady hath put of her jurnay for this winter; the wather is so very bad, that ther's no travelling. We wer varie marrie and sober yesterday, being the King's birth-day; and so we resolve to be this night, because of his landing, the hapieft day ever we see. God mak us thankfull. I am, MY LORD,

Your most humble and oblidged Servant,

Ed. 5 No. 89.

WILL. LOCKHART.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

248. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—5 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edinburgh 5th Nov^r 1689.

This day I had your Lops. of Otober 31st, and am strangely surprisid that there should be now any discourse, anent the Councils procedour against Episcopall Ministers. Our behaviour is so different from what is reported of us, as I must be free to tell your Lop. that the country hath taken an alarm, as if Prelacie were to be introduced againe; and the Conformists themselves begin and crow victorie, and confidently assert, that the Councils late forbearance is no effect of a milder temper, or of blunted zeal, but the consequent of some command from above, which they look upon as a preamble for good, and they trust will terminat in a reponing them all to their former charges. Tho this be only suggested, and has no real foundation, yet the most affectionat of our Kings subjects (for I must still name in this nation the Presbitereans such) are under sadd frights and discouragements, upon the whispers of this kind, so as we are necessitat to use our outmost endeavours for quieting the minds of such. For my own part, I have been so cawtious in those matters, that if I had not been helped in former times, to suffer for that interest, my circumspection would bring my principle in doubt; and to be more particular, first and last, I have deserted the dyett against 33 Ministers without ever tabling of them, tho they were cited ready to appear, and witnesses present to have proven the lybell, and all this without consulting of

the Council, because the cases would beare a possible favourable gloss, and that there appeared a relenting in their purposes. As to that idle expression I am taxed with, that I did nothing but in a conformitie to instructions I had from above, if I have honour in me I never had that expression or any other of that tendency; and I behoooved necessarily to have been both fool and forgerar before I had vented myself in that fashion. This I did say, when a number at our Board, in the beginning of our procedour, made a motion, that the King should, by an address from the Board, be urged, that none of these men should be turned out; my reply was, that I thought it hard that such of them as in no case owned his authority, should be plainly overlooked, and that I had sent up our severall proclamations, and that it was fitt to list, when our King laid his commands on us; and till then, I know not if the Council could mince or alter the A&t of the meeting of the Estates, or refuse justice to the leidges when they called for it. When a lybell was raised, and fully proven, it were hard to assoilzie; but wee have frequently shifted where there was any circumstance that pleaded favour. As to that other report, of rebaptisms of children that had their names from Conformists, as I never heard any thing of that nature, so upon the narrowest enquiries I can make, I conclude it a perfect fiction; and for that other storie of turning out of the Regents and Masters of Glasgow by Presbitereans hands, there is no better ground for it. I have been exact and narrow in my examination of some Glasgow men, both Magistrats and others, occasionally now here, who peremptorily assert, that there has been no meddling with any one Regent in that place, except by the conforme Masters themselves; who apprehending a regulation of the Universities whenever the Parliment shall meet, have, by advance, to give their Colledge a better name, turned out one Mr. Gordon for being ill of the pox, and this by a vote of their whole facultie. It is indeed true that two or three chaplains, in privat houses, are teaching some few children, whose parents waite the approach of the Parliment, and that there be a visitation in the Colledges, and are unwilling to trust the education of their children to the present Masters. This, I understand, we cannot quarrell, without being guilty of a stretch. I can visibly discern that all the enemies of our King and Church are now let loose, and talk whatever malice can suggest, without the least eye to

truth. In the confidence that some things may at last stick and have credit, it is evident to me, that while I have so much of his Majesties countenance, I shall be very uneasy by discourses of me; and am really better satisfied, then I should be an eye-fore to any rival, to return to my former beloved solitude, which, I trust, that none who know me will believe any effect of wearying in the Kings service, there being nothing I desire more of a worldly concern, then to spend my spirits and strength in his service; and that not only from ties of dutie as my King, but likewise the sense of our deliverance, so fresh yet in the mind of, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithful much obliged and affectionat humble Servant,
CRAFURD.

249. MR. GILBERT ELIOT TO LORD MELVILL.—7 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

I sett about preparing the answer your Lordships last to me required; but find it will be of greater lenth then I could possibly get ready by this post; for I judge it requisite, for your Lordships informatione, and a just representatione of the Councells proceeding of that sort, to send an abbreviat of the severall proccesses caryed on against each of the incumbents of that perswasion, what's libelled, what's proven, and how; whither by judicall confession or witnesses; which, tho amounting to sundry sheets of paper, yet I hope, within a post or two, shall be transmitted to your Lordship as an evidence of duty in, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble and most obedient Servant,
Edr 7 Nov. 1689. GILB. ELIOT.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

250. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—7 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edinburgh, 7th Nov^r 1689.

I had one from your Lop. this day, to which I shall make a distinct answer. The account of the damages by the English forces, in many of

the corners of the country wher they were, is now under the inspection of a Committee, who in a few days will make their report. Against Saturdays, or furthest, Tuesdays post, you shall have a full and particular account of the whole procedour of the Council, against the conforming Ministers, in which I design such exactness, that, I believe, it may amount to 15 sheet of paper. But as to Mr. Aird, who is represented as a man of great pietie, and turned out by a streach, the following particulars were expressly lybelled and proven : that tho the proclamation was in his pocket that day, when he should have read it, yet he contemptuously omitted to do it, declaring himself unfree in his conscience to act that part ; and was so far from praying for our King and Queen, that he did it in express tearmes for the late King, and that the Lord would put a hooke in the nose of that usurper, (so he named our present King,) and send him back in the way that he came, and restore the other to his just right ; this much for his loyaltie. Then for his pietie ; if ignorance be the mother of devotion, he is then the most religious man I know ; being confident that, in all the Church of Scotland, there is not one single Minister of so weake parts. I shall give but this instance. Preaching one day on these words,—“And there was silence in heaven about the space of half an hour.” After the reading of the text, he spoke not a word for about that time, and then told the people, he doubted nothing they were surprised at his behaviour, and why he was silent for so long a time ; but they might rather wonder, that ever he spoke in his life, considering what raptures he had been in, and so tooke leave of his congregation for that dyet ; besides, his images and pictures in his closet, are ornaments that bring under a shrewd suspicion of Popery ; and really, when he was cited to appear before the Councill, there were so manifold applications for him, of both sexes, by them of that persuasion, that the jealousy encreased. This cannot be reckoned prejudice in me ; for I appeal to his own testimony, if for three month together, and of pitie to his simplicitie and povertie, I did not save him, after a former citation. I shall be sorry if Presbiterian Ministers, who all of them, without exception, do affectionately pray for his Majestie, and the flourishing of his throne, shall be ranked in the same bottom with such of the conformists, as pray crosse to his interest, and set up for anothers ; and who never will give him their heart, let him act to them what he

pleases, and that his sincerest friends shall be discouraged, and possess no more nor they did in the end of the late Kings reigne. This I speak with all the sense of dutie I am capable of to his present Majestie, who I know is not to blame, that our Church is not already settled, and the full liking of his people; but, my Lord, if there is a need of circumspection in the Councils procedour, least the Clergy of England take offence, I must be bold to say, we should use no less caution here, that the Presbiterians (who are his cheefe, if not his only friends) be discouraged, and that he lose this nation entirely, for stilling of a few tempers in England, who will not thank for any lenity extended to conformists here, if he does not directly restore Prelacie, which I trust he does not in the least designe. I am acted to use this plainness, that I may exoner my own conscience, and be faithfull to my Prince; for I should betray his interest, as well as that partie with whom I desire to sink and swim, if I were silent at a time when all seems to be at stake, and I would reckon Scotland as effectually lost as Ireland once seemed to be, if measures cross to this suggestion were followed. Use it as you think fitt; sure I am, dutie to God and my King, are the only motives that has acted, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

251. SIR WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER TO LORD MELVILL.—12 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edin. Nov. 12, 89.

I hade written to your Lordshipe sooner, but that there hath been a rumor here of Sir Will. Hamilton and Sir Ja. Ogilbies protesting against our sitting; so I thought, I would delay, until I should give your Lordship an account of that affair; but it seems they dare not venture upon it. They have been also endeavouring to persuade the Advocats not to plead before us; but they are unsuccessful in it; for a great many of the Advocats were in the house this day with their gowns, and some appeared in debates before us. My Lord, I find the generality of the people are very well pleased with the sitting down of the Session; and even several of the Club do acknowledge they did not think the benches would have been so well filled; and some of them told me they were glad there were so good a

mids fallen upon to take away the difference betwixt King and Parliament, as that of not being a total vacancy. The Club finding their projects not like to take effect, and their number like to diminish, they endevowr to strengthen their parte by joyning with those Advocats that wer for K. James; and to get them to stand owt, they endevowred to perswad them, that they wer not in safty to plead, till they take the oath of alledgeance; becaws, say they, the claim of right requires all to take it, that wer bownd in law to take other oaths; but our late A& of Parliament oblidges only all in publike trust, civil or military, to take it, so the Advocats cannot be comprehended, feing it is only a calling or trade. I confes there is a great deal more to be said for preffing the oath of alledgeance then any other whatsoever; but I doe not know, if it be fitt at this junctur. Yowr Lordship can best judg of that. I know the Club wOULD make use of those Advocats that wOULD not com in upon the account of the oath, to strengthen their own hands with, and alledg they only stayed owt becaws they qwarelled the way and maner of the Session. But as yet all things ar vere calm and qwiet, if those that ar coming from Ingland bring not fowl weather amongst ws, which I think they will not be able to doe; for, my Lord, I am still more and more of that opinion which I was always telling yowr Lordship of, that all those ill humors will evanish, by the Kings stability and firmness, and yowr Lordships good condu&; and I visibly see that the Club are loosing ground dailly. My Lord, I went the other day to viset the Dutches of Hamilton, whom I found extreamly reserved, but I hav learned so much experience from that airth, as not to be much moved at their frowns or smiles. I assure yowr Lordship nothing shall be wanting in me, for promoting of the interest of the King and Kingdom, to the utmost of my power and ability, against all whomsoever that oppose it, as I am bownd in conscience and duty; and, my Lord, I shall always be fownd a true friend to yowr interest, and on all occasions, Yowr Lordships most humble Servant,

W. ANSTRUTHER.

My Lord, I doe not qwestion but at yowr Lordships own conveniency yow will perform the kind promiss yow made unto me.

252. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—12 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

Ever since the President cam hear, ther hath been endeavours used to hinder the Advocats to com to the Sesson-houfe, be thos of the Club, on the on hand, and the latt Kings men on the other. The first, from the illegality of the constitution of the Sesson, pretend they cannot medell; the other, from the A& of Parliment, oblidging all in trust to take the declaration, wher the Advocats are enumeratt amongft thos of publick trust. Thes resolved to petition the Lords, to declar they might act without taking the oth of alledgance. The Lords discreetly shuned it, and I supose we will hear no more of it, this days apeirance having brok the wholl defyne. The Lords having apointed this day for the Advocats to attend, ther did apeir in the guns of the abelest to the number of 24, who are suffitient to serve the liedges; but, my Lord, to speak plainly, I fear much more the want of monay, then lauers to receav it, and am sadly apprehensive our number will double befor Saturday. The President caled us in, and mad us a very kynd discreet discours, extreimly satiffying to all. Maters heir are in grat quyetnes and order; only from London we have severall accounts that you think ther the mobilie will raise the Sesson, and that we are to have protestations for remeid of laue; but, if the Club hav nothing else to look too, I aprehend they will be much disappointed, especially if the King cause use thos who aime att Club laue with you as they deserve. Pray you nou, my Lord, whyll the Kings affairs are in so fair a way hear, establish all the Judicators, and send down the members with the gratest deligance; for I think, if that wer don, the Parliment might yett be made rype for fitting, against the apointed tyme. The buffines of the Armie I must mind you off, and, tho I see you have defyred the opinion of the Counsell in relation to it, yet I must, in faithfulness to the Kings service, say that I believe ther was never ane armie signified less; and that the King, since ever he was a man, never threu away so much monay as he hath don on a grat part of them. What may be the inconvenience of disbanding them att this tyme, and hou ffar his Majestie will think fitt to gratifie, or rather not difoblidge,

thos of them who are Members of Parliment, I leave to the confideration of the wyfe; but I cannot be of opinion, that this armie, as it is nou modelt, will fignifie anay thing to the advancement of the Kings affairs, tho the Major-Generall be of ane other opinion. This is all I have to trouble your Lordship with att this tyme, only to affur you of my duty to the King and your Lordship. I fhall be as cairfull of all his concerns as I am capable, and fhall ever continoue, MY LORD,

Your Lordships moft humble and faithfull Servant,

Ed. 12 No. 89.

WILL. LOCKHART.

253. SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL OF AUCHENBRECK TO LORD MELVILL.—

12 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

I have fo much alradie fignified my mynd as to my generall confern, that I hop I neid fay no mor; but, My Lord, I moft defyre on favour further of the King, which is, that he honnour me with the title of Vifcount. I fhall prefs your Lordship no further in it then to lett the King know I earneftlie defyre it, and that I will take it as a mightie favour; and your doing this will mak a new and greatt tye upon me, to be, MY LORD,

Your Lo. much oblided and moft humble Servant,

Edenb. 12 Nov. 1689.

S. D. C^a. ACHENBRECK.

254. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—14 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

I have this day information, that one David Simpson, a flipper in Dyfart, was run down at fea by a Dantzicker, and very providentially faved by an English man of warr, who was near them for the time, and that both were brought forward to London, and are now under the confideration of the great Court of Admiraltie, where your Lop. hath fingularly befriended that Simpson. I have that concern in his wife, as

my kinnswoman, by the house of Wormestoun, that I judge my selfe bound to return you my humble thanks, for what kindness you have done him allready, and to implore your pity and countenance, for recovering to him what of his stock can be saved, for his whole interest is at stake in that cargo and ship. I hope he will fare the better at your Lops. hand, that he is a Scottsman, and recommended to your care by, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull humble Servant,

Edr, 14th No^r 1689.

CRAFURD.

255. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—14 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

You have by this post the Councils whole procedour against the Episcopall Clergy, and a little paper narrating the circumstances of three of them, not so particularly exprest in the large account. It is done candidly, without the least change of any one expression, either in the charges, probations, or confessions, and sentences, and so I have acted a true part, in offering to your Lops. view, *nihil non verum, et nihil verum non*; nothing but truth and all the truth. I pray God your Lop. may use it as I hope you will, to the advantage of that interest, in whose hands pietie hath ever in this nation most flourished, and by whom our King will be most sincerely served. I scarce ever put pen to paper under a deeper concern, than is on my spirit at present. The matter is indeed weightie, and the consequences may be very significant. O that I had another heart, another head, and a more accurate pen, that futed to my dutie to God, my Prince, and the true interest of the nation; I could say some thing that might have acceptance with his Majestie, and favourable entertainment from your Lop. I am indeed almost at Elijahs part of it, when he said, that it was enough, and sought of God, that he might take away his life, in that he was not better then his fathers. O that I could likewise say with him, that I had been very jealous for the Lord God of Hosts; because those of this nation had thrown down his altars, and were mourning with Nehemiah, because the city and place of my fathers sepulchers lyeth wast, and that the gates thereof are like to be consumed with fire! I am resolved this once to use full freedom with your Lop. and as the only

request that ever I made to you in my own behalfe, do humbly plead, that you may communicat this from beginning to end to his Majestie, for whom, if I know my own heart, I bear that profound respect that I am capable of towards any thing that is but meer man; and if for faithfullness to God and his interest I suffer, I must say with Esther,—If I perish, I perish. The miseries that, for a tract of years, this nation had groaned under, being beyond all contradiction, found to be an effect of the dislike of the best of our people to Prelacy, the meeting of the Estates tabled that matter as an unsupportable grievance; and no sooner was our Kings right declared, when, by a Proclamation, all ranks of people were ordered to acknowledge him, as their only lawfull soveraign, and all Ministers of the Gospell were appointed publickly from their pulpits, to read a paper owning him and the Queen, as King and Queen of this Realme, and to pray for them by their names, to distinguish them from the late King and Queen. This was found so necessary service for his Majesties interest, that by an act in a full Council, the thing was againe revived, and all the leidges invited to cite their preachers, and promised deprivation, if their lybells were proven. Suited to this law of the Meeting of the Estates, the Council hes still proceeded, and could not, in common justice, refuse to act, where the law was positive, and things distinctly proven. Nor were wee of opinion, that any thing less then an Act of Parliament could minch, alter, or abrogat an Act of the Meeting of the Estates, and were convinced, that we should not be quarrelled, in that wee took not on us a dispensing power with any law made by a Judicatory above us. Besides, wee were sufficiently at a poynt, that it would have been ill service to the King, to protect those men; who, as they were the first that hounded out any into rebellion, severalls of them by their exemple, and the most of them by their doctrine, so, by their influence, our differences have been cheefely kept up: And it seems strange that they who do not acknowledge our King's right, should have such for patrons, who pretend to the greatest loyalty. If, after all that hes been done, it be truth, what the Conformists do now openly boast of, that they shall be yet reponed to their former charges; I blush at the affront done to the Meeting of the Estates and Council, and tremble at the consequences of it. The peoples affections to his Majestie will certainly grow colder; that same partie

which he countenances will yet jealous him; England will not thank for any thing less then the restitution of the Bishops; and the late King shall have fewer zealous opposers then he now has. And, to be ingenuous with your Lop. upon this whisper, I find a great murmuring among the people, an universall complaining, a generall dejection in their countenances, and an insulting of Papists, and such Protestants as are the late King's almost declared friends. For the Lords sake, advert to thir matters, and use such methods, as may retaine the affections of the people, in which our Kings great strength can only lye; and lett us not, from a design to preserve either partie, lose effectually both; for the one is faile upon takeing of right measures, and the other will be at best uncertaine, and not to be relied on in a day of trouble. Your Lop. has here the same ingenuity that in my dying houre is wished for, by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr, 14th Novr 1689.

256. SIR ROBERT SINCLAIRE OF STEVENSTOUN TO LORD MELVILL.—

15 Nov. 1689.

MY NOBLE LORD,

I received your Lordships most obliging letter this day, which very much quietted my mind, finding that his Majestie does me the justice, not to mistake my denyale. I blush that your Lordship should be at the trouble, to urge what may be a sufficient reward to those, who have had opportunitie to doe his Majestie better service. Your taking the least notice of my carriage is more than I had reason to expect, having done no more then I was bound by duttie and alledgiance to so gracious a Prince, who I will ever serve with true and sincere affectione. Those difficulties, I represented in my last continue als frightfull as ever; and I must confess, tho I were more capable, the toyle and fatigue of that post would terrifie me. The multiplictie of affairs, and constant attendance, makes it a dreadfull drudgery, and very unsupportable to one who hath wasted so much time lastly. I humbly beg the place may not continue

vacant on my account. I'm sure it will be better supplied. The honour his Majestie hath done me, and the kindnesse designed by your Lordship, will have the same impression, as if I were possessed of the Bench. Allow me to lay hold on your Lordships offer of friendship, which is excessively valued by, MY LORD,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

Ro. SINCLAIRE.

Stevenstoune, 15 Nov^r 1689.

257. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—19 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr 19 Nov^r 1689.

Being told that there is a great clatter made at Court, concerning the Councils turning out Ministers, I thought it my duty to assure your Lo. that however bleame the Councile, are injurious, for they have rather been remiss, then too forward, in giving justice to those, that swed their Ministers by vertue of the act of the Meeting of the Esteats. And as to Mr. Ardes being turned out, of which particular noice is made, I assure your Lo. that it was so clear, that his particular friends voted him out. I am persuaded the Councils a&tings in these, are able to endure the severest tryel, every thing considered. My Lord, I doubt not but some difficulties occurre to you there, concerning the keeping up or disbanding our forces here, though I am persuaded, that less then the one halfe of them wold doe the buffines of this countrey, espetially considering how reddey the west countrey commons wold be to ryse on any emergent; for if Presbiterie be secured, the King may be sure of them. Yet I must take the freedome to tell your Lo. that I doe not think it the Kings interest to disband them, till the Parliement be over, least the cashierd become sticklers, which in all appirance they will not be if they stand, and when the Parliement is over, the King may disband them as he pleases. I know the difficultie is, how they shall be payed till then, but I think it the Kings interest, rather to pay them tuo or three months himselfe, if no other way can be found, then to disband them at present, till the Parliement be over. I am informed that in the Stewartrie of Killcubright there is in there Colle&tors hands about 1500^{lb} ftr. which their Commissioners have formerly

laid upon that countrey, over and above what the law appointed, which certainly belongs to the King, at least he may call for it. I expect a particular account of this in ten days; and if it hold as I am privetly told it will, I am apprehensive, the like will be found in other shires, and if that be, it will help to keep the forces for a month or tuo. My Lord, I know your friendship too well, to writ any thing of my selfe. I doubt not but Mr. Carstaires hath acquainted you of what I writ to him. I remitt my selfe and brothers to your Lo. and intreats your minding E. Mar also. I am, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lo. most humble and most faithfull Servant,

CARDROSS.

258. MINUTE OF PRESBITERIAN MINISTERS, COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT OF THEIR NEGOTIATION, AND WHAT WAS ORDERED THEREUPON.

Edinburgh, November 21, 1689.

The certainty of the Address for restoring the Episcopal clergie is not only confirmed, but also its narrative reflecting on the Privy Council, found to be false; and the subsumption and conclusion was conform, ordaining the Privy Council, within six weeks after sight of the letter, to call before them all the Episcopall clergie who are turned out of their churches, and, upon their assuring the Privy Council, that they would pray for their Majestys, King William and Queen Mary, to restore them to their benefice and office. But, at the same instant, when this Address was presented to have been signed by the King (without the Secretary's knowledge,) the Secretary came in, and having confirmed his Majesty of the falseness of the narrative and subsumption of that Address, and of the danger of its conclusion, the said Address was rejected.

A meeting was here this afternoon, by a Committee of the Presbyterian Ministers, with whom were put their three commissionat bretheren, who reported their diligence in their negotiation, conform to their instructions, and withall added that they had a letter in relation to this Church, which they desired might be cognosced upon by the reverend committee present, which being opened, it was found to be writen and subscribed by Melvill, Secretary, the contents of which are—

REVEREND AND WORTHY FRIENDS,

London, October 11.

We received your Address to his Majesty, by your reverend and worthy bretheren, whom we introduced to his Majesty, as also to the Queen, who were both well satisfied with their deportment and contents of their commission. As his Majesty, in the first of his instructions to his Majesty's Commissioner in the last Parliament, had ordered that the Church, in its government and discipline, should be first settled, so I am commanded by his Majesty to assure you, that he still continues of the same mind, notwithstanding of the obstructions it mett with then, and that his Majesty would not be diverted therefrom, either by sollicitations or informations to the contrary, but will actually effectuat the same, without any restriction or limitation whatsoever. This from your real and assured friend.

Sic subscribitur,

MELVILL.

Therafter the Commissioners were desired to make report of their negotiation, wherupon one of them spoke to this purpose:—"As we were timously and seasonably introduced to their Majestys, so we find both the King and Queen well satisfied with the contents of our Commission; and that which was a surprize to us, was, that his Majesty thought it too hard that we, or those who joined with us, should bear the charge of our expenses, and therefor ordered some money to be given us for that purpose, as an evidence of his Majestys affection to the Church of Scotland."

Therafter it was concluded, that a return should be made to the Secretary and my Lord Portland, both which were very contributive to their access and success. Then a Committee was appointed to draw the letters for Melvill and Portland.

Then the three Commissioners added, that the papers were writ, and ready to be signed by his Majesty, granting one year of the Bishops stipends for relief of distressed Ministers widows and children.

259. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—23 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

If the honour and friendship I have for your Lordship, had not for-

merly arrived to that pitch, as it could scarce goe higher, I might well say it hes receaved a considerable addition by the account I have from the Ministers lately come from London, of your eminent zeal for building the house of God, which I am convinced your Lop. will never have occasion to regrait, whatever enemies it may have stirred up against your Lop. and that the Lord will effectually build them sure houses who fight his battells, tho it were with no other weapons then that of prayers to God, and intreaties to men, with whom they have interest. Allow me, My Lord, to say of your Lops. late defeating the designs of the Bishop of Salisbury, and others of that way, for reponing the conform Ministers, as the people said of Jonathan, that you wrought with God that day, and brought about a great salvation to his Church; for that course had certainly, at least for a time, effectually embroylled the nation, and ruined the Presbyterian interest, whereas that partie deserves not common pitie, if they will not venture to the outmost for your Lop. who hath pawnded your all, of a worldly concern, in your bold appearing for them at such a criticall juncture. I trust the Lord is setting his feet on our watters, and will in due time putt an end to the tossings of his shippe; and that since you are of the seed of the Jews, I understand of the Presbyterian perswasion, before whom the adversaries to our interest hath begun to fall, they shall not prevaile against you, but shall surely fall before you. I pretend to no other influence in the nation, then from the affections of the people; but does assure your Lop. in as farr as that can be improven, I will employ it for your service, and will not be so plainly anxious and unmaned by my sollicitude as I have hitherto been, haveing full confidence in his Majestie, and perfect trust in your Lop. and seen the folly of my bygone fears, which were really so high, that my spirits were waisted, my mind disordered, and my hands weakned, while I might have possesst my soul in patience. I am in much sinceritie, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Ed^r 23^d No^r 1689.

CRAFURD.

260. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—28 Nov. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, 28 Nov^r 1689.

I gave your Lo. ane account by my laft on Tewfday, by the fleeing pacquett, of what was then amongest us here, only your fone, the Masters, and my being fo late in the Caftle, keepd me from then knowing that Lowdon had told, who was the writer of the letter. On Wednefday the Mafter and I went up againe to the Caftle to fearch E. Balcarraffes cabinet, which was fealed on Monday; but we found nothing of moment in it to the publick, only there was ane order by the late Goverment to feafe or fequeftrat your Lo. eftate, and ane other to apprehend the perfon of Mr. Gilbert Elliot. My Lord, the pacquett being looked over by order of the Councill againe this afternoone, ther was no letter of moment found, but one from young Lantons correfpondent to him, directed as the laft, to his man Anderfone. It tells of one that is come down, it appears, to traffecke, whom he recommends to him; the copy of the letter, I fuppose the clerk will fend to your Lo. Upon the reading of it, the Councill called for young Loudon out of the tolbooth before them, and interrogat him upon it; but he refused to difcover the perfone, alledging he knew not who it was further then by fufpitione, and therefore wold not name him. Upon his refusall he's ordered back clofs prifoner. It is informed that about the 15 instant, there came a gentleman doun poft, who, it is probable, was the perfone; and now it is endeavored to be knowen at the Poft Masters, where he lighted, who it was. I know not if we will fucceed or not. I am, MY LORD,

Your most humble and faithfull Servant,

C.

261. KING JAMES TO THE LAIRD OF M'NAUGHTEN.—30 Nov. 1689.

JAMES R.

Trusty and well beloved, We greet you well. The constant loyaltie of yourfelfe and ffamily, has been all allong foe well knowen to us, that wee cann never doubt the continuance of your endeavours for our fervice.

And now that God appears so signally to bless our endeavours every where, and that such of our enemies that durst not encounter the justice of our cause, he has by want and distemper destroyed, we expect that you and every brave and honest man will, with your friends and followers, rise and lay hold of so great a providence; and tho the forces you raise for our service may engage you in an expence far beyond what you are provided for, yett wee hope you will not decline the charge, nor refuse to undergoe the difficulties; since all things, both at home and abroad, seem to conspire to putt us soone into such a condition as will not onely enable us to satisfie the debt our friends have contracted upon our accompt, but alsoe to distinguish them from others, by particullar marks of our favour. We have therefore resolved to send immediatly our right trusty and right well beloved the Earle of Seaforth to head his friends and followers; and as soone as the season will permitt the shipping of horse, our right trusty and intirely beloved naturall son, the Duke of Berwicke, with considerable succors to your assistance, which the present good posture of our affaires here will allow us to spare; and wee doe assure you that the success wee hope for from this and your endeavours shall be acceptable to us, for nothing more then that thereby wee shall shew you our gratitude, not onely by protecting you in your religion, laws, and liberties, as wee have already promised, but by rewarding your and each mans meritt in particullar, out of such forfeitures as shall come to us by the unnaturall rebellion of the rest of our subjects there. We must, above all things, recommend unto you a thorough union amongst yourselves, and a due obedience to your superior officers, and that you look with the greatest indignation upon any body that, under any pretence whatsoever, shall goe about to disunite you, such an one being a more dangerous enemy to our interest, then those that appeare in open armes against us. We refer to the bearer to give you a full accompt of our force, and the present condition of our enemies, which is such as will putt our affaires here soon out of all doubt; and soe we bidd you heartily farewell. Given at our Courte at Dublin Castle, the last day of November 1689, and in the fifth yeare of our reigne.

By his Majesties Command.

To our trusty and well beloved THE LAIRD OF M'NAUGHTEN.

262. KING JAMES TO COLONEL CANNON.—30 Nov. 1689.

JAMES R.

Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. The conduct you have shewen, in the fall of the late Viscount Dundee, has sufficiently demonstrated unto us, how fit you are to serve us in any capacity. We need not therefore exhort you to courage or loyalty, which if you had not been very steady in, the loss you had in your General, at the verie entrance into action, with soe great inequality, were enough to baffle you, but you have shewed yourself above surprize, and sufficiently revenged the death of your leader. What we have chiefly to recommend to you is, that you would animate all our friends that are in armes there for us, to support themselves for sometime longer; for nothing could gratifie our enemies more, then to see them afraid of continueing in a posture of defence, which is the onely they apprehend finding them in, because of the many forces sent into this kingdom by the usurper to invade us. We could not sooner spare the succours we had destined for your assistance, but God Almighty haveing made it his own worke, to destroy and confound the armie that was landed upon us, we have resolved to send our right trusty and intirely beloved natural son, the Duke of Berwicke, to your ayde, as soon as the season will permit the shipping of any number of horse. In the mean time, we will dispatch our right trusty and right well beloved the Earl of Seafort, to head his friends and followers; and we doe assure you, that the success we hope for, from their and your endeavours, shall be acceptable to us; for nothing more than that thereby we shall shew you our gratitude, not onely by protecting you in your religion, laws, and liberties, as we have already promised, but by rewarding your, and each mans meritt in particular, out of such forfeitures as shall come to us by the unaturall rebellion of the rest of our subjects there. We must above all things recommend unto you, a thorough union amongst yourselves, and that you look with the greatest indignation upon any body, that, under any pretence whatsoever, shall goe about to disunite you, such an one being a more dangerous enemy to our interest, then those that appeare in open armes against us. We refer to the bearer to give you a

full accompt of our force, and the present condition of our enemies, which is such, as will putt our affaires here soone out of all doubt; and soe we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Dublin Castle, the last day of November 1689, and in the fifth yeare of our reigne.

By his Majesties Commands.

To our trusty and well beloved COLONELL CANNON, Brigadier of all our Forces in Scotland.

263. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—Nov. 1689?

MY LORD,

To the grat joy off all honest men, the Session is now established in all its forms. The Lords being all examined, except Stinston, who will not accept, I defyrd your son to give you ane account of it last post; if he did not, he was to blam. Your Lordship may remember I allwyse thought the Session of grat concern to the King and nation; and that, as well from thes considerations as your own concern, you ought to have a spetiall regard to it; and really the nomination, except as to on or tuo, ar generall satisfiying. Your Lordship wold consider who the King will place in Sir R. St. Clairs roome. Sir John Lauder sent for me when the nomination cam, and told me the sence of his obligation to you, that he understood you to be a person of grat honour and integretie, and therfor threu himfelse and concerns wholl on your Lordship; bid me assur you, and I suppose hath since don it to your sons, that you may consider him as a fast card to your interest, and, tho he hath grat respect to all the Session, yet if any should negle& ther duty to you, you may count on him. Ther's no thing I have found so satisfiying since I cam to Scotland, as to see the Session thus established, and that the best lauer in Scotland, nixt to the Advocatt, is intearly yours. John Stuart, to whom your Lordship promised the Shirriff-clarkship of Aire, is comed hear, and he tells me that Mr. Scrimsher, on a letter of Mr. Nairns, had apointed it for on Boswell. I can hardly think that any servant of yours wold be so bold as to alter what you had promised, without your order; and yet less, that you wold give that poor man both the expence and trouble of coming hear on your assurance, and disapoint him. Pray, my Lord, for my Lady Ann and Sir

Ralph's faik, command obedience from your own fervants, that he be not disapointed, laught att, and broken. I have been juft nou with my Lady and all your daughters; they are all well. Your fon and daughter, Melvill, are this night gon to Dundafs, my Lady being nou fo ill that fhe can live but feu days. What refolution they will take after my Lady's death I doe not knou, but I am pofitive that the Mefter fhould eather have as much of the King as will maintain him in Edinburgh, or he fhould live att home; and therfor, I humble move to your Lordfhip, that on of the tuo you wold refolve with. He hath all the inclinations in the world to live at home, tho I doe not think it eather fo much your intereft or his that it fhould be fo, if the King make it with his whyll. He truly is, as well as in the opinion of the world, a very difcreet meteld man. The more he hath the oportunity to fhoe it, the more it will be thought juft, he be in the Goverment. He fhould be in all Courts, and if you have extraordinarie Lords of Seffion, efpetially, ther he will have grat oportunity to learn, and to fhoe what he hath already acqyred. You can hardly think the good carafter he bears in this place. The office he inclyns moft for is the Register, even tho it fhould be devyded. I differ with them in this, becaufe pople have been making grat noice about that already, and I am certin that to be in all the other Courts will be thought lefs of, and more both his and your intereft; provyding allwyfe the King make his attendance with the whyll. But, my Lord, you and my Lord Tarbett are better judges of what relats to him then I, tho I am fur my frindfhip to him maks my concern nothing lefs then your oun. I'll give your Lordfhip no further trouble, only, if you'll lett the King knou, when you think proper, that I am ferving him in the fincerity of my hart, and that I'll, in the affiftance of God, be faithfull and dutyfull whyll I live, your Lordfhip will infinitely oblidge, MY LORD,

Your moft humble and moft affectionatt Servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

264. LORD MELVILL TO THE EARL OF CRAFTURD.—1 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

I received yours of the 25th and 26th, to which it's impoffible for me

to return your Lop. any particular answer; but I am sensible of my obligations to you for your good opinion of me. I am also sensible, that it's my duty to endeavour to answer your Lops. expectation; but my ability is but small, and opposition great. I hear the convocation here flies high; their pretence is the rigour used against those of their persuasion in Scotland, which they say, if not redressed, they will shew the lesse favor to the Nonconformists here. The Bishop of Salisbury and Colloden had a discourse together this day; I leave it to himself to give an account of it. There is a paper come out yesterday, which no doubt you will have in Scotland. I shall not make any reflection upon it, nor am I much concerned as to what relates to me in it. It was very late before I came from Hollandhouse this night, and did immediately, upon the receipt of yours, send to one of the English secretaries in relation to what you recommended to me, but has not yet got a return. It's now one a clock in the morning, so I shall give your Lop. no further trouble, but acquaint you with two letters from the [King] directed to the Counsell; the one in answer to your Lops. from the Counsell what concerns Captain Kennedy in it. The King yet demurs upon it, as not thinking it absolutely necessary. I have not had time to speak to his Majesty about it; but I apprehend the Postmaster Generall may have concerned himself in it. The other letter from the King is for adjourning of the Parliament. It was after nine a clock at night, his Majesty being at hunting this day, before I received his orders. None, I hope, needs be stumbled that the Parliament is adjourned to that day. If his Majesties affairs will allow, I am not out of hope but the diet may be anticipate. T. and B: S: does much obstruct, &c.; but let this alone. I am, MY DEAR LORD, Yours,

MELVILL.

December 1st 1689.

265. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—3 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

I have ordered the Clerk of Council to transmitt to your Lop. by this post, the exact doubles of two more letters for young Lanton. That youth is obstinat to the outmost pitch, and will answer no questions. Mr. David

Drummond, late Sherriff Deput of Middlothian, one highly disaffected to the present Government, is likewise in clofs prison, and can as little as the other be prevailed on to make any discoveries. You have here inclosed the copy of a letter for Doctor Monro, Primar of the Colledge of Edinburgh. I need make no comments on it, it speaks sufficiently for it selfe. He declares the letter to be write by one Mr. Gilbert Crocket, some years agoe, a Regent at S^t Andrews, who, to my knowledge, left the place upon his misfortun of one or more fornications. When Monros papers were seaf'd and view'd, there were severall letters from Doctor Faa, which were very high flowen, to the same import, but more prudently worded. Wee were very gentle to the Principall in discourse, and dismissed him after a few queries; yea, returned him Doctor Faas letters, which contained an account who were friends or otherwayes to their interest, of our Scotts now at London. He does your Lop. indeed the right to name you in the last class, and as plainly acknowledges the favour he owes to severall others, as he regraits your dis-services; which he declares hes been the cheefe stoppe to their purposes of reponing their Ministers. Your Lop. will use all as you think fitt, for matter of fact is plainly communicat to you by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr, 3^d Dec. 1689.

266. LORD MELVILL TO THE EARL OF LEVEN OR THE MASTER OF MELVILL.—5 Dec. 1689.

D : S : *December 5th 1689.*

I have at present very little to say, things being still depending; the great design of some ar, to have a conjunct Secretary, or if not, a Scots Councell heere. I am very indifferent in either. I have had a long discourse with the Bishope of Salisbury this night, but shall say nothing of it at present; only, if the Nonconformists at home knew how all things pass here, they would consider what they are doing better. I wish they may in tyme their interest, before it be too late; and that they may know how ar their friends, and who not under the pretence of friend-

shipe, else they will too late repent it. There is a malicious pamphlet spread here, entituled, a Vindication of the Proceedings of the Parliament of Scotland, as I remember, which inflames the nation heere extreamly. Some talks as if they would withdraw ther forces that ar under ther pay; but I hope this only the humour and huff, or ill designs of some particular persons, if any such thing be said. I design to goe for Holland House to-morrow, and I hope to give you some account by nixt how things ar. It's now twelve o'clock, and I must be early, so have no tyme to writt, only tell you news that was at Court this day, that the Castle of Edinburgh was surpris'd, &c.; however, cause looke weell too, till the King come to a resolution. As to the garrifone, the King seems to think at present it's better by causing the regiment supply it by a settled garrison; however, I should think, if supplied by the regiment, it wer best that the companies you put in wer not changed. Let me know your mind. Remember me to all friends. I pray God blefs and direct you. Faireweell.

267. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—5 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

I had your Lops. by the flying packet, and have obeyed in great measure what does relate to the publick. I am fory the Presbyterian interest hes so few friends, and so powerfull enemies at Court, and am convinced this nation is ruined, if wee have restrictions on that Government, or the power promiscuously putt in the hands of Ministers of both persuasions. The adjournment of the Parliament hes made a great clamour: I pray God wee may gett the people stilled, and their affections kept up, for there is decernable heaviness in the faces of many warmly affected to his Majesties interest, and joy very legible in the countenances of enemies. May the issue of all be glory to God, happieness to our King, and a reall advantage to this nation! Your Lop. will peruse the inclosed, which, in the sincerity of my heart, I have concerted for our King's information on Church matters, and with a dew regard to his interest. If a mistake in point of fact be found in it, I am willing to forfault my credit with him. I plead your Lop. may show it to him upon

the same certification, which, upon light grounds or uncertainties, I would not rashly pawnd. I intreat your Lop. may practise with this paper, as is designed by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,
Edr, 5th Decer 1689. CRAFTURD.

268. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—5 Dec. 1689.

MY DEAR LORD,

Edr, Dec 5, 1689.

I saved yowr Lo. the trowble of wrytting immediatly to yow, whill my son was ther, bot now I suppose he will be on his way er this come to your hands; you will see by the Counsells letter, what hath been done by them since I cam to this place. Your freinds thoght fitt to give the full veiu of what was done, and the state of affairs, befor others that wer coming downe did come, to whom all might be attributed. We must not want a Clube, even in the Counsell, wher tuo or thrie retard us, and refuse both to vote and to signe when they please. It had been of late acustomed to bring all in equall condition of what was done, to caus all signe evry thing of moment, which custom did oblige all to signe, thogh ther vots wer contrair; and yett ther subscriptiones did not import ther vots to have been affirmative, bot only that the pluralitie of the Counsell was for the affirmative; bot seing thes refused to signe, bot when they pleased, the Kings service behoved to be made ineffectuall; seing, if the Counsell wer bot a quorum of nyn, thogh eight wer affirmative, and bot on negative, it uer not an Act of Counsell, and so evry on had a negative. Therfor the Counsell enacted, that the President only shoud signe. Some made a great attempt for an adrefs to the King to call the Parliament sooner then Merch; bot we broght it only to a modest significatione, that we wished the Kings affairs might soon allow the anticipatione, which he mentioned in his proclamatione, which tooke the others off ther separat adrefs, and will allay the keinness of others against that adjournment. Things goe well on in the sessione, and ther is work enewgh. Some attempts wer made against Mr. Justice to be clerk on Rory M'Kenzies demissione, and opposed the passing the gift; bot it was caried over them,

and is to be admitted be the Lords to-morrow. On ocaſione therof the Lords reſolved, that they would repreſent to the King the grant of King Charles, that the Lords might preſent fitt perſones to be ther clerks to the L. Register, and modifie ſuitable gratificationes, which, by the fix clerks, would make a nurſrie for Lords, better much then taking Advocats from the barr, who knew litle what was don within dors, and uer longer they would forget their clients; bot nothing is yet done in it. My Lord Cardros beheaves well and wyfly in the Counſell; and the benefit of the coynage being of late much limited, will not be able to ſupport him, eſpecially if his regiment uer diſbanded. If, therfor, he uer in on of the commiſſions, a litle additione might make him well; and treulie I ſie few we hav lyk him. Ther is a letter of the Counſell in favour of the Maſter of Cathcart. I entreat your Lo. to help him in it; yow knew ther familie is low, and tuo upon it; and I may ſay ther is not a man in that cuntry hath a greater influenc ther, and is both forward and able to ſerve the King. The Major is a bred ſouldier, was four year in Dumbartans regiment; and ther is on of the oldeſt Captans that was fix year in the ſame regiment; few of our new forces ar ſo well provyded. The harmonie and kyndnes amongſt your freinds heir, I hope will both advance the Kings ſervice, and be for your credite and ſecurity, which ſhall always be endeavoured by me and myn. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

269. LIST OF PERSONS WHOSE NAMES ARE TO BE INSERTED IN SEVERALL COMMISSIONS TO BE GRANTED BY HIS MAJESTIE.—7 Dec. 1689.

WILLIAM R.

A Liſt of the Perſons whoſe Names are to be inſerted in the following Commiſſions, which are to be granted by us, viz. :—

For the Chancellarie.

William Duke of Hamilton.
Archibald Earle of Argyle.
George Earle of Southerland.

For the Privy Seall.

John Earle of Kintore.
J Earle of Forfar.
John Lord Carmichaell.

For the Theasurie.

William Earle of Crawford.

John Earle of Cassalls.

John Earle of Tweddell.

David Lord Ruthven.

Alexander Maister of Melvill.

For the Register.

Robert Maister of Burligh.

Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys.

Lord Balhaven.

Sir Duncan Campbell.

John Hay of Park.

Justice-Clerk.—Sir George Campbell.*Knight Marishall.*—Lord Enderrory.*Maister of Worke.*—Sir Archibald Murray.*For the Justice Court.*

Sir Colen Campbell of Arbruchell.

Falconer of Phefdo.

Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall.

Mr. David Hume of Crofrig.

Given under our Royall hand, at our Court at Holland House, the 7th day of December 1689, and of our Reigne the first year.

W. R.

270. EARL OF CRAWFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

By your Lops. allowance, I had nottice last post from Mr. Carstares, of the great opposition now att Court to the Presbiterian interest. It is very burdensem to me, to make repetitions of what I formerly represented, and shall only say upon the whole, I have laboured in vaine; I have spent my strength for nought; yet surely my judgment is with the Lord, and my work with my God. If what I write anent the procedour of our Council with the Episcopall clergy were contradicted by a thousand hands, I am still ready to make it good; that in circumstances it is truth, and every syllabe I communicat to your Lop. first or last, on that subject. I have one humble sute to his Majestie, if his purposes are to gratifie the importunitie of such as press him, to deal favours to the conform clergy in this nation, which I shall never believe of him untill I find it, being so perfectly cross to his interest, and the expectations of him from all that

are sincerely his friends. I may, without offence, be allowed to act Hagar's part, when in the wilderness, and Ishmael in hazard of death, that I may remove at some distance, where I cannot see the death of that child, a Presbyterian interest, in whose life in a manner mine is bound up; and that, while there is another victim to make sacrifice of, who are really haters of his person and concerns, it be not sought of me to stretch out my hand to cutt the throat of my beloved Isaac, and bury that interest that I would gladly build. Hear, O our God, for we are despised, and turn their reproach upon their own head, and give them for a prey in the land of captivity, and cover not their iniquitie, and lett not their sin be blotted out from before thee, for they have provoked thee to anger before the builders. I trust the wall shall be joyned together in spight of all opposition, for I am sure there is a godly partie in the land, that has a mind to work, and are wrestling with the Most High that the coping stone be putt on with shouting. I leave the matter before the Lord, and am hopefull that the wrath of man shall praise him, that he hath not bared his right arme in vaine, but will yet save his people to the outmost. I will not further trouble your Lop. but that I am, without all complement,
MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,
CRAFURD.

Edr, 10th Decer 1689.

271. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

We have gott down hear a scandalous and trefonable pamphlet, wherein the King, both as to his right in succession, and his arbitrarie defyns, is very ill used, and your Lordship, my Lord Stairs, and Sir John, no better. My Lord Stairs and some others meat last night and perused it. He then thought it absolutely necessarie it should be answered; and that seeing his son, to whom properly it belonged, would be considered as a partie, he thought I ought to take it in task. He very kindly offered me his assistance in relation to the grounds; but I was to venter on nothing of this kind without your speciall advyse and approbation, nor is it

to be don without the Kings knouledge ; becaufe the author impudently afferts feverall things faid to the King be his minifters that are about him, which are no dout falfe ; and that he was invited over be Scots men, which I doe not believe ; and yet we cannot contradi& without the Kings allowance ; of all which maters, if your Lordship think the thing proper, we fhall fend you a more particular deduction. I fhould be glad per nixt you be pleased to caufe eather Mafter Carstairs or Mr. Moncriffe fend me your opinion. On Saturday laft, Count Mynard Shomberge was hear. I wifh you could prevaiil with the King to len him to us for this fummer, in the place, or to command above the gentellman we have ; for fincerly he is not for our purpofe. We had much need of a man of more mettell. It wer very fitt that you wold add fom lauers to the Counfell, Sir John Lauder, Arniftoun, and Philiphaugh ; and tho the other thrie who have mad all this buffell wer turned out, it wer no falt. I wold intreat yowr Lordship to remember that you ar generall blamed with flones. Pray you, till you can be ferved with ane under fecretarie capable to eafe you, and that maters com to a fettelment, take all the pains you can ; for I fee nothing pople are difatiffyed with you in, except in that particular. I cannot be faithfull to you and not tell you what I hear. I am Yours.

Ed. 10 December, 89.

272. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—12 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

This afternoon the Duke of Hamilton, when he had re-afumed the chair before wee entered on buffinefs, had a difcourfe to this purpofe : That the King had told him he was not only to continue Prefident of his Council, but was the firft in his nomination for the broad feal, and to represent him as his Commiffioner in the fubfequent Seffion of Parliament. That he defigned other things for him in due time. So he expected the Board would confider of him as his Majesties firft Minifter of State ; and, accordingly, all addreffes and difpatches fhould be primarily to him, and by him, to which he had not the leaft return from any. So the Chan-

cellors mace was laid down by him, and is still carried before him. He then told the Board, that besides the oath of fidelitie already taken by all of us, it was the Kings pleasure wee should likewise be tyed by the inclosed oath, fworn with the bible in their hand and on their knee, by all Counsellors in the late Government; and made offer to begin himselfe. Upon which I rose up and told his Grace, that I hoped neither my faithfullness to the Government, zeal for his Majesties service, nor closeness of my temper, was doubted by any man present; nor did I scruple att the tenor of the oath, there being nothing in it that straitned my conscience; but that I was of opinion, as by the instrument of Government, all oaths and declarations, except such as are there specified, were laid aside; so by the A&t of Parliament, confirming what wee had done in that judicatory, all other oaths were truly abrogate; and that while the law was unrepealed, wee could not warrantably deal in other oaths; and that, by the same reason upon which this was urged, that it had been practised in the late Government, wee might have all such brought upon the file, which had been urged in former times. I was seconded in this by my Lord Cardrofs, Ruthven, and others, upon which the motion was referred to consideration untill to-morrow. Wee were more respe&full to the Duke then to crave another authority then his word, that this was the Kings mynd, tho some were indeed of opinion, that in a matter of that significancie, wee might have sought another warrand. The first paper offered for signing, was a Commission of Justiciary, upon which there arose a debate with some warmness betwixt his Grace on the one side, and your sone Levin, Cardrofs, and President of the Session on the other, whither his signing alone as President was sufficient, or if there behooved to be nine hands, the least number of a quorum att every paper of that kind. There had passed an a&t of Council within these ten dayes, declaring that, in all writs before the Council, the President should only signe; to which the Duke had no regaird, representing it as a mistake of us, and that which behooved to be helped, it being contrary, as he said, to a long pra&tique of that Board, and so not suted to the constitution. On the other hand, untill the a&t were rescinded, wee could allow of no signing but by the President alone. So that by a lyne to his Majestie, his pleasure in that matter will be consulted, whose answer will determine

us in that point. You have here whatever of note in this federunt was observed by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr, 12th Dec^r 1689.

273. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—12 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, 12 December 1689.

I will not trouble you with any account of the D. of Hamiltones arrivell here on Twfsday, since I doubt not but you know it; nor can I tell you what his traine was, since I did not see it. But this afternoon he came to Councile, where the great mace, which formerly used to be carried, I suppose, before the Chancellor, was carried before him. At first down sitting, he told us that the King had told him, that he was to name him one, I think he said the first, of the Commission of the Broad Seal, and that all applicationes wer to be made to him as first Minister; but not as of that Commiffione, but as President of the Councile. He also acquainted us, that his Majestie had told him, that if he came not himselfe to our Parliement, he was to be his Commiffioner. Then he told, that the King had asked him if the Councilers did not take ane oath, such as they did in England; and then produced the oath which was taken by the Councile in the late Government, and said it was fitt for the Councilers to take it, and that he wold doe it, and that it was but ane explicatione of the oath *de fideli* which we had formerly taken; and, indeed, it may so be understood. The way of taking the oath is, besydes the ordinary way, by laying the hand upon the Bible. The E. of Crafurd said, that all oathes being discharged by the instrument of Government, but that of alledgence, and the oath *de fideli* being alreddy taken, he knew not, if any other could be exacted, however clear in itselfe. After this was a litle spock to, I desired that it might be delayed till nixt diet, it being ane oath, and new to us, and likeways was thought opposite to the instrument of Government. This, Ruthven seconded, and thereupon it was delayed. My Lord, I truely think it much fitter to forebear this oath then desire it; for the very noife of it will doe ill in the countrey, and the oath *de fideli* allreddy

taken is general; and though there wer nothing ells to be said, the methode of laying the hand on the Bible, will not please the countrey, nor be complied with by some. The nixt thing that came amongst us, was the proposing to the Duke the signing, as President, without any other of the Councile, a tack of some of the Excise. This he refused to doe, except so many signed, as made a quorum. It was told him, that the Councile had last week enacted, that after that, all Proclamations, and other publick things, should only be signed by the President, as well as the ordinary acts only wer. He replied, he would never do that, for it might prove dangerous to the President, and was ane innovatiōe of the custome of the Councile; tho others say that the signing of moe then the President, was only done by the late Governments. It was urged, that if nyne behooved to signe, and a quorum or therby only present, and a part of them dissenting, and dissenters not signing, then the Act must stope; which indeed altered the nature of the quorum, and made it not only nyne, but also nyne of one minde; and by this it wold also follow, that we had tuo kinds of quorumes; one as last mentioned, and the other as in ordinary caces, where the President alon used to signe; and there the plurality of nine caries it. After a long debate, and some heat betuixt the Duk and E. Leven, wherin I thought the Duke to bleam, it was remitted to the King, to declare what was a quorum, wither nyne, and the major part of them to cary; or if it was nyne of one minde. Pardon, my Lord, this confused letter, being writen in great heft, it being late before I could gett in to writ. I am, MY LORD,

Yours,

274. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—12 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

12 Dec^r 1689.

I suppose my sone will be on his way er this come to your hands. I did wrytt formerlie to him to be proposed to your Lo.; now I must give yow mor trouble, by wrytting to your self immediatly, thogh, for most part, I will tell my thoughts to your sones, with whom I have kept, and will keepe, a clos correspondence, and our comon interest will requyer it mor and mor. We had fashrie bot of a few in the Counsell, who would

bot vot bot when they pleased, and signe when they pleased, so that we had difficultie to get a signing quorum. It was bot jimp at the passing the proclamation for the adjurnment; and, for want of it, the opning the Signet was marred the first tyme. Tho ther was a quorum present and voting, yet ther wer bot eight affirmative, and willing to signe. Heirupon the Counsell, latlie after long debate, insisted that in all cases the President of the Counsell shoud only signe *in presentia dominorum*. Our reason was, that as the Kings service could not be carried on, for a Counsell of sixteen (which was mor then the ordinar number) might deliberat and vote, bot to no purpose, because nyn would not signe, yea a Counsell of nyn, which is a quorum, could doe nothing, unless all agreed, and so evry on had a negative; therfor, either all behoved to signe, tho ther opinion was contrair, or els the President only. The signing of all did not import ther owne opinion, bot the opinion of the Counsell. What a strange thing would it be, to sie a large quorum of the Counsell, and bot a few signing; so the vote past, that in all cases, the President shoud only signe. This day, the D., being his first sederunt, refused to signe alone, and said it was the custome of the Counsell, that it was necessar nyn shoud signe, and said he would not. It was at last resolved the King shoud be wrytten to, to knou his pleasur, which must be quicklie dispatched, or most thing will stick. To ordain all to signe will disgust many, bot that the President only signe, will bot displease on, who will not stick at it, if it be the Kings pleasur. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

Tho the D. sometymes refused to signe when he was negative, the ordinar custome was, that all signed, als well affirmative as negative.

275. LORD CARDROSS TO LORD MELVILL.—18 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, 18 Dec^{br} 1689.

I formerly gave your Lo. ane account of the D. of Hamiltone's proposing a new oath to the Councile, as to us, however old it was to old Councilers, and what then passed upon it. This afternoon it was proposed againe, and againe objected against, as contrary to the Instrument

of Government; and the maner of the oath, the words wherof is, So help me God, and by the contents of this book, laying the hand on the Bible, was also spock against. I was, my Lord, both against the oath and maner, because of the Instrument of Government, and that it wold be ane introductione to other oathes, and, upon that account, wold alarme the people. Nor, indeed, is there more in it on the matter then the oath *de fidei*, allreddy taken, doeth implie; and because the maner of fwering by the Bible is nether the Scottish nor Presbiterian forme, and seems to raise the Bible as more then God. I thought fitt to give your Lo. this account, because I finde, by a letter I had from London, that some from this indeavour to misrepresent me, particularly in the matter of adjourning the Parliement, tho, I am sure, neither the King nor your Lo. have reasone to be dissatisfied with my carriage in it, as both your sones and many others can witnes. There was a report spreade here, as if those that ar called the wild men wer drawing to armes about Drumfries or Killcubright, but Lord Carmichael and I, who wer appointed to inquire of it, of those that came from that countrey, found that it was only some that wer putting themselves in a reddiness, to oppose any invasions, which a shipe's being seen sounding some of these coasts made them apprehensive of. The Councile is adjourned, as to it's ordinary diet, to the 14 of January. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most faithfull humble Servant,

CARDROSS.

276. DUKE OF SHREWSBURY TO LORD MELVILL.—19 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

Whitehall, 19 Dec^r 1689.

Having seen a letter that gives an account of one Captain Hugh Campbell, who had formerly a company of granadiers, and is represented as a dangerous person and a spy, and that hee is now come or coming into England for ill purposes, I thought fitt to give your Lordship this information, that you may make use of it, for an enquiry after him, in order to his being secured. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most faithfull humble Servant,

SHREWSBURY.

277. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—19 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, 19th Dec^r 1689.

The favourable impresson your Lop. hes given his Majestie of one so little significant to his service as I am, and so frequently taxed for ill things by other hands; and the visible effects of it by the share I have in the Government, chiefly, if not only, obtained by your Lops. procurement, as it is ane act of great generositie, so it hes left a very due sence on my spirit, that I should use that credit, which, by your means, I may have with my master (after that service which I owe to him and the nation) for the strengthening of your interest, the conciliating of friends to you, the takeing the edge of adversaries, and the doing every thing ells that may endear us to one another, and more rootedly fix the friendship was still betwixt our families, which, I trust, shall not faile nor diminish on my side. The enclosed for his Majestie contains only my humble offer of the outmost service I am capable of doing him, and my dutiefull acknowledgement of the share he hes named me to in the Rule; and my humble sute, that upon some remarkable occasions I may, without offence to him, be allowed to write directly to himselfe; which, I hope, neither he will deny to me, nor others repine at; it being neither in my temper to aspire to any thing that Providence shall not directly lay at my door, nor to recommend any from a prospect of strengthening my own interest; and, least of all, to tax any single person that I may be relieved of a rival; but singlely designing some freedom for exonerating my conscience, and vindicating my reputation, if I should be in danger of suffering either way. By the goodness of God, my wife is saifely delivered of two daughters, and have presumed to give the name of our Queen to the eldest; and wishes I could transmitt with it that same dutiefull respect for her person and Government as is claimed to by the father. I am much delighted with his Majesties instructions to the Duke of Hamilton, the printing of which hes allready remarkable effects on the people, and throughly cured many of the members of Parliament who formerly wer displeased. Yea, I am of opinion, there is scarce a remaining grudge to any, but such who have had other aims, then the flourishing

of religion or quiet of the nation. I am firmly perswaded there would be now no danger in the sitting of our Parliament; for particular men who formerly ledd them, have lost much of their interest; and the affections of the people are to a great degree warmer to our King, upon the publication of his purposes, and the reflection on the miseries wee have been under by our own janglings. That pamphlet, designed by some as a fire-ball, hes such gross things in it toward our King, such mistakes in point of fact, in relation to others, that it hath proven an allay to some violent tempers instead of inflaming them. May all such be discovered who project not honest things. May our Kings reigne be the glory of this age, and your Lop. the happy instrument under him of settling religion in its purity and the peace of this nation upon solide foundations, which is equally expected as it is wished for by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

I am much discouraged in writing by the black box, my letters being frequently broken up, and sometimes not sent forward, and my answers used in the same manner.

The enclosed oath was this evening againe pressed by the Duke of Hamilton, but not well entertained at the Board; first, in respect of the manner of takeing it on our knee, and that we swear by the Bible with it in our hand; next, that by the instrument of Government, and confirmation in Parliament afterwards, the oath of alleadgance, and the plaine oath *de fidei* are only to be taken, and all other oaths, tests, and declarations are abrogate, so as we cannot legally meddle with them. The same reason that made it to be urged by the Duke, may prompt him to a misrepresentation of such as over-ruled him in the waveing of it, which, I hope, your Lop. will studie to prevent.

278. MR. GILBERT ELIOT TO LORD MELVILL, ENCLOSING LETTER FROM CAPTAIN KENNEDY.—19 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

This forgoeing is the copy of Captain Kennedys letter, made mention

of in the Minutes*, which being omitted to be put up with the Journals, is in all duty thus transmitted to your Lordship by, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most obliged and obedient Servant,

GILB. ELIOT.

Edr, 19 Decer 1689.

* The following is the letter alluded to. It was addressed by Captain Kennedy to the President of the Council, and appears to have been read in Council on 19th December 1689.

Lisburne, December 12th, 1689.

November the 24th, the enemy approached the town of Newry, with 1000 foot and a troop of horse. They drew up at the far end of the bridge, and a little before day sent in a party of 60 foot, commanded by Coll. M'Ginnis, who 2 years agoe killed Captaine Will. Hamilton, commonly called Torie Will. A serjant of ours and 4 men, being posted at the near end of the bridge, fired at them, and so retreated up to the town; but the enemy, perceiving close, killed two of them, and fell in with the other 3 into the town. However, the shots gave the alarm to the small garrison, consisting of 80 men, of whom was one half sick and unserviceable. The officers and the sound men, being about 40 fire-locks, rushed out to the street, when two of our captains were shot dead at the very first encounter; yet the other officers and the 40 fire-locks received them so warmly, that immediately they routed them, perceiving them to the bridge, and beat them in to their main body beyond the bridge, who presently faced about, and marched off in haste, and in some disorder. In this enterprise they lost Coll. M'Ginnis and 33 soldiers; we lost 2 captains and 2 soldiers only, and 11 or 12 wounded; as also a lieutenant and an ensign ill wounded, and Major Shands son William, whom the Duke made a captain for his special service there; but he enjoyed only to this day, on which he died. The garrison is now well recruited, and the bridge secured by a new draw bridge and a good guard.

Our frontier garrison of Clunis was in great danger 5 or 6 days agoe, several regiments of the enemies foot, and 7 or 8 troops of horse, being all about it within 8 or 10 miles, and fully resolved to attack it within 2 days; but (by a happy providence) Lieutenant-General Douglas, returning from his progress to Inniskilling, Ballyshanan, and these upper countries, came to Clunis, and presently so enforced it by supplies from the inward adjacent garrisons, as the enemy durst not approach it; and his Excellency, who came here last night, assures us it's now in no danger. There has been here a very great mortality in the army, near one half dead, most part English; and great suspicions there are, that the provisions, both of the army and fleet, have been poisoned; yea, the very spirits and strong water, sent over in great abundance for a cordial to sick or wounded men, has proven their bane, many soldiers dying presently after drinking them; and they had the same fatal effect on many of the fleet in England, and that also attending the army here; on which the Commissaries of the victualling offices were clapt in prison in England, and our Commissary-General here is secured in Lisburne Castle a

279. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO [UNCERTAIN.]—21 Dec. 1689.

SIR,

I had yours of the 14th instant, and am much satisfied with the account you give of the Bishop of Salisbury's being calmed in our Church matters. I wish all others of that stamp were brought to the same happy temper. Wee in this nation are every day weaning from the distrusts that unluckily were entertained of our King, and our hearts warming to him which hath been much effectuated by the printing of his Majesties Instructions to his Commissioner. Yea, that violent paper lately come out, presumably with no good design to the Government, has given such a disgust at the project it selfe, that it had proven an allay to some tempers, instead of fomenting or continuing their former pikes. I intreat my service may be given to my Lord Secretary, to whom I write so fully by last post, that I hope a silence at this time will not be quarrelled as any neglect from, SIR,

Your affectionat friend and humble Servant,

CRAWFORD.

Edr, 21st Dec^r 1689.

week agoe, if not on the same account, yet for great miscarriages, for mismanagement of the stores and provisions for the army.

Yesterday, the 11th instant, most part of the cheef gentry of this countrey, (by his Graces permission and allowance,) convened at Lisburne, when, with severall other proposalls they made for promoting their Majesties service, and for the safety and good of this countrey, they offered to raise 6000 foot presently, either to recruit the weak army, or to regiment and embody themselves, and to be commanded and disposed of as the King shall advyse or direct. This the Duke has transmitted to England, and so the matter will lye in suspence, till his Majestys pleasure be known anent it.

This day the Duke begane his progress towards Armagh and the frontier garisons, and intends to returne hither within 7 or 8 dayes.

The sickness of the army continowes still, as we find by the weekly bills of mortality, which decreases but very slowly; and it's feared it will not stop nor abate much, till fresh provisions come from England.

Our last letter from Whythall advyse, that Sir John Twalanay, is now ready to sett sail for Ireland, with 7 regiments of foot.

280. SIR JOHN LAUDER OF FOUNTAINHALL TO LORD MELVILL.—
22 Dec. 1689.

Edenburgh, 22 December 1689.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

This last mark of favor hes minded me again of my dutie of thankfulness, which is all the tribut I can pay. Ever since I understood the world, I alwayes thought moderation on of the most necessarie qualities in a princes counsellor, and never more then in a tyme of mistakes and division, which requires most a healing temper. Blessed be God, we have a Prince in whom justice and goodnesse are so relucēt, that he reputes the serving our countrie and consciences the best service we can doe to him, and makes thesse the termes of our entry. As Sir William Lockhart and other freinds will declare, I have omitted no opportunity, so I hope to continue to acquite my selfe how much I am, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble Servant,

JO. LAUDER.

281. LORD NEIL CAMPBELL TO LORD MELVILL.—24 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edr, 24 10^{br} 89.

The tediousness of my journey, by reason of the badness of the road, hath hindered me till now, from putting under my hand, a just acknowledgment of the many obliging favours I have received from your Lop. while I was ther, which I must resolve shall allways be a debt upon me, because I doe not know that ever I shall be capable to make any other or more materiall return then by good wishes; and this I have found to be your Lops. from me, both by right and possession, since first I had the honour of your Lops. acquaintance. My Lord, when I arrived here, I found the Counsell was adjourned for some tyme, but ther being this day an occasionall meeting of it, I could not delay to have my self enrolled among ther Majesties particulare servants, and therfor I gave in my commission to be read and recorded, which naturallie obliged me to take the oath of alledgance, which I did with all my heart, and it is the first

that ever I took. Now I wish that God may long preserve and prosper my King and Queen. Somthing ther is to be said relating to my commission that I shall not trouble your Lo. with, till I inform myself more fullie of it; bot now, I remember, your Lo. was pleased to lay your commands upon me; to writt what I heard that wer materiall of the conditione of the countrie. In the litle tym I have been here, I perceave a generall diffatiffa&ione allong all the borders of the Highlands, becaus the enimie are not hindered by the standing forces from ther incurtiones and depredationes; bot, tho it wer to be wished, that they might be hindered, (and it may be I have as much reasone to wish it so, as, most the M'Leans having once visited me of late, and taken away a parcell of victual and some cous, and, by a servant of myn who came this week from thes partes, I am told they hade about eightie boats conveened to come over to me againe by the first oportunitie of weather,) yett I know it's not practicable to gett this people effectuallie reduced, without some frigotts. Ther are harbours and roads aboundance, sufficiently good, and they may gett pilotts from Clide that know all the creeks and tides, which are very considerabe on our coasts. If I be at Dumbarton, I think I could help to finde fitt persones for that use; and with thes frigotts (wherof ther may be two about 16 guns a-peece, and one a small fiste rait,) ther wold need to be a parcell of boatts, which the Counsell may be informed of, when they desire, both as to the kinde of boats, and wher they are best to be hade; and I hope his Majestie will haste thes vessells about, for, till they come, the boatts cane not be conveened, nor taken to that side of the land. I think to goe this week toward Dumbartane, to receave the garisone, and befor the return of this cane come, I hope to be back, in order to the carying of my familie thither; bot, whither I be here or elfwher, I shall be readie to obay what commands your Lo. shall be pleased to lay upon, MY LORD, Your Lo. most humble Servant,

NEILL CAMPBELL.

282. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—24 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

I had your Lops. of Dec^r 14th, and most willingly do comply with

your desire anent Mr. Gordon for his collecting the customes of Aberdeen. As the printing of his Majesties instructions to the Duke of Hamilton did at first relieve the people of many of the fears they were under, so the enemies to our interest, both in Church and State, are clossly at work, representing to the weaker sort of people, that his Grace had cross instructions to those were publick, which he dares not reveal. The design is malicious, and the effects are like to be sadd. The friends to the late King they assert it, that they may disparage his present Majestie; the Episcopall Clergy they boldly confirm it, that they may discourage Presbiterians, and tempt the giddy sort of them to irregularities. Yea I wish there be not hands in it, who pretend to the greatest zeal for the Government. I practise what I can by my selfe amongst our Ministers; and am employing agents every where, to cure such of the people as are smitten, and to prevent the infection from spreading further. That which has procured any credit to this unluky report, is the confident procedour in many places of the countrey of deprived Ministers, who do pursue for their stipends, even for cropt 1689, and that before Commissariot Courts, who cannot legally sitt upon a tittle from the abolished Bishops, and have no warrant from his present Majestie. Besides, these Courts, as they are now constitute, were found by the meeting of the Estates to be a great grievance, and were appointed to be regulated. The Council, from the beginings of these mischeefs, and the fatall issues they might have had, if not speedily remedied, did this evening putt a stoppe, dureing their pleasure, or untill the Parliament sitting, to their decreets anent Ministers stipends. Another practise hes been likewise very provocking, Some Sheriff and Steward-deputs are pursuing such who attend meeting-houses, for unwarrantable mariages and baptisms under the late Government, which all concluded had been out of doors. I have not seen the abolished Bishops and deprived Clergy so insolent, even when the Government was in their hands. The first subscribe still by their designations, continue to ordaine Ministers snglely, and give warrands for privat mariages, and the last als readily obey. They preach both of them, avowedly against the Government; and are no less plaine in their prayers for the late King. They are instigat by such of the Scotts Clergy as are att London, who assure them that the English

will stand and fall with them; so that whatever mistake be truly in the thing, they keep up the heart of their partie by forgeries, unto the great discouragement of ours, which can scarcely be supported by all the representations are made by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,
Edr 24th Decr 1689. CRAFTURD.

283. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD MELVILL.—26 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

Edinr 26 Decr 1689.

The inconveniencies arising to the interest of his Majesties service, and prejudice of delay in dispatch of the publick affairs of the kingdome, by the custome of Councill, That all letters to his Majestie, Proclamations emitted, and Commissions granted by the Counsell, should be subscribed by a quorum of ther number, gave occasione to the Counsell, by ther Act of the date the ffift of December last, by post heirwith transmitted, to declair, that any such Proclamations of Councill, Commissions to be granted to any persones, or Letters to his Majestie, and other papers which formerly ware in use to be subscribed by the Council or ther quorum, being read, votted, and subscribed in presence of the Council by ther President, or the persone who shall be elected Preses in his absence, bearing to be subscribed in presence of the Council, shall be also valid, effectually, and sufficient, to all intents and purposes, as if the saids papers had been subscribed by the haill Council; yet it being thereafter moved by some of ther number, that this Act would alter the former custome, and might likeways bring too great a burdein upon the President of Council, if a full quorum of nyn did not subscribe, but the President only. The Council therefore desyres your Lordship, with your first conveniencie, to represent the state of this affair to his Majestie, that his royall pleasure may be signified to the Council theranent so soon as may be. This, by warrand and in name of the Council, is signified to your Lordship by, MY LORD,

Your Lordships humble Servant,

CRAFTURD. *I. P. D. S. Con.*

284. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—26 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

Since my last to your Lop. I have been employing my selfe, what by discourses to people here, messages and letters to the countrey, for undisturbing such as, by great practising of ill men, were beginning to have Governours and the Government under suspicion, and have studied to make the plaister as large as they did the sore, and I trust has not altogether laboured in vaine. Wee have great concord in the Council these eight dayes bygone, but in this vacancie meddles not in any privat matter. That I may evince true friendship to your Lop. I am about to act a part that otherways is not very futeable to my temper, haveing no inclination, where the publick is not specially concerned, to tax any man for incircumspect words or writing, and yet less to make that stepp where I have a relation and an obligation; but where your Lops. interest is at stake, I sometimes goe over my common rules. The Earle of Strathmore, in a late letter to his sone, the Lord Glames, had this expreffion,—That he and some intimats of his thought to have been down against Christmas, but could not now keep that dyett, yet hoped their stay should be for the interest both of Church and State; for they had overthrown Annandale, Ross, and Skelmorly, and all their designs, who had shott, powder, but in vaine, and had now given over, and were hopefull to hough Melvill, and defeat all his Presbyterian projects. Your Lop. may use this as you think fitt, only conceal my name in the matter, who have no design of prejudice to them, and only report it, that you may take your measures to the best advantage, and may know how you are treated by some who profess friendship to you. Your Lop. sees there is no reserve towards you kept by,

MY DEAR LORD,

Edr, 26 Dec^r 1689.

Your Lops. most faithfull.

285. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—26 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

Darlington, Dec. 26, 1689.

We hav had a faif, bot a very flow journey to this place. I expect not

to reach Edenbrugh till the second of January. I hop the rest that his Majesty hath imployed in the Government, ar com off befor this tim. I hav not heard on word either from London or Scotland on the road. I hav seen som of the Danish troops, horses and foot. Ther horses ar not very large, bot they ar firm, strong beasts, in good condition, and do thrive on the English keeping. They ar all bays you would think; for color and shape they wer all of a breed. I understand Doctor Pitcair is dead. If your Lop. think fitt to remember my brother Thomas, and the recommendation in favours of the Mr. of Cathcart, I shall give you no further trouble for any of my relations. Mr. Cunningham hopes his signatour is dispatched. I always found your Lop. favorable to Mr. William Aikman; he is both willing and capable to serve you. I shall give your Lop. an account when I come to Edinburgh, what I find or can expect ther. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

My Lord Lothian gives your Lop. his humble service.

286. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—30 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

Ed. 30 December 1689.

So soon as Pitlever came hear, I took the opportunity of speaking with him. He seemed to regret nothing more than the not having had the opportunity of seeing your Lordship when he parted from London, and appeared to me much of the ways of the Clubb. You know we may be easily cheated with people that speak faire, therfor you are certainly best judge what the mans way hath been. So far as I can understand him, I think he will be ready enough to live them, but still (which is the plague of all our business) with the expectation ther should be somewhat done for him. He pretends he can be very usefull, so as to give us opportunity to counteract the most of ther methods. I leave all to your own consideration, and according as you advise shall deal with him. The inclosed is come to my hand since I wrote to your son, which is the occasion of this trouble from,

MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble and faithful Servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

I wish you would remember to cause your son say your opinion per next.

287. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—31 Dec. 1689.

MY LORD,

I had two from your Lop. by this post, the one recommending Hugh Cuninghame and George Ramsay, to be Collectors for the Customes, whom I shall in due time mind; the other in answer to one from me, with which I had my letter to his Majestie returned. I am fully convinced your Lop. by inadvertancie only, and from no design, opened it; and am sensible there has been a good providence in it, that it went not forward, untill I made those alterations in it, which your Lop. has very kindly insinuated to me; for which I return you my humble thanks. I have shortened it considerably, and left out that expression of his Majesties late bounty to me, which would capacitate me to attend in this place; have kept a greater distance betwixt the body of the letter and the appellation, and have given a distinct sheet of paper to the cover, which is sealed. I am much concerned at the continuing opposition to the Presbyterian interest, and strong endeavours for restoring the other, and deeply weighted at the storm arisen against your Lop. If you quite your post, I desire a liberty likewise from the King to retire; for the same motives which renders you uneasy, will lay me aside; and I incline to have no share in the Civil Government, tho' I should be put to begg my livelihood, where I cannot serve the interests of Christ, his church and people, to any advantage; and without refileing in some measure from my principle, the adhering to which has given me peace; yea, comfort in my greatest straits. I hope in all the capacities I shall ever be tryed with, to serve his Majestie faithfully and affectionately, not only out of dutie to him as my King, but from a peculiar respect and love to his person; yet if he judges it his concern, that Presbitrie be not established in this nation, I expect that favour of him, that he conclude not my retiring, a wearying in his service. If to preserve conscience, I meddle not to better an interest that is very dear to me, and that I be allowed to pray for his person, and the flourishing of his throne, when I am out of capacity of giving evidences of another kind, I am still of the same opinion as I was at first, anent your Lops. management, that it is your truest policie to act for Presbitrie, with all

the zeall that is consistant with knowledge ; for, tho your Lop. should be remiss, you will never be agreeable to the opposite partie, and your appearing for God frankly will bring his blessing on your person and family, and a yeelding to, or complying in pairt with, adversaries, may provock him to power out his wrath. It was Elijah's great commendation, that he had been very jealous for the Lord God of Hosts. O that this may be the motto of my family, tho our condition should be among the meanest in the nation ; and that wee may be helped to follow God fully, avowedly, and without all reserve, for I am convinced none will be loofers at his hand att long run ; and those who venture for him seldom want their reward here. This seems to be an odd juncture of affairs, and these words of Ezra come oft in my mind—And after all that is come upon us, for our evil deeds, and for our great trespasss, seeing that thou, our God, hast punished us less than our iniquities deserve, and hast given us such delyverance as this ; should wee againe break thy commandments, and joyn in affinity with the people of these abominations? wouldest not thou be angry with us till thou hadst consumed us, so that there should be no remnant nor escaping? O Lord God of Israel, thou art righteous, for wee remaine yet escaped, as it is this day : Behold wee are before thee in our trespassses ; for wee cannot stand before thee, because of this.—Your Lop. fees I do not alter my stile with you ; the libertie I take in writing, which on this occasion is really matter of conscience to me, concludeing it dutie that wee should encourage one another in the Lord. If wee be helped to this, he will find a way for our escape, and will stepp in and judge his people, now when their strength is gone. Whither I see this joyfull time, or not, the thing is confidently expected by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat

humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr, 31 Decr 1689.

288. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—1 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

1 Jan^r 1690.

I receaved yours of the 27 of Januar, by which, and by the other letters with that packet, the Kings coming to the Parliament is mor dubious, which hath immediatlie raised both the Jacobits and the Club very high; they are now in better correspondence, and they say that D. H. not being satisfiied in the post he is stated in, they have no fear from him; they had litle hop if the King cam, after his concessiones ar evry wher knowne. And the great interest to beat the bottom out of the Irish Rebellione (which if it fould continew a stated warr would have dangerous consequences at hom and abroad) made all beleive the King would head that affair in person, thogh thes three leaders of the Club would mak men beleive ther was no such thing intended, to keepe up their hop and humours. I doe know no informalitie or defect in my ele&tion, yet Skel-morlie is on some project for a new ele&tion, thogh I cannot dreame of any rationall pretence. Yesterday the Lady Collingtowne presented an appeal to the Parliament; the Lords have done nothing concerning it, hoping she will tak it up. It will be thoght strange, that from on so neir related to your Lo. the first blow against the Seffione fould be givne; I fall not trowble yowr Lo. with the caus; I wrott a lyn of it to my Lord Abruchle. I ador Gods providence in permitting so much dust against me, thogh the matter, (separat from the railing) imports nothing; bot my embracing first and last the statione God hath called me to, and the malicious ly of my being author, a&tor, or approver of the cruelties in the former reings, which your Lo. and all unbyassed and enformed men knew to be fals as hell, could make it; bot I thank God, I have the peace of my conscience, and I am confident your Lo. will bear witnes for me to his Majeftie. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

289. EARL OF ARGYLL TO THE EARL OF PORTLAND.—2 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Glasgow, Januarie 2^d, 16^{8 9}/_{9 0}.

I presume, upon the encouragement your Lop. has been pleased for-

merlie to give me, to make my addrefs by your Lop. and to you, when my circumſtances does require it. I have uſed the freedom to ſend en- cloſed a letter to his Majeſty, which I beg you may be pleaſed to read, and, when ſealed, do me the favour to delyver it. I do aſſure you, your Lop. ſhall never be aſhamed of patronyzing me; for, though I made one ſtep with ſuch as ſince, I am perſuaded, has gone too too farr, yet I never de- ſigned what I now ſee pick oblidges ſome to aim at. I deſire to live no longer then King Williams intereſt ſhall flouriſh, and, in my ſtation, I ſhall ever be found in my dutie; but of this, when I have the honour to be with you, I ſhall enlarge farther, and in endeavouring the Kings real ſervice, I am perſuaded I ſhall do myſelf right. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lops. moſt oblided humble Servant,

ARGYLL.

290. MR. GILBERT ELIOT TO LORD MELVILL.—4 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Thir Journalls, herewith ſent, contain what paſt at the Counſells laſt meeting. This George Linn, mentioned in the minuts, was one of the principall witneſſes againſt theſe officers of the dragoons, which were convicted of a deſigne in behalf of the rebels, ſo it was not thought fitt to let him go, untill it wer known, whither any of them ſhall be proceſſed in order to forfaulture or not. This letter from the Earl of Menteith was only an excuſe for his not comeing, but the day apointed for him to attend the Counſell being the 14 currant, it was judged moſt convenient not to give any anſwer before that day. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lordſhips moſt humble and moſt obedient Servant,

Edr, 4 January 1690. GILB. ELIOT.

291. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—4 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD, *Edenbrugh, Jan^{ry} 4, 1690.*

In this Chriſtinmaſs vacants moſt of people ar gon hom to ther country houſes, ſo I can ſay litle preſently of proper knolege, how men ſtand affected. I find the publiſhing of the inſtructions gave great conviction

at first. It hath been furnifed by the Duks people, that he hath privat commands contrair to thes publick instructions, which few believ that ar willing to tak fatiffaction. Every body admirs that the commiffions ar not com down. It's boldly givin out, that they ar altered, fo the perfons concerned ar in greater diftreffs then if they had never been naimed. It's pofitively faid that, to pleas the Church of Ingland, my Lord Tueddale is conjunct Secritair. Thes uncertaintys do fo detain people, that it's not to be expected in haft to hear the ferment is over, or that the Parliment can be called by anticipation. If the commiffions had com down, and the Goverment had been fetled, the members of Parliment might have bein treated with by fuch as had beft intereft with them, to have fatiffyed ther fcruples. I do not hear my Lord Caffillis and others in the commiffions ar on ther way. The Duke of H. is in very much better temper then his Duches. He feems to be content with the pagentry of his maces carried befor him; and he did declar in Counfell, that the King had ordered him to be confidered as his cheif minifter, and that he was to be Commiffioner to the nixt feffion of Parliment; bot her Grace admitts of no content, and it's too eafy to difcompofe him. Argyl is at Glasgow. He appears quitt of the Club, and hath bein pretty brisk to D. H. My Lord Rofs ftayed only heir on night. He faw my Lord Craufurd, but faid litle, and Sr Will. Hamiltoun; he hath bein finc with D. H. I knov he was eafyer then the other tuo at London. Your Lo. will knou, how he did part. The cheiftens of the Hyland clans ar cited to appear, the fourteenth infant, befor the Counfell. Braidalbins agent tells me, that he pretends his allowanc to com up did never com to his hand. Ther ar many depradations, bot no body togither of the rebells. I am ftill of opinion, that it were fit to employ fom of our forces to poffefs Innerlochy. Tho the defing wer underftood, the Hylanders can nather ftay togither in this feafon, nor can they maintain the fpot againft the cannon from the men of war and granads. The Iles wold be prefently reduced, and the rebells could never com togither to a head. It will coaft much mor in the fummer to fubdue them. The D. of Gordon is making ready; he will part the fyfteenth, the nixt day after the letter fhall be read in Counfell. Our army is not at all compleitt; and the three regiments that cam from Holland, ar not neer ther numbers. Levens

regiment is compleit. He cannot get it mustered, becaus it wold bewray the defects of the rest. If the Provost of Edinburgh will continow in the management of Sr Will. Hamiltoun, it will be fitt to consider whither he may not be called befor the Counsell, for continowing to exact the plack on the pint, which is so illegall, even by the instrument of Goverment, that it can not be thought he will run the hazard of a just censur, and be ordained to refoun what hath been illegally exacted. It's givin out heir, that my Lord Portland hath bein dismissed to Holland, to shun an address against him, and that your interest is diminished. Thes storys hav no credit with me, bot they do keep mens minds aloft; and the not sending down the commission, that a Government might be preparing busines heir, looks very odly. A larg nomination for the Exchequer, wold content som that ar not otherwys imployed. Som compliment wold be mad to Blantyr and the Laird of Dun, who was Liftennent-Coll. to Mars regiment, and the only person of note in Angus that's frank for the Kings service. When the session fitts down, and people return after they ar spoken with, particularly your Lo. shall know, what I expect from every member of the Parliment. MY DEAR LORD, fairweill.

292. EARL OF CRAFURD TO LORD MELVILL.—7 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

I have little to trouble your Lop. with by this occasion; yet I cannot flipp several posts without an enquerie after you. I am the more solicitous to know how you are, in that I have not heard from your Lop. of a long time, and that we are deafed with noice of dust raised about you. I trust you are so rooted in the Kings favour as it shall not be easie to give him an unfavourable impressiion of you, and shall regrait it if any are practiseing for such an end. The sitting of our Parliament, and our behaviour then, or clamour, if it shall be adjourned, is the cheefe discourse in this place. I leave your Lop. to other hands, what is said on that subject. Whatever are the other changes in the world, I hope time shall make none in the friendship, hes been still betwixt your Lop. and, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,
Edr, 7th Jan^y 1690.

CRAFURD.

293. MEMORANDUM FROM SIR PATRICK HUME OF POLWART TO LORD
MELVILL.—7 Jan. 1690.

1. Commiffion to Patrick Hume, younger of Polwart, of Captain of troop to horfe, of date and tenor of that he got from the Eftates of Scotland, which mentions his coming over with the Prince in commiffion in his army.

2. Commiffions for Lieutenant, Cornet, and Quartermaster, blank of their names.

3. Commiffion to Sir Robert Hume, fon to Sir Patrick Hume, as Captain of a Company in the Lord Anguff's regiment.

4. Commiffions to Lieutenant and Enfeigne of that Company, blank of their names.

5. Prefentation for Mr. Michael Bruce to the Church of Jedburgh.

6. Prefentation for Mr. John Herbert to the Church of Norberwicke.

7. To keep gifts for the Sheriff and Commiffary of Barwickfhire and Lawder, blank.

8. I pray let honeft old Major Hume be minded ; he is very low ; nothing of that fort can be more neceffary.

9. I think, when I confider farder, an indemnity may bee needfull ; but with great difcretion ; no making haift in it ; but I will think more on it, and write to you.

10. When there is a fit time for it, I pray mind Mr. Pringle his remiffion.

294. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—9 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

I have allways been fo much oblinded to your Lordfhip, that I ask favours without eather fhame or conftraint, tho indeed it's your fon that hath put me on this new defyr ; and feems to think it as much his intereft as myne, that I be fo fecured in the poft I have be your Lordfhips favour, that nothing but the doing of ane ill thing will turn me out. This is fo taking with a perfon who defyns honeftly, and to ferve his friends fincerly, that I could not refus to make it my requift to you, and in it to

lett you knou, that all my predeceffors had it for lyfe till the 1682, that Sr Will. Purves, becaufe of his malverfations, was forced to give a demiffion in favors of Benerman. I have fent the double of his laft gift to your fon. I fhall trouble your Lordfhip no further on this point, but affur you, that what's don for me is not defyred to prosper if ever I ufe it, but to ferve you and your ffamily. The Prefbeterians are much alarmed att the noice of a conjunct to you. I never fee them fenfible touched befor. As I hope the thing is falfe, fo I hope it will have good effect on them, and I can hardly think that fince the King dos hazard this Parliment on the Prefbeterian intereft, that he will make fo difoblidging a ftop. I am oblidged to tell you that I fynd a generall diffatiffaction amongft my Lord Stairs pople att your Lordfhip; what are the grounds, I doe not knou. I wifh you wold fpak plainly on this head, that fuch mefurs may be taken as ar moft for your fervice. I am going with a Commiffion to Sir John, which your fon will notiffie to you. We have grat hops of this Parliment, tho I am told the Duke will not be hear till Februarie. I wold intreat your Lordfhip wold only make difpatches of all things that concerns the Goverment with the grateft haft, for in that only you are to blaime, and reallie your frinds cannot juftifie it. I fhall ever continew, MY LORD,

Your Lordfhips moft faithfull and moft humble Servant,

Ed. 9 Januarie 1690.

WILL. LOCKHART.

295. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

By the copy of the Councils letter to his Majeftie, heirwith fent, your Lordfhip will perceive what a deep fence they have of the many unparalleilled proofs, from tyme to tyme, his Majeftie hes bein pleafed, of his finceir affectione to, and prudent care of the concernes of this nature. My Lord, the Council doe recommend to your Lordfhip, that with your conveniencie yow may interpoft with his Majeftie, to fend downe to this place, thrie thoufand fyre armes, with fome amunitiome, which Major-Generall Mackay hath formerly fignified by a letter to the Lord Portland, to be neceffare for his Majefties fervice in this kingdome, of which the

Councillis fully convinced, and do earnestly defyre your Lordship to extend your endeavors to get the samen effectuat. This, by warrand, and in name of the Councill, is signified to your Lordship, by, MY LORD,

Your Lordships humble Servant,

Edinbr, 10th Jan^{ry} 1690.

CRAFURD. I. P. D. S. Con.

296. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—10 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Jan^{ry} 10, 1690.

The Kings laft letter hath givin much fatiffaction heir. To-morrow, Annandale and Skelmorley make ther entry. Few people ar yett in toun, bot I hop humours will fall, only the minifters letter for ther donation, and the commiffions, ar too long delayd. We ar uncertain, whither D. Hamiltoun will com in till the end of this month. Ther hath bein much greater flockin to my Lord Rofs in the Weft then was to his Grace, which doth mightily keep him out of humour, bot, for any thing I can learn, he is much more tra&table then the Duches; if he find things in better tune at his return, he will com about; in the mean time he is to take his meafurs. Arran ftayes at the Abbay. I have not heard that he medles, and, in this feafon of the year, it's not to be thought he fhould. My Lord, I am afrayed the King may have advice from this, not to attempt the planting of the garrifon at Innerlochy till the fummer. I am ftill mor and mor convin& this is the only tim. In winter, the Hylanders can not ftay together, ther garb renders them incapable to ftay in the feilds in froft and fnow, bein moft part naked, nor can they fcamper to the hills. Lowlanders cloathed can indur mor cold in winter then they naked, wheras, in fummer they can march and fatigue mor in on day then Lowlanders can do in three. It's impoffible to plant that garifon in the fummer, without three armies as ftrong as the rebells. The army that goes into Innerlochy muft be as ftrong, or ftronger, and then they will fall down toward Invernes, if ther be not an army ther, and towards Strivling and Lothian, if ther be not an army ther. The hills lying in the midle or center of the kingdom they can eafily fhift about, and fall down in the circumferenc of the low lands wher they pleas; wheras, now all the garifons may remain, and the forc which is in the Lowlands idle may feafe that poft, and fcour the iflands, in defpit of all the oppofition

the rebels can make, for, tho they wer possest of the spot, the cannon from the ships, and granads, wold disloge them, and, tho the interprys fail, ther can be no ill consequenc, for first it draws all the rebels thither, and so it saifs all the rest of the country. Nixt, the forces can alwys retyr to the ships, and scour the Ilands, and keep the rebels together, in a season they can nather subsist for cold nor hunger. My Lord, yow may think I am too perswaded in this point, bot I must say it's of the greatest consequenc, and in stead of using an army doubtfully heir nixt summer, the King might cary them over to Irland, and I dar be bold to say, if an army be caryed throw the Hylands to Innerlochy, the ground is so strait in many places, it's too probable the Kings army may meett with another disafter; wheras the other way by sea ther's no danger bot of cold; and if our men be so soft, that they can not indur it, pray why may not the Danes be employed. Ther they wold not confider the cold; and at Glasgow thers abundanc of daills and timber both to make the retrinchments and lodgings for the souldiers. My Lord, I fear at bottom the only difficulty is a person that's capable to manadg the undertakin; and it's a for matter, that for this caus, the oportunity must be lost; bot that defe&t will not be cured in the summer. My Lord, I am sur yow knov I hav as much kindnes for M'Kay as any man; bot he will never recover his reputation, nor be capable to do the King service heir; and yow deall hardly with the King if yow do not represent it to him; besyds, ther is no man at present in Scotland fitt for this matter. It must be a man of reputation, and yett so young, that he can weill toill and scamper over the hills. I confes I am not at all satisfiied with our garisons; they do nothing for securing the country. It's certain the King pays as many men as all that weare plaids and trewes who ar in oposition to him, and yett they do not at all restrain them, bot suffer the Hylanders to rob within the sight of the garisons. It's to no purpose to place a garison weaker then tuo hunder; for a company may keep the post, bot it can not spair a detachment to help the country or recover the plunder. My Lord, I am confident I hav bein very tedious to yow, bot I could not conceall my sentiments. MY DEAR LORD, fairweill.

The dayly newes we hear of changes at Court hinder our minds to settle; and tho it's not eafy to yow to pleas the Presbiterians, yett they ar very angry to think that yow should gett a helper.

297. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

His Majesties letter to the Council (the answer of which goes by this post) gave so general satisfaction, not only to the members of that Board, but also to the body of the well-affected in the nation, that, by a proclamation this day, we have made several of the contents of it more publick, which we are hopefull will be of significant use for removing those jealousies which several were beginning to entertain of his Majesties purposes in relation to this kingdom; and, I trust, may be a great help to unite some who hitherto have lived at a distance, and damp others, who, from our divisions, and the sad effects like to follow on them, were already crowing victorie to the late King. This day the great robber, Lifetenent Collonell M'Greigor, by a partie of my Lord Kenmuirs men, was brought prisoner to this place. He being not yet examined, hes made no discoverie of his accomplices; but it is presumed that some persons of good note have patronized him. Once next week, such noblemen and gentlemen of Highland interests as are not actually in armes, and have hitherto been newtrall, are to appear before us; when some methods may be fallen on which may render us a little more safe then wee now judge our selves. An account of particulars, either in this or any other concern of moment, shall still, from time to time, be transmitted to your Lordship by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lordships most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,
Edr, 11 Jan^y 1690.

CRAWFORD.

298. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—14 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Jan^y 14, 1690.

I had the honor of yours of the 6 instant. We ar in great distress that the commissions ar not dispatched. The not establishing the Government hath brought the Kings busines low heir; and the concerting matters with the members can take no effect till they see things onc settled. The Club ar as bold in alleaging falsehoods as ever. They say all is reversed,

Portland banished; yow have a conjunct; and that the Parliment of Ingland will medle in our matters. My Lord Rofs brought doun a great deall of the vindications of the address, which ar industriously spread in the west country, wher John Cochran is a great manager; bot I do not hear ther is great successe ther. In Clydsdail, the Presbiterian Ministers ar very firm, in good temper, and hav sent to expostulate with ther bretherin at Edinburgh for ther meddling in Stat matters, or with thes who hav givin displeasur to the King, and have testified against their soliciting the taking any thing in consideration befor the settling of the Church. My Lord Carmichaell is a good instrument ther; and they hav not so good apprehensions of the D. as others intertain. Skelmorley cam a moment into Counsell, and then went out again. They not only own and justify the vindication, bot do talk very openly, facily, against the King and his proceeding. Your Lordship wold consider what cours is to be takin if they continow that boldnes. The want of the commissions maks us look so pitifully, that it's like a precarious Government. This night I hav rendered myself very odious for opposing Langtouns liberation, till he should tell who that person was that was so much recommended to him, and whom the letters did clear he had both seen and knev. His liberation did cary by a vote upon baill for 10,000^{lib} ster. Now we knou Duke Hamilton will not com in till Candlemas, that it appear how busines will go, so if the King can not gett doun, we ar like to be in strait for a Commissioner, and it will be impossible to keep men in temper, if the Parliment does not keep its dyett. The Ministers hav not aggreied to call a generall meeting, which I think wold be very usfull, for the worst of them ar heir about; nor will the Provost of Edinburgh call a meeting of the borroues till the end of February so ther can be no conclusions layd on them. My Lord, I do earnestly recommend Provost Kennedy of Strivling, for the Commissariat of Dumblain. It's a very small on, *valeat quanti valere potest*. It is an evidenc that the King does consider the mans cariage, and that your Lo. is freindly to him. He was harly turned out of the Magistracy, and had never failed in a vote. It's necessar for the Kings service, that members of Parliment be employed in all thes litle places, and in the collections as farr as can be. Much depends on this session of Parliment. I need not repeat what I was so

full in my last, about the planting of the garison of Innerlochy befor the spring. MY DEAR LORD, fairweill.

299. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD MELVILL.—16 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

The Councill doe understand, by the last letter direct to them from Captaine Kennedie, in the kingdom of Ireland, that ther is scarcitie of provisions in the kingdome of Ireland, which hes obleidged them to give orders to the Magistrats of Glasgow, immediatly to transport the six hundred bolls of wheat, bought for the use of their Majesties forces, and which heitherto hath not bein sent, by reasone of the plentie and abundance of provisions caried over from the kingdome of England; and they have apoynted them to consigne the samen in the hands of the Major, Soveraigne, or cheif Magistrat of Balfast, and have acquainted his Grace the Duke of Shonberge therwith, that he may give orders for disposall therof, as he shall find convenient.

The Councill doe lykwayes desyre your Lo. to acquaint his Majestie, that ther are severall persones in this kingdome, that willingly are content to contribute ther outmost endeavors to supplie the necessities of his Majesties good subje&ts of Ireland; but the heavines of the impost and dewties laid upon all provisions which are not caried over on English bottomes to that kingdome, hes proven a great hinderance to ther foe great designes; and therefore they doe earnestly entreat your Lo. to interposse with his Majestie, that he may be favorably pleased to take off, or at least lessen, the impositione and dewtie payable to his Majestie for provisiones that shall be caried over from this kingdome; and that his Majestie may give such encouradgement to any persone he shall think fitt to imploy, for buying any maner of graine to be transported to Ireland, as he in his royall wisdome shall think fitt. This by warrand and in name of the Councill, is signified to your Lo. by, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

Edenbr the 16th Jan^{ry} 1690.

CRAFURD. I. P. D. S. Con.

300. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—16 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb: Jan^{ry} 16th, 1690.

We are mightily refreshed with the repeated accounts of the Kings comming down. The delay of the Commiſſions maks me conclud nothing els will do our buſines; the Club is ſo bold and others ſo blait. The Provost of Edinburgh will not call the borrows, that they might be dealt with; he is quitt influenced by the Club. He hath cauſed take the cups for the ſacrament from theſe Elders and Miniſters of the Toun, who have bein under the Biſhops, bot have complied with the Government. They do reſuſe to deliver theſe utenfills for the ſacrament, as belonging to their churches, and charges to keep; he did cauſe imprifon ſom of them. They offerd a bill of ſuſpenſion. This is don that either the Lords muſt do unjuſtice; or diſſatiffy the Preſbiterians, and fall out with the Magiſtrats. The Lords did ordain the Ordinary on the Bills, to hear and adjuſt this matter, and in the mean time did ſtop forder procedur; yett the Magiſtrats go on. We are informed that Annandale intends to take the firſt occaſion of an aſſion depending before the Lords againſt him, to decline their authority, and proteſt; now, after buſines is com in throng, it will be hard for the Lords to ſuffer it; but it may be, his couradge do fail him, and non els will adventur on it. If the King reſolv to be crowned, it will coaſt the nobility great ſoums to be in order, and it's not poſſible to get Ermin, or other things neceſſar heir. Many things in relation to that ſolemnity ar to be conſidered, nor els there will be great confuſion at the time. Mr. David Cunningham for his exoneration preſſes, that the ſignatour to Loudon may be ſuperſcrived and ſent down to your ſons, which will exoner him for the expenc of his journey, and it may ly quiett till the ſeſſion of Parliament be over. I am affrayd Angus regiment ſhall be deboched not to go to Ireland. If it be reſolved, not to meddle with the garrifon of Innerlochy till ſummer, I think the ſooner Angus regiment wer ſent over to Ireland, it wer the better; they will do weill enuch ther.

This day my Lord Dunmor is ſett at liberty upon baill, which was reſuſed to Balcarras, becauſe Argyl and Skelmorley did awer in Councell that the K. had order that he ſhould ly cloſs priſoner, and not be releaſed.

This was one of our instructions. They went to the King without me; but the K. me? that since the Estates had mad him close prisoner, His Majesty wold not alter it; but he had given, nor could then giv, no direction about it. I am confident the K. gave no order in the matter; he hath lyen in prison nine months without any thing els but that K. James wrott to him. Before the throne was vacant, those Counsellors did move that the question should be stated, whether the Counsell could meddle in any matter that the State had ordered Annandale, Yester, Skelmorly, Sir John Hall, or all we hav at present; Ormiston comes not in; Brody hath not appeared this long time. They wait to hear from Straithnaver and Grant. This kind of hovering will do no good. MY DEAR LORD, fairweill.

301. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—17 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edr, Januar 17, 1690.

I have receaved a commiffione, directed to the Earle of Southerland, to your Lo. and to the Advocat, to take Tarbetts oath that he hath not embazled the registers, with his oath therupon. The Lords have ap-
 poynted some of ther number to tak inspectione of the registers, as was
 done when Glendoik cam in place of Caringtowne. Ther is yet no war-
 rand to give Tarbet an exoneratione. Ther was a letter of the Kings at
 that tyme to inventer the registers, to receive and deliver them, and to
 give exoneratione. The Lords have ordered that I should give notice
 heirof to your Lo. that if you see it fitt, a letter may be sent by the King
 to give exoneratione to my Lord Tarbet, and to inventar that pairt of
 the registers that is come in since the former inventar, which is insert in
 the books of Sessione, which will be very convenient for preserving the
 registers, and letting the leigis know, wher they may find such registers
 as they have need to make use of, wherof the ignorance cost many
 dear, being necessitat to give great compositiones for finding out and ex-
 tracting ancient wrytts. Ther is litle news heir; and I know yow will
 get newes from your freinds heir. I am holden so hard to work, that I
 have litle tyme; only the heads of the Clube are come downe, full of
 humor and dissatisfactione. All things done heir in the Kings service ar

under the most fenforious obfervatione. The beft expedient I know is, that the donative to the Minifters wer fent downe, that they might be ordered to meet for ordering it, and then they may be put to it, whither they will franklie tell their mynd, that thes anemofities of thes who pretend great influence upon them may be laid afyd, which certainly would lay them low. Ther ar fome appearanc and much report that they ar plying in with the Jacobits; tuo of them in Counfell uer zealous to fet Dunmor at liberty on catione; We ar in great hop of the Kings coming. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

302. EARL OF ARGYLL TO THE KING.—20 Jan. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, *Edin^r, Januarie 20th, 1690.*

The knowledge I have of your Majefties juftice to all, befides the af-
furance of your princelie favour to the miffortunatte familie of Argyle,
might fufficientlie eafe my mind, even when I am furrounded with Reports
of the favours the Duke of Gordons friends does promife for him; but
that I look upon it as a duty lying upon me to your Majeftie, befides a
peice of juftice I ow to the memorie of my deceafed grandfather and
father, to inform your Majeftie of the true ftate of that Claim I have upon
the Duke of Gordons eftate, leaft your Majeftie might perchance, by the
importunity of anie, do me a peice of hardfhip, not knowing my moft juft
pretentions. I fhall not prefume to deduce the cafe in this, but have pre-
vailed on my Lord Abruchell, a perfon, beyond all exception, devoted to
your Majefties fervice, to be the carrier of this. I humblie prefume to
recomend him to your Majeftie; and withall I beg you may be gratiouflic
pleafed to hear him fullie upon the fubject; and when your Majeftie is
rightlie informed, I fhall think me and my concerns moft happy at your
Majefties difpofal; and I fhall further take it as a favour your Majeftie
allow me to waitt on you. I am, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majefties moft loyall, moft dutifull, moft obliged, and
moft humble Subject and Servant,

ARGYLL.

303. EARL OF ARGYLL TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edinr, Januarie 20th, 1690.

I had the honour of your Lop. dated the 16th instant, to-night, acquainting me of his Majesties favour to me. I shall make it my studdie to serve both faithfullie and forwardlie, wherein his Majesty shall be pleased to employ me. My Lord, this goes by my Lord Abruchell, who I have instructed and given full power to represent to your Lop. the state of my affairs, and in particular, in relation to the Duke of Gordon. I have likewise desired him to informe your Lop. of my inclinations and most firm resolutions of serving the King, and the more I see others take so false measures; and I have begged of him to assure your Lop. none is more ambitious of your friendship, and if you be so kind as to entertain it, by owning the just concerns of my familie, I do assure you, upon honour, none shall espouse your Lordships interest with more earnestness then I shall upon all occasions; but of this, with my kind advice to your Lordship, and as to everie thing else, I refer the bearer to discourse to your Lop. at more length than is either possible or proper to trouble you with in wreitt. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lop. most humble Servant,

ARGYLL.

304. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Jan^y 20, 1690.

I have seen a representation from my Lord Fountanhall, in relation to a patent to his father, for a knight barronett. I know the most part of the fact to my proper knowledge. It's certain this injury was designed, and done to him for his firmness in a good cause. I am confident, if the matter were intyre, he would be very little concerned for a patent, but it were an affront to him, as well as an injury, after the order of Counsell, if the destination in favors of his brother, of another marriage, should hold. Besides that it is very unfutable to his brothers fortune. The easiest way to redress it, is, by procuring a new patent in the ordinary way, as my

Lord propofes. I know the juſtice of the matter is enough to ingadg your Lo. but I hop my Lord Fountainhall ſhall be a member of Parliment for Haddingtoun, and do his King as good ſervice now, as he did his country laſt, which will deſerv your favor to him. I am, My LORD,

Your Lo. moſt humble Servant,

JO. DALRYMPLE.

305. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—21 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

By the laſt flying packet, I have one from your Lop. of the 16th inſtant, which acknowledges the receipt of mine of the 7th, but takes no notice of a later one of the 11th, which I yet hope heſ not miſcaried. I have renewed proofs of your kindneſs to me and my family, and by my beheaveour to your Lop. and intereſt, I truſt ſhall evince ſuch a ſuteable ſenſe of it, as you may conclude what you have acted for me is not plainely thrown away, however it might have been beſtowed upon one of greater ſignificancie. I am ſurprized to hear from ſeveral hands, that perſons, ignorant of our law, and in a great meaſure ſtrangers to matter of fact, ſhould, upon every light ſuggeſtion, and that from prejudicat perſons, and ſome of theſe not of the greateſt integritie, run to the King, and ſuch as have intereſt about him, and whiſper miſtakes with all the confidence imaginable. I ſhall inſtance only in two particulars; one in relation to the turning out of the Episcopall Miniſters; the other anent an act of Council direct to Commiſſars and other inferiour Judges. To the firſt, it ſeems very ſtrange, that any continueing clamour ſhould be on that head, no ſingle Miniſter haveing been proceeded againſt theſe ſeveral months, tho' they are ſo far from relenting upon this lenity and forbearance, that ſince our liſt againſt them, they have turned arrogant at that rate, as many of them who formerly only prayed for the late King in indiret tearmes, do it now expreſſly; and ſo generally, as not only the credit of the Government ſuffers, but friends are diſcouraged, and enemies are arrived to a high pitch of inſolence; and am affraid, if ſome ſudden check be not given them, the Government in a ſhort time ſhall be very unſaife. I ſhall once more repeat, what I have oft ſaid on this ſubject, that no

Episcopall man, since the late happie revolution, whither laick or of the Clergy, hath suffered by the Council upon the account of his opinion in Church matters, but allenarly for their disowning the civil authority, and setting up for a cross interest: If I make not this good, I shall willingly forfault my credit with his Majestie and all good men. As for that act of Council direct to Commissars, and other inferiour Judges, as it is expressly founded upon an act of the Meeting of the Estates, and concerted in the wording of it, by three of the greatest lawiers in the nation, in the prudentest tearmes they could fall on, as, by the tenor of the Act it selfe, here inclosed, your Lop. may easily discern; so, as it appears strange, that persons liveing at a distance, unacquainted with our law, yea, and ignorant of matter of fact, upon which the Council proceeded, should tax that Judicatory, where so many knowing men are members, and could not faile to have a better view of things then those who complaine, and take them upon trust from informers, who are prejudicat, and less respectfull to that Board then becomes them. The King may know what credit to give such men in other matters, when, in point of fact, they do so misinforme: And it might be thought strange, when Commissars, who had no shadow of a title to keep Courts untill they had new commissions, and whose jurisdiction, by an Act of the Meeting of Estates, must be regulated err it can be exercised, and who depend allenarly upon Bishops, who are abolished in this nation, should yet have ventured to act at all, farr less to have medled in a matter no way under their cognizance, and depending altogether upon the Parliament. Yet the Council have been so circumpect, as not to prohibit directly their fitting and giving judgement, but have only mynded them, that those stipends are under the consideration of the Parliament, and that they govern themselves in those matters, as they will be answerable, either in relation to the executing of sentences already pronounced, or in judging of proceffes. Nor does this Act reach any part of Scotland, but the western and southern shires, where, upon our Kings first coming to England, the Episcopall clergy, because of their former rigour to their people, in occasioning their deep fynings, had univerfally deserted; and so, even in strictness of law, had but a lame title to their benefices for any part of the crop 1688, and none at all for the one halfe of that year, which gave occasion for that

A& of the Meeting of the Estates, upon which only the Council of late hes proceeded; so that whoever quarrells the Council in this matter must first abrogate the law before they complaine, els they do it unjustly. I am satisfied, his Majestie know the whole stepps of this affair, in the tearmes as I write it to your Lordship, that he be not abused by other hands, who suggest many things, and stand not to them, as I am willing to do in every circumstance, as I have still represented; and am content to be reckoned an impostor and forger, as well as partiall to a partie, if I be traced in the least mistake. What your Lop. writts about the Irish prisoners, was, to the great satisfaction of the Council, communicat to them by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr, 21th Januarj, 1690.

306. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—21 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edr, Ja^r 21, 1690.

I was not a litle surprysed upon the sight of a letter of yours to my sone, bearing that your Lo. had informatione of som thing concerning him or me, that yow would not beleive till you heard it from some of us, which you did not expresse, bot that we might easily know what it was. All I can conjectur is, that we ar either diffident of your freindship, or disobliged. I have lived with yow in the intimatest freindship for many years, when we had nothing to divert us from daylie convers, with the fullest sincerity and open-heartednes imaginable; and, God knowes, I never had distrust of your freindship or kyndnes, nor did I ever shew any such thing to any; thogh I have been belaboured to beleive the contrary, I never did it, and I sould conclud that ther could be no trust amongst men, if either I sould be diffident of yow, or yow of me; yow know how much it hath been the endeavour of our comon unfreinds to breed divisione or jealousy amongst us. It hath still been the perswasoun and mutuall resolutione of my son and me, to be subservient to yow with all we wer able to doe, being convinced, that it was the interest of honest men, and that any alteratione as to yow would certainly cary the same

effect to us. That malicious lybell latly printed, and all of that sort, puts us all in on scale; but when it maks so bold with the best of Kings, I am less concerned, thogh I hope all thes calumnies will be dissipat, and that I and my son, ar so for run at, may very evidentlie shew it is our unreserved faithfulness and forwardnes for the King, in whois justice and goodnes I have so full confidence, that I rest in the peace of my conscience upon it. Your freind Aberuchell, who goeth hence to-morrow, will shew yow what harmonie is in the Seffione, not the least appearance of factione or parlying, which I have seen and felt in former tymes; I am confident the natione was never better provyded in Judges. It is very happie that the King comes, without which I dar not yett say things will goe well. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

307. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—21 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Jan^y 21st, 1690.

Yours by the flying packet had various effects upon me. I am extremely troubled to understand these representations that have been made of my father and myself to your Lop. as if we were discontented. I am glad your Lop. resolves not to believe it till ye hear it from us. My Lord, I protest I have nather repentance nor discontent that I did ever ingadg in the Kings service, be the hazards or consequence what it will; nor will I ever imbarke in faction or partys, that, for displeasure, would ruin all that's dear to good men; nor will I ever leave or forsake my friendship and duty to yourself and family, or be in any pack against you; and if your Lop. be not intyrlly satisfied of this, lett me plainly know it; for I am not so fond of being on the stage that I will be either uneasy with you or burdensome to you. I would not draw my stake for fear of danger; but I will never struggle nor insinuate myself further than I am acceptable. As to the particulars your Lop. writes of, my fathers election was legal, publick, and uncontrovertible. He hath threety-six votes of the greatest barons of the shyre to ninteen very mean ones, wherof fyve have no right to vote; there is not so much as doubt of that matter here. There was not only a warrant from the Councell to the Sheriffe, to convene the boroughs to choose a Commissioner instead of

Barr, who was dead, bot there wer publick intimations; and upon the Sunday there was advertizment at each parish church of the shyre, that the election was to be at Air on the fryday following, that was both solemn and tymous; and ther was publication at the head borough of the shyr. As to the vindication of the Councils proceidings in relation to the outed Clergy, it's impossiblle to give satiffaction to som persons who studey to pick querrells. They did stir up the country people in the west to mutiny, because thes Ministers whom they had chased away did persew before the Commissars for their stipend. The Commissars being somethng of kind to the Bishops, they did very frankly give decreitts; this moved the people to complain that the greivances took notice of the abuses in the Commissariot Courts. Upon a representation of the danger of mutiny, the Counsell ordered the Commissars not to proceid, who ar indeed not competent Judges to that matter; all this was down before I cam down. Then I found the Club complaining, that thes Ministers who did not serv wer allowed ther stipends; bot on a suddent they did change ther not, and now complain that the Counsell doth not allow them justice. My Lord, ther ar a few persons here who make it ther work, both within the walls of the Counsell and without, to render it ridiculous, and to retard us. My Lord, you know the letter to the King in relation the Presidents signing was befor I com heir; bot it was necessar, and could not be don whill D. H. was heir; becaus he wold not sign the letter as President, notwithstanding of the Counsells A&; and therfor it behoved to be represented when he was absent. If you could see the insolence of some heir, yow wold be convinct the King hath four or fyv Counsellors heir that do extreemly retard his service. Now that the Commissions ar com, we will take the whol members to task. I do apprehend ther will be no difficulty, if the King can com down; bot otherwys, the want of a Comissioner may render things still bad. MY DEAR LORD, Fairweill.

308. LORD MELVILL TO THE EARL OF CRAFTURD.—22 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

I have done what I could to ansuer the contents of yours by order of

the Councill. What armes and ammunition could be spared here were ordered to be shipped some dayes ago; and I have got a warrand to Mr. Dunlop for transporting 10,000 armes and ammunition from Holland. As for the proclamation of the warr against France, I had not the opportunity of getting the Kings positive answer; yet neither did I thinke it necessary to press it too much, being ther might be an inconvenience in it, if ther be any Scots vessells yet in France undetained.

I am very troubled to hear that so many groundless stories and jealousies should be entertained; and by your last, as also by others then and since, that ther should be so many mistakes, heats and animosities, in such a time and at such a conjuncture, which seeme to call men to another temper, and that all should lay aside privat interest, and joyn together in provyding for the publick safety. If this opportunity be lost, when we have a King, so willing and ready to concurre for making the nation happy, and for easing them of their just grievances, none knows what may be the issue. Ther wants not endeavours, both here and from some elsewhere, that this Parliament should be either adjourned for some considerable time, or dissolved. Few wants specious pretexts for their oppinions. It will be to be regretted, if those who love their nation, and desire the publick settlement thereof, on good and solide grounds, should, through mistakes or otherwayes, obstruct by improper methodes so good a work; and I thinke all methodes improper which, though otherwayes never so allowable, yea tho desirable, which may hinder the attaining of the end when great danger may be in delay. It were to be wished, that people would contribute their utmost for settling of affairs speedily, that are of greatest concern to the nation, though they cannot get all done in ther own way, rather than leave things loose any time. Other things that are for the good of the nation, may be done afterwards with more calmness. I shall pas no judgment upon present procedures. I pray God direct me and all his own people how to carry. I know, and others may easily judge of, the difficulties I labour under, and deserves more to be pitied than envied; and ther are others who possibly are not favourable to all the late procedures, do represent things according to their own apprehensions and uptakings. It wer to be wished that any thing lyable to misconstruction might be eschewed, and that those with yow might

some way evidence the fence they had of the Kings willingness to satisfie his people. I wish they may be seriously considered, and their own interest at this time rightly taken up, least it should happen that a substance be loosed for a shadow. I think that many of the present pretended fears and inconveniences may be much more easily prevented and remedied afterwards then by the present methodes, according to my information and apprehension. Thus, being straitned with the packet, I remain, yours. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

Jan. 22, [1690.]

309. EARL OF LOTHIAN TO LORD MELVILL.—23 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Just as I was about to have writt to your Lo. to give you my most hearty thanks for your having been pleased to procure from his Majestie the discharge of my bygone few and blench duties, which was a double satisfaction to me, both that his Majestie was pleased to honour me with yet further marks of his royal favour, and that I owe the obligation of informing his Majestie of my case to none but your self; I was necessitat to give your Lordship a second trouble, being informed that Mr. David Hay and George Hoom, the lievtennant and cornet of the Scotch Troup of Guards, had demitted their charges, which, tho I alwayes expected this would be the issue of their pretended service, I was unwilling to let any thing fall concerning it. But now, I hope your Lo. will be pleased with the soonest to acquaint his Majestie (whom, perhaps, many greater affairs may make such things escape his memory) of my second son Charles, his interest as Guidon of that troupe, that none be now put over his head, for, besides that it were a thing unusuall, and an unjustice and discouragement in matters of war, to a gentleman intends to follow that way of life, I cannot see, how, with his honour, he could serve in these circumstances any more in that troupe; and further, I dare confidently say, that as he hath given proof of punctual attendance, and been carefull in his charge since the first day he got his commission, there is none in the army more zealous for his Majesties service, nor more desirous of any

occasion where he may testifie it to the hazard of his life; and I beg your Lo. to assure the King of this, and that not only he, but my self and whole family are dedicat to his Majesties service, and I am confident your Lo. shall have no reason to repent you of your recommendation, and this will infinitely oblige, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most faithfull and most obedient Servant,

LOTHIAN.

Edr, Jan. 23 day, 16 $\frac{3}{9}$.

310. LORD CARMICHAELL TO LORD MELVILL.—24 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

I had the honor of your Lops. letter, and, so far as I am capable, non shall be redier to serve his Majesties intrest. The esteame I alwayes had for your Lop. is not wknown, and this singular favor which I ow your Lop. shall iver obliedge me, wpon all occasions, to testifie that I am, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull obedient Servant,

Edr Jar^y 24, 1690.

CARMICHAELL.

311. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—25 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

I wrot at lenth last post to your son, who, I dout not, hath given you a full account of what pased the last Counsell day, in relation to the vindication of the addres. This day the printer sent to me the mester of the prison with a letter, which was on the mater a confession, for therin he acknouledges that on Mr. Pa. Hum, a merchant, agried with him to print fyve hundered copies, and assuerd him, if the mater shold be inquyred into, he wold own it, and secur him from all hazard. I thought this was ground for seasing Hum, and therfor desyred a warand from Craford, who told me he wold not give it but in Counsell, and withall assured me, Hum wold not goe out of the way, but oun all when called. I am of the opinion, if this affair be right manadged, it may doe grat

service to the King, and bring the leaders of them in mercie; and, if not, it will turn to the other fynd, and this Government will be considered as not having that force and lyfe which is necessary for the support of it. I hope the King will wryte to the Counsell, for we have much need of encouragement from him, and, if your Lordship would wryte to Crauford, not to be so remiss and timorous in his acting, it would doe well. The answer to the Address will be out next, and I hope, some weeks after, an answer to the vindication. We would have the one digested before we print the other, and near to the sitting of the Parliament; and if it shall please his Majesty to come, I have no doubt of a total victory. I understand your Lordship hath already a vindication of the address. If you think it not proper to print it, I wish you would transmit it to me, that what is full of it may be disposed in this, that I desire to print hear. The first three or four sheets, which concern his Majestys title and government, I resolve to send you per next, that I may understand from your Lordship how far you think the King will be pleased with the grounds and reasoning of it. My Lord Glencairn, for all the Kings favour, seems to be as much in the Clubb as ever. Scalmorelie is at Hamilton, and I have reason to believe that they are at present all of different opinions. The inclosed is from a very honest man, and I dare say will venture his life frankly for the King. I am much obliged to you for your kindness to me. I hope, through the assistance of God, there shall never be any more myndfull of their duty to the King, and what they owe to you, then, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most humble and faithful Servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Ed. 25 Jan. 1690.

312. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—25 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Jan. 25, 1690.

The packet was so long of coming in, that I had much to do to meet with the Advocate this night, but he signed your commission without the least difficulty, which you will receive by this post. My Lord, it seems to be of absolute necessity for the Kings affairs here, that he take the trouble of coming to Scotland, where he will find no difficulty. What

will fall out if he com not, I cannot so well forsee ; and ther is such faintnes in our Government, that it's scarce to be suposed, we can doe anay thing for the security of the nation, till once the presence of the King put us in a method ; for Craford, who presids, he both beliefs all and fears all to that degree, that when I desyred a warand to aprehend that Hum who imployed the printer, he told me it wold make an uproar, for so som foolish body had said to him, and that he was a godly man. God knous, I am as much for thos as anay, but that the Government shall be treated in such a manner, is what I cannot complay with and be faithfull. I told your Lordship in my last, that both Yester and Glencairn wer turned into the Club, intearly so as to reson ther concerns in Councill ; and hou eather should prove ane argument for continouing Glencairns commission, or making Tuedall Secretarie, is what I doe not understand, and I hope the King will prevent both. For Quensbery, he is certinly of the Club, att lest the head of the Jacobin partie, be the best information I can have ; and for Duk Hamilton, he stais att Hamilton, and, for what I see, resolves to look on. I pray God direct the King ; and if he can with fastie com hear, doe it. I wrot to your Lordship befor, to intreat you wold lett us have incouradgment from the King upon all ocations, and for such a letter as I desyred of your Lordship, nothing can be mor servicable at this tyme. You wold be pleased to wryt to Craford, and tell him alls lost except he tak lyfe, and shou himselfe for the Goverment, and not caried of with every threatening foolish storie that coms to his hand. I have sent inclosed Blakbaronies return. He hops your Lordship will give no commission to Smith, and whatever your Lordship will desyr him to doe, it will be done. I have taken all the pains possible anent the queries you sent last post. Some I have given to the Toun of Edinbrugh, others to the Clerks of the Counsell, and Mr. Innes, Lyon herald, and anent the coynadge to the mint, and I hope against nixt post to answer all. I wish your Lordship wold wryt kyndly to my Lord Advocat, for he took your last to him very ill. I'll answer for no mor of his family ; and realy at present its of absolut neecessitie we be all of a pack. It's very lait. I hop you'll believe I am intearly yours.

313. EARL OF CASSILLIS TO LORD MELVILL.—28 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Since my arrival here, which was last week, after a journey full of dangers by frost and snow, the Lords of Trefaury have met twice. The methods which are agreed upon, are, to consider the state of the revenue at the close of the last compt, which was in August 1688; to take notice of the ballance of that compt, and to call in all the fermers, receivers, collectors, and chamberlans, of anie part of his Majesties revenue since that time, which is ordered accordingly. I doe not question but wee shall be able to transmitt to your Lop. a verie distinct information of that affaire shortly, and in the mean time, the clerk has given us lists of the collectors, surveyers, and waiters thorough the kingdom, wheron I suppose wee shall make considerable alterations, to lessen the expence of the Government. The Exchequer has met once, and will afterwards everie Friday. By a letter from his Majesty, your son and I were appointed the other day to visit the Palace of Hallirudhouse. A considerable part of the house is taken up by D. H. his lodgings, and his son E. of Arran, with that which Marquis of Athole is yet in possession of. Wee went thorough all the King's own appartment, which is in pretty good order, but the other lodgings will need considerable reparation, a particular accompt wherof wee ordained James Smith to draw up and give in to the Trefaury. It's like from others you will know who withdrawes from the publick service, and who opposes, so far as they can, the happy settlement and good understanding betwixt the King and his people. The reprinting of the Vindication of the Address has been attempted, but, being discovered timousslie, the printer has been imprisoned, and ane Act of Council to-day past, in pursuance of severall Acts of Parliament, prohibiting the printing of anie books without licence from the Council. I hope your Lo. will have the justice for me as to beleieve I am, according to my knowledge, verie zealous and affectionate to his Majesty's service and interest, and that what commands comes from thence shall have a verie respectfull and readie obedience from, My LORD,

Your Lordships most humble Servant,

Edr, Januar 28, 1690.

CASSILLIS.

314. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—28 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

The report of our Kings design for Scotland is matter of great joy to his friends in this nation, and of terror to enemies; and the humours of severall Parliament Members are much stilled by it: When a rumour of this has such an effect, I trust his presence will produce far more. The Lord give one and all of us a spirit of meekness, humility, and zeal for the interests of Christ, and enlighten our eyes to see and confess our mercy, in enjoying the best of Kings for our sovereign, as well as our deliverer from many miseries we lay under, which, alas! we have too much forgot, as is apparent by our behaviour to, and jealousies of, a Prince, who, on all occasions hath been ever faithfull to his word. I may say, as Achaz did, Is it a small thing for us to weary men, but we weary our God also; and, while the Syrian is before, and the Philistin behind, and they devouring Israel with open mouth, for all this God's anger is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still; for the people turneth not unto him that smiteth them, neither do they seek the Lord of Hosts; yet I trust he will not give up with this nation, that his heart is turned within him, and his repentings are kindled, and will not execute the fierceness of his anger, because he is God, and not man; and the holy one in the midst of us, will restore health unto us, and heal us of our wounds, because we are called an out-cast, whom no man seeketh after; this, and such like considerations, doth often support me, when my spirit is almost crushed under the difficulties, that an ill heart often suggesteth to, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionate humble Servant,
Edr, 28th *Jan* 1690. CRAWFORD.

315. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE OF STAIR TO LORD MELVILL.—30 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Jan 30, 1690.

Most men heir ar now com to believe that the King will come to the Parliament, thogh not so soon as the first of March, but some time in that

month. There must then be a proclamation for that purpose ; and considering the povertie of this nation at this time, I think it wer very convenient, that therein the Sumptuary A& should be peremptorie enjoined, and that the King would cause those of his household observe it, and recomend it to others that come with him, and I conceive it will not be unacceptable to him. If it be not, all here will vye with the English, and it will cost more then the subsidie the King will require. Ross and Skelmorlie are gone west, and have carried great quantities of their scandalous Pasquil against the King and his servants. There was a second edition printing heir by one Reid, but it is seized on, and he in prisone ; an answer to it were very fitt. I hear Skelmorlie is to cause a new election in the shire of Ayr, I know not how, but I guess that he will do it upon his call as Commissioner. It is trew the Commissioner of a former Parliament may cause an election be made for a subsequent Parliament, but ther is no such warrant for a current Parliament, which having no present statut, must be by the ancient comon weal, by the Court of the Sheriff, which is done in my electione, wherin wer 36 for me, to nynten for Rowallan, not in a separat meeting, but all having voted in on body. The Club men went a pairt and gave commissione to Rowallan ; ther was no formality wanting in my electione, which on my own accompt I would not have wished, becaus it hightens animosity of thes men against me ; bot on the publick accompt ther was much want of thes could ballance the long speeches of the Club, for which it was thoght fitt that Fountainhall should also be chosen for Haddingtone, which is not lyk to hold. I find, by the comon oppinione heir, that if the King use the English service heir, it will give great discontent. If some of the English Presbiterian Ministers wer com downe with him, they might have great influence on our Ministers heir. I wrytt frelie to your Lo. what falls in my thoght, thogh you never wrytt a word in particular to me. Be all means bring downe Mr. Carstairs with yow, whos prudence may be of much use. MY DEAR LORD, Adieu.

316. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—31 Jan. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Jan^y 31, 1690.

The toun growes thronger ; the members as they come in seem to be

satisfyed of the instructions; but the Club heir are so bold, that they stagger them with fals assertions, that it's not designed that the King should come down, or the Parliament sitt. The Kings favour to Glencairn hath a strang effect; he is mor open and violent then ever; I hope his commission is not exped; Skelmorly went last week west; he was clost with the D. and Duches a whole afternoon; the D. coms not in the next week; the Club is not perfectly right amongst themselves; our freinds are so faint, that we look not like men invested with authority. Queensberry is plain in the Club, tho his son hath written to him laity, very honestly to intreat him not to medle with them; Argyl is at Glasgow; Kintor does weill. If Queensberry hav power to unite the Jacobites and cavallir party to the Club, we are like to loos as many members as we gain of the Presbiterians; in short, if the King come down, all will evanish in smoak; if not, I see no good ishew. BraidAlbin gave ground to expect he wold have come in, and did pretend he was not advertized of his allowance to go to Court; but he is not longer to be looked after.

My Lord, I had a warrant formerly under the Kings hand to dockett your first commission, which is recorded in your books. It's necessar, both for you and me, that I have another of a date prior to the singning of your Lops. new commission. If your Lop. do think fitt to renew my commission in that same way, in the King and Queens naim, it were more congruous, since all other commissions ar so; bot if it be true, that's commonly given out here, that your Lop. hath altered your kindnes to me, or ar suspicious of me, then I shall not pres to hav it either renewed or continowed. MY DEAR LORD, Fairweill.

317. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—4 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

I had your Lops. without date, but, by the tenor of it, concludes it must have been write January 28th. The prorogation of the English Parliament is improved by Jacobins and other dis-satisfyed people in this nation, to serve severall ends. 1st, They represent it as an infallible token of a breach betwixt the King and his people. 2^{dly}, They say it is a for-runner

of a difolution. 3^{dly}, They fuggeft it as an evidence that he is to rule no more by Parliament, but by the fword. 4^{thly}, They affure people that wee fhall have the fame fate here, firft an adjournment, and then to be difperfed. But, whatever is fpoke out in this matter, for keeping their partie in heart, and difcouraging the weaker fort of our Kings true friends, to my knowledge they are grieved at the apprehenfions of our King coming to Scotland, and frighted leaft his prefence fo compofe differences that wee have a happy feflion of it; and not a little concerned, (if the Englifh Parliament fhould diffolve) that the next may lefs ferve their defigns. But the wifer fort of people, and fuch as are moft affectionat to our Kings intereft, not only give charitie to his Majeftie in this matter, but, without ftretching their fancy, do frame very plaufable reaſons for this his procedour. I cannot be particular with your Lop. as to mens purpoſes in our next feflion. Some conceal their thoughts, others ſpeake ambiguouſly, a 3^d fort are fickle, and not to be relyed on by any ſide; a 4th fort would capitulat upon tearmes; a 5th are desperat, and cannot be treated with; a 6th are timorous, and will beheave well or ill as our King gives prefence or not; a 7th, and theſe the better men in our Parliament, will be frank, if they underftand the King will lodge the government of the Church in Prefbyterian hands, as well as fettle that forme without reſtri&ions. I could be more ſpeciall as to perfons and things, if I were by your Lop. but am not free to a&t that part in a letter, either under my own or anothers hand by my dire&ion. This is a time when all men are at work, preparing for our Parliament, but very differently employed, according to their ſeveral intereſts and inclinations; ſome tempting members to forſake their integritie, and others ſtudying to cure miſtaken ones. I am hopefull the laſt fort have beſt ſucceſs, tho' a new adjournment, even for a few dayes, without wee were affured of the Kings coming himſelfe, would loſe more friends then wee have made profelites of a long time. There is a frequent report by ſome of the Cameronian partie, of great profeſſions of kindneſs to them from the D. H. that of late he hath taken in ſeverals of them to his gardens, expreſſed his ſolicitude to have Prefbyterian government fettled, forfaultures reduced, and the countrey relieved of all it's preſſures. That what deputs or chamberlands of his hes haraſſed them, he will turn out immediatly, and reſtore

their means, of which they have been injuriously devided. That what murders hes been committed on their relations fhall be enquired after, and they get reparation; and, to confirm thefe profeffions, hes reftored to feveralls fumms of money evicted from them for non-conformitie, and turned off fome of his chamberlands who had ufed them worft. Many perfons who are ftated under obligations to your Lop. are like to be as little fteady for you as others who have been overlooked. I will not condefcend at this diftance, but leave it to others of freer tempers to give your Lop. speciall warning. I evidently fmell wearying of your Lop. by fome, and jealoufie in others, and drawing up with fome who are none of your friends. In a 3d fort, all thefe fizes are to be found among men on whom your Lop. either hes or does rely. Ufe this without the leaft indication that you are informed of it by, MY LORD,

Your Lops. moft affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr, 4th Febrj, 1690.

318. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO LORD MELVILL.—4 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

I have tranfmitted to your fon, thrie papers in relation to the Coronation in the 1633; but really, my Lord, tho the Kings prefence hear be very fitt in his going to Irland, yet I cannot think his Coronation fo proper at this tyme, both becaufe the Queen is not coming, and that the circumftances of the nation is fuch, that it cannot refoenable be expected, ther will be fuch ane appearance as is proper for fuch ocations. As for the Parliment, my Lord Caffels, Kintor, the Mefter Advocat, meat at my chamber Saturday laft, and mad a very ftrik ferutinie of the Kings friends, and thos of the Club, fo as that all we thought wer undetermined, or in the leaft doutfull, we gave to the Clubb, and yet we found that evrie thing wold goe for the King be 14 vots, ane particular account of which I fopofe the Advocat hath tranfmitted this night. I think it is very advyfable that the King be hear ten days befor the Parliment fitt; for many pople, when they fee and hear the King, and fynds him not to be fuch a perfon as the Clubb represents him to be, will have quyt other sentiments; and that combina-

tion once brok, will hardly revive in our days. It's nou tyme to fend the Kings letter for adjurning the Parliment, till fuch tyme as the King beis hear, for the Clubb fays, he is not nou to com hear, but to goe for Irland be Chefter. The Duk of Hamiltoun is not yet comed to toun, which to me apeirs very ftrange; and I am told he pretends that the act of Counfell apointing the Prefident to fyne is the caufe. This can be no thing but a pretence, he having no inconvenience therby; and God knous what difficultie we had in tyme of vacancie to make a Counfel prefent, much more to fynd a way to mak them all fyne. The records are nou looked from Kings James going in to England, fo that from the 1600 to the 1660, thers no pretence for a quorum fyning. Som tymes tuo, thrie, or four did it. Since that tyme, indeed, it hath been moft ufed, that a good number did fyne. But I need not trouble your Lordship with this, till the refons for and againft it be adjusted. It's pafte al dout, that the King muft at leaft bring Parliment robs with him, whither he put them on or not, and be always in Parliment. We are not a pople that muft be ufed to fitt without a head, leaft we forgett we have on. Your Lordship wold be more pofitive anent the Kings defyne, and what you refolve in relation to lodgings, and all things elfe. What further information I can give, fhall be don be the nixt poft. I am, my Lord, in all finceritie yours.

Pray your Lordship mynd my brother Harie for L. C. Douglas companie. On Arnot pretends, upon the Major Generalls recommendation, but Harie hath his Colonels, and the wifhes of the wholl regiment.

319. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—4 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Feb. 4, 1690.

I hav fpoken with many members, and I hav mad as fever a calculation as I can, and I dar fay to yow, the plurality of the Parliment is right for the King, bot yett they might be feduced or cheated, if the King wer not prefent; bot upon that fuppoftion I am very affured ther will be no difficulty. I knov that pans hath bein takin to ingadge the Camronits, and to ftur up the country, bot it will not do. Clidfdail is in better

temper then the shyr of Air, bot nather will stur. Skelmorley hath bein again at Hamilton sinc he went west, and hath bein endeavoring to gett a new meeting and election of a Commiffioner for that shyr, bot without successe hitherto. . . Indeed, its inconceivable how bold and restles they ar, and what ill veiwes they giv off all the Kings a&tings, which retards and intimidats many of us ; bot still I am satisfiied, the great numbers of persons imployed in the Goverment keeps freinds ; and if the north country Commiffioners do hold out as weill this nixt session for the King, as they did last, I do not fear bot ther is great pains takin to persuad the cavaleir party, that they can not be saif, nor intertained by King William ; and I find that Athol and all his people ar directly in the Club, so in a short tim they will be open Jacobits. My Lord, I understand the Queen is not to com down ; so it's not posible that the King can be crowned with formality or solemnity ; and, in my opinion, ther is nothing of that kind mor requisit, bot that he do put on the Croun the first day he appears in Parliment, and maks his speach. At other tims he will wear his ordinary habit ; bot it's our custom, and very necessary, that he be alwys present on the thron at all the dyetts of Parliment. Our nation is so poor at present, and ther is no tim to provid robes or cloaths, that we will look very mean to strangers ; and therfor it wer to be wisht, that the King did signify to his servants, that he will observ the Scots sumptuary law, to wear nather gold, nor silver lace, nor flowers. The season of the year, too, is the very worst of all for meatt, or the appearanc of our country ; bot if things go weill, I shall disjest the point of credit the easyer. Mortons gon to Hamilton to bring in the D. and Argyl. He pretends great commiffions, and thinks he can easly make the D. in good temper, and weill with all that serv the King. Ther will be a necessity to adjurn the Parliment for som tim, that the King may be heir som days befor it meets.

My Lord, sinc I hop to see yow so shortly, I'le not truble yow with the shams which hav bein used to make your Lo. doubt my fidelity, or me to doubt your favor. I am glad your Lo. does not regard them. I confess I was impatient to be doubted ; and tho I do not regard all the hazard I can run for my deuty and service to the King, yett I was resolved, in caice yow had suspected me, to hav desired a quietus, tho ther is nothing

I with mor then to ferv his Majestie with your kindnes, of which I am perfectly satisfiied. MY DEAR LORD, Fairweill.

I hav sent yow a full roll of the Parliment. The letter A signifies absent; P signifies Papist; M minor; exc. excused; C Club; R right; som few D that's doubtfull; and yow will see that the plurality is R.

320. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—7 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Feb. 7, 1690.

Severall of your freinds meett this night. We did make a very sever calculation of the members; and, by all our accounts, the plurality will be right if the King coms down; and if he do not, especially now that his Majestie goes to Irland, then, in all probability, this country will go to confusion. The troops ar nather weill payed nor ordered. If the country had not bein too much used formerly to such treatment, it had bein impossible they could hav indured it; and suppose the worst, that upon the Kings comming heir, he should not meett with that complyanc, which I do assur myself from the Parliment, yett ther is the mor necessity he be on the place, to see each mans part, and to take what coors will be nixt advyvable; for if we should all go mad, he must not giv it over, and suffer us to ruin ourselves and his affairs. We hav surmises that Buchan and som officers ar expected from Irland to the hylands; bot thes storys may be givin out to amuse us, and keep them up in oposition. This day Liffennent M'Gregour, who is prifoner in the tolbooth, desired to speack with me. After som discours, he offered to bring Keppoch and Glengary over on thes tearms, that the King wold buy Keppoch from M'Intosh, which he may do for tuo thousand libs. sterling, and Keppoch is content to pay an hundreth libs. sterling yearly of few deuty, so the King loes but to the value of on thousand lib. sterling; and Glengary proposes only, that the King should buy his superiority of Moydart, which he holds of Argyl, or giv him on thousand lib. sterling. M'Gregour offered to fend to them if he wer allowed. I had no warrant, bot left it to himself, and told him, if he could bring in any of thes men, it wold not only

procur his liberation, bot reward. It's not very probable he can do it, bot I thought fitt to lett your Lo. knov of what he propofed. He told me with all, that at present Lochell dars not treat, for they are all jealous of him, and eye his a&tings; bot if onc the garifon wer ready to be planted, then he might fecurly hearken to tearms, becaus with the garifon, he could defend himfelf againft all the hylands.

My Lord, I hop yow will forgiv the too eager concern I had, not to be in any diftruff with yow, and I affur yow, I will not again either fear, that yow will be prevailled with againft me, nor yett deferv it. Morton is returned. He does not find his negotiation fo eafy, as he did apprehend. The D. coms not in till the midle of the nixt week. All the Club and Jacobins ar mad againft the Kings coming down. MY DEAR LORD, Fairweill.

321. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE KING.—8 Feb. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your feafonable appearance in this Ifland did begine our deliverance, and, under God, it is cheifly from your Majefties prefence in this kingdome, that wee may expect at this jun&ture, a happie conclufione to the fetlement of the facred and civell interefts of this natione. The dyett of the Parliament drawes near, and the countrie can hardly fupport your Majefties troopes any longer; nor can they fubfift upon any fond from this place. Your Majefties prefence in Parliament, will give that univerfall joy and fatiffa&tion to all your good fubjects, and carie fo benigne ane influence on all affairs, that wee hope it may compofe our animofities, and lay a folide foundatione, for the eftablifhing the peace and quyet of this poor kingdome, under your Majefties obedience. Wee judge this fo important for your Majefties fervice, and the weelfair of the countrie, that wee have prefumed humbly to offer it to your Majefties confideration, as the unanimous oppinione of your Majefties Privy Councill. Signed in ther name, and at ther command, by, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majefties moft loyall and moft obedient fubje& and fervant,

CRAFURD. *I. P. D. S. Con.*

Edinb^r, 8th Febr^y, 1690.

322. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD MELVILL.—8 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

The Councill hade a letter from Sir James Mountgomerie of Skel-morlie, with the depofitione of John Boyd, merchant in Balfaft, taken before him and the Provost of Irving, the copie wherof is heirwith tranf-mitted, and which is confirmed by the Earle of Argyles intelligence from his countries this day; by all which the Councill is very fenfible of the neceffitie ther is of haftneing downe the friggots mentioned in a former letter from his Majeftie to them. Therefore they againe feriously recommend to your Lo. to interpoſe with his Majeftie, to haften downe theſe friggotts to the wefterne coaſts of this kingdome, therby to prevent the tranſport aither of men, armes, or ammuniti-one, from Ireland hither for the future, and for facilitating other deſignes, which may be ſett on foot for the advancement of their Majeſties ſervice.

The dyett of Parliament drawing near, ſo neceſſar for ſetling the affairs of the kingdome, the Councill have unanimouſly made ane adreſs to his Majeſtie, dewtiefully inviteing his preſence amongſt us, which wee hope your Lo. will further and promott, alſe far as the circumſtances of his Majeſties affairs can poſſibly allow. This by warrand, and in name of the Councill, is ſignified to your Lo. by, MY LORD,

Your Lo. humble Servant,

CRAFURD. *I. P. D. S. Con.*

Edinbr, 8th Feb^{ry}, 1690.

323. DUKE OF SHREWSBURY TO LORD MELVILL.—8 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Whitehall, y^e 8th Feb^{ry}, 1690.

Having received a character of Sr Peter Frazer, (who it ſeems went about a fortnight ſince for Scotland,) which beſpeaks him diſaffected to his Majeſtys Government, and particularly in that he has been frequently heard to refle& verry lavishly upon the preſent adminiſtration of affairs, as that all honeſt and good people were diſcourag'd, and none but ill men employed, with many ſuch like expreſſions; and being apt to think

this account of him, by the ingenuous manner of the persons giving it, from whome it came, as well as several other circumstances to be verry just, I have thought fitt to acquaint your Lop. with it, that you may give such directions as you shall think requisite, for the having a stri&t eye over his actions; to see if any of them will make good the suspition he now lyes under, that then such further measures may be taken accordingly, as shall be thought most necessary for his Majestys service. I am, MY LORD,

Your most faithfull humble Servant,

SHREWSBURY.

324. (Copy) THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD MELVILL, ANENT THE LEVYING OF SEAMEN.—8 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edinb. 8 Feb. 1690.

The Lords of their Majestys Privy Councell, befor ther was a Treasury constitute, having, in obedience to his Majesties commands, signified to them by his letter of the date the fourth day of January last, emitted a proclamation for levying of some Seamen for the service of his fleet; and therby promised, (according as was practised in the time of the former warr with the Estats of Holland,) that all such who would engage themselves therein should have fourty shillings sterline of levy-money, and sixpence a-day from the time of their being listed, untill they should enter on shipboard, and wherof a part is already advanced; and finding that the expence thereof will be considerable, and the condition of the Treasury low, We therfor desire your Lop. may be pleased to acquaint his Majesty with this affair, and that his pleasure therein, with your conveniency be signified unto Us, out of what fond that expence shall be disbursed. We are, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most humble servants,

Sic subscribitur,

CRAFURD, P.

CASSILLIS.

RUTHVEN.

ALEX^R MELVILL.

325. (Copy) SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO MR. JAMES MELVILL?—
8 Feb. 1690.

SIR,

The Councill did resolve to give an invitation to his Majesty; and, accordingly, to the number of 21; which wes all there were in toun, except Caffills and Morton: They went away this morning, and have sent with this express a letter to his Majesty. Annandale and Glencairn were for delaying it till the Duke come to toun; but the Councill unanimously refused that, because of the shortness of the time, so that they then agreed in the thing. I am of opinion, that it's of absolute necessity that either the King come here, or resolve to pay the army. For my part, I do not question but his presence will make all things go well. Morton hath been four or five days at Hamilton; and I am told that the project the Duke hath is to be Secretary, and your father Chancellor. This Morton says, and, I thinke, inclines to it himself. For Caffills, I could not prevail with him to come to Councill. He told me it was his opinion it should be delayed, till the Duke came to Edinburgh. This is still with expectation of being Secretary. I am satisfied, from many things, that he has this in view. Yow cannot imagine, how they who designe no settlement are frightened at the Kings coming. The God of heaven put it into his heart. Tell my Lord to hast those frigats for the west.

Feb. 8.

326. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—8 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Feb. 8, 1690.

Yow wer pleased to insinuat, that ther was opposition to his Majestys coming down to keep the Parliment, and that it was represented as the inclination only of your Lo. and som few freinds. By our letter (in which we wer unanimous, after Annandal had don what he could for a delay, which was to defeat the design) we signify tuo things; first, our opinion, that all will go right if his Majesty can com; and that the meeting of Parliment is very necessary; bot not probable that things can go right, if his Majestys affairs do not allow him personally to be heir. It wer better he did not call the Parliment, till he cam from Irland, then that it

meet without him; bot if his Majesty think fitt to go to Irland, takin us in his way, I am confident it will do weill. Ther is a party forming heir to unit the Club, and D. Hamilton, and severall of the Episcopall sort who did serv the King in the last Parliment. The D. himself seems very favorable to the Presbiterians; bot this jun&tion is intended both against yow, my father, the Sessjon, and the Presbiterians. It's absolutly necesfar, the King be heir when the Parliment meets; and the longer it's delayed, it's the wors for the Presbiterians. Ther freinds do not increafs; and they ar not advyfsable; nor do they understand, who ar for them. MY DEAR LORD, Fairweill.

327. THE EARL OF LOTHIAN TO THE KING.—11 Feb. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

If I dare presume to beg of your Majestie, That when you have taken notice of the condition of my son, (Sub-cornet of your Majesties Scotch Troup of Guards,) with the circumstances of his superiour officers that have laid down their commiffions at this time, and the zeal of the whole family, and in particular of the young man himself, for your Majesties service, you would be pleased, out of your Royal Bounty, to honour him with this one stepp of preferment, which hath so naturally fallen in his way; and, as I am confident your Majestie shall never have reason to repent it, so it will exceedingly encourage him, and add to the marks of favour your Majestie hath been pleased to conferr upon,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majesties most humble, most obedient, and
most faithfull Subject and Servant,

LOTHIAN.

328. THE EARL OF LOTHIAN TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

I was exceeding surpris'd and troubled to hear, by your Lops. Feb. 1st that of the two vacancies that was in the troupe of Scotch Guards, and after such an extraordinary manner, yet my son was advanced to neither.

Truely, my Lord, tho there is hardly any persone alive less inclined to take any thing in evill part then I am, and that myself and whole family have dedicat our selves to his Majesties service, in any capacity he is pleased to put us in, and all my sons to follow that affair of warr, as being most, as I conceive, for his Majestys inclination and interest; yet this is so hard a thing, and so out of the common road of military affairs, that I cannot see how that young man, who hath nothing to trust to but his honour and reputation, can continue in the employment, after the hard measure he hath mett with; and indeed I must say that his Captain hath not treated him either like a gentleman or my son, who hath the honour to be his kinf-man, and it seems strange to me, that deserters in such a criticall nick of time, should have had more of his favour then my son, who hath never abandoned the troupe for one day; but I expect his Majesty will have other sentiments then his Lo. hath been pleased to have had, and I shall earnestly intreat of your Lo. that you would be pleased to hold out to his Majesty the reasonableness of the thing, that he should be second Lievtennand now, having missed the other, both in respect of the age and experience of George Murray, who is the first Lievtennand, and that he falls so naturally to it, in many other considerations, besides his age of twenty-six years, in his full vigour and strength; and I dare assure his Majesty that he will do his duty with all diligence, care, and love to the cause, and honour of the King; so I must again intreat your Lo. that you would deal with his Majesty, that the young man be not broke at once in both fortune and reputation, which this will inevitable do, if his Majesty take him not into his particular care.

Now, my Lord, as to what concernes my brother William's affair, I am ashamed, after all my endeavours, I can give you no better an account of it, for I find he is so absolutly governed by the instigations of his wife, a persone but too weel known for her evill qualifications and conduct, besides a Papist, and a malicious enemy to the King and Government, that I cannot in the least oblige him, to do me any justice in my own particular, nor in any other thing that I conceive might prove to his own advantage, about the securing and settling of the office for the future; so I must intreat your Lo. would be pleased so to help me in the recovery of the just and inquestionable debt is by him owing me, that when your Lo. shall

think fitt to give my brother any commiffion, you would refcrve and give a warrand in it for my being paid of what is juftly aughten, and I fhall pretend no further intereft in the affair, but intreats that a competency be allotted him dureing life, (what ever hath been his mifcarriages to me,) that he come not to neceffity and ftarving.

I muft further intreat your Lo. to be pleafed to prefent this letter to his Majefty, wherof I have fent you a double, which I did fhew to both my Lord Leven and the Mafter, your fons, before I clofed it; and am hopefull that your Lo. owning of it will make it gracious to his Majefty. I beg you pardon for this trouble, and intreats you would believe that I am, MY LORD, Your Lo. moft faithfull and moft obedient Servant,

LOTHIAN.

Edr, Feb. 11th, 1690.

329. EARL OF ARGYLL TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edr, Feb. 11th, 1690.

I receaved your Lo. moft oblidging letter, and I muft own my felf mightilie indebted to your Lo. Your carriadge has been fuch in this affair I commiffioned my Lord Abruchell in, that gratitude fhall oblidge me, ever afterwards, upon all occasions, to appear, with more then ane ordinarie zeall, wher ether your or yours concern is; and I doe earneftlie defyre the juftice of yow, that ever, in tyme coming, yow look upon me as fuch. I am not wanting to give your freinds hear advertifement, how your enemies moves, and I doe affure yow they are not ydle; however, my dear Lord, let us all eandeavour to take of that fcandall, which they eandeavour to brand your manadgement with, that the commonemie is not vigorouflie profecuted, and the wyfer and honefter fort of people will quicklie diffingadge themfelves of them. I am forie to fee fome in this countrie putt King William and the late King in equall ballance, fuch is ther refentment; and I thank God I detaft ther principles. My Lord, I muft beg the favour of yow, to let his Majeftie know, it is no fmall trouble to me, that I hear, I am not to be wher he is to venture his perfon. I can affure your Lo. fcarce anie new regiment can be in better order then myne is, as your fon the E. of Leven can inform your Lo. I have

bought even ther arms out of my own pocket, notwithstanding these 14 weeks I have received no pay but 200 *p.* sterling. If anie of the regiments be to be put upon the Inglish found, I shall take it as a favour your Lo. procure myne to be so ; and indeed, my Lord, I am concerned, I should not be with my regiment wher his Majestie is to expose himself. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. oblidged humble Servant,

ARGYLL.

330. SIR PATRICK HUME OF POLWARTH AND DUNCAN FORBES OF
CULLODEN TO THE KING.—11 Feb. 1690.

PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

The fourth day from London I was taken so ill of an ague, and my journey so much retarded by it, that I got not hither till Thursday the sext of February.

I could not have imagined, to have found a bad humor so high and univerfall, as indeed it is, occasioned by very both false and foul informations and suggestions, largely dispersed among the people of all ranks, wherby ther is greater difficulty in following out what your Majestie intrusted Colloden and me with, by far than wee expected ; but since wee came wee have applyed our selvs with all possible diligence to defeat the pernicious spirit which is a-working, by labouring to disabuse honest men, and to possess them of righter thoughts, by true and candid information, and by solide reasons and arguments thence arising. And, thanks to God, wee have prevailed with severall of considerable note, intelligent good men, and who have no small interest in the Parlement.

Yet, all the progress hitherto made is not so great, as that wee can adventure to assert any thing to your Majesty, of what you may assuredly reckon upon and expect from the next session of your Parlement, but as soon as is possible, wee shall give your Majesty some account of that.

The point most stuck at, is the setting this Bench of Session, and the person chiefly designed against, is the President ; and truly one cannot easily imagine with what fervour and hight both are considered, even as if the whole interest of the nation, both sacred and civil, were to stand or fall by the event of what is designed concerning them.

One thing is evident, that if your Majesties affairs could allow your coming hither, your preface would dispell many dark clouds, and calme our storms; for the thoughts of that ar extremely uneasie, not only to the knowen Jacobits, as we call them, but to all other irritated spirits, who may make the preventing or removing differences betwixt your Majesty and your Parlement the more difficult. I can adde no more now, but, praying for your Majesties prosperity, continue, SIR,

Your Majesties most dutifull and obedient subje& and Servant,

Edenbourg, Teusday, 11th Febr^y, 16⁹⁰_{8 9}.

PAT. HUME.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

I doe subscryve to what S^r Patrik Hume hes heir wrettin, and am, SIR,

Your Majesties most dutifull and obedient Subje& and Servant,

D. FORBES.

331. SIR PATRICK HUME OF POLWARTH AND DUNCAN FORBES OF CULLODEN TO LORD MELVILL.—11 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 11th Febr. 1690.

Bad way and bad health (I being taken ill of an ague upon the road) made me have a slow journey, fo Colloden and I came not hither till Thurfday the 6th. Next day we fell diligently to our busines; but, things being here much worfe than we did expect, small progress is yet made, and litle account can be as yet given. Some very honest men, of note and interest too, wee have prevailed with, others we have in hand, and your Lo. shall hear how wee speed.

In the enclosed ther is an account to his Majestie, as he commanded me; I beg your Lo. will deliver it, and, if you think needfull, please write your commands to mee, which shall be chearfully obeyed by, MY LORD,

Your Lo. obliged and humble Servant,

PAT. HUME.

MY LORD,

I have nothing to ade to what Sir Patrick hes sayd, but that I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. oblided and most humble Servand,

D. FORBES.

332. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO LORD MELVILL.—13 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

I have by this occasion ventured to offer to your Lops. consideration, the inclosed list, out of which your Lop. may make a very desirable choice to be added to our Council; for I must freely tell your Lop. Wee are not all of a piece, nor equally acceptable to the people. I long to hear our Kings purposes anent our Parliament; and am hopeful, in spite of our late divisions, wee shall yet accord, and have a happy session of it. The other enclosed was read at our Board, directed for General-Major M'Kay, from Sir Thomas Livingston, but nothing ordered upon it. Your Lop. will use it as you think fitt. I am, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithful and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFTURD.

Edr, 13th Feb. 1690.

Lord Neil Campbell.

Peter Hay of Nawghton.

Mr. David Home, Lord Croffriggs.

Denholme of Westheills.

Mr. John Hamilton, Lord Halcraig.

Menzie's of Weem, younger.

Duncan Forbes of Colloden.

Thomas Dunbar of Grange.

Hay of Park.

Hugh M'Guffock of Rusco.

Pringle of Torwoodlie.

333. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—15 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Feb. 15, 1690.

We have been expecting the resolution anent the diet of the Parliament, which is too long a coming. Yesterday D. H. came in to town. I did wait on him this morning, and, after much grumbling and complaint, he told me he would not sit in Council till that act were taken off, that the President should sign for all, which he took to be a snare for him. I told him, I did not consider it as a matter very material, but I was sure that there was rather something against him, nor hazard, for it's no evidence of the President's inclination, what he signs in name of the Council. I told

him he might the rather beleiv me, for I was not at the making of the a&t ; bot it might retard the publick affairs, if ther behoved alwys to be nyn subscribers ; and in vacant tim thats not to be expected ; for suppose ther wer fyfteen in Counsell, aight *pro*, seven *contra*, that meeting could com to no ishue, and so many can not be expected in the vacants ; so if the President do not singn for all, nothing can be don in the greatest exigencys. The Presidents subscription is all the warrant for the originalls of our laws and a&ts of Parliment, and why not of the a&ts of Counsell ? Nixt he told me, he wold never accept to be a third part of a Chancellour, and therfor he wold not medle in the commiffion of the seall. I did use all the application I could to take of his humour, and spoke of very many things to him. I told him the Club was now broken in peices, and it was not only easy to him to make the Kings busines smoth in Parliment, bot except he would openly retard it, ther would be no confiderable opposition. I wish't his Grace to consider what wold be said, that he had staid away from his post, to see if the displeasur he ouned could animat the Club, and now he was com in to keep them from breaking or yeelding ; then he said he wold serve the King, if he wold use him weill, and he wold stand for the Officers of Stat in the Articles, bot he wold never yeeld to the nomination of the Session. I told him, that generally people wer satisfiied of the last, bot did stick mor at the first. To be short, I see him altogether undetermined, and in so great hufe and displeasur, that I can hope litle succefs from this session. I told him, if he wold not serv frankly, if he went hom to Hamiltoun, I did not at all fear a happy aggreymnt. My Lord, I shall never advise yow to leav the King at London, bot when his Majesty goes to Irland, if yow should convay him to Chester, and then com doun heir for a month Commiffioner, I am sure it wold bring busines to a happy conclusion ; and yow can signify litle about the King in the camp, and might tim enuch go thither to him from the Parliment. Som speake of Argyl, som Crawford, bot thes hav visibill unfitnes. Cassillis will nather pleas, nor will he be tractable. If ther be no Parliment, it will mak ill humours, and I see no body fitt for it, if D. H. continow in this frowardnes. MY DEAR LORD, Fairweill.

334. SIR PATRICK HUME OF POLWARTH AND DUNCAN FORBES OF
CULLODEN TO THE KING.—15 Feb. 1690.

SIR,

This is the second letter that we have address'd to your Ma. The condition of affairs requireth dispatch and the utmost diligence; therefor Colloden and I hold continually at work, respect to the publick good and safety, and also our faithfull engagements to your Ma. prompting us on. The point which creates us the greatest difficulty, is the present sett of the bench of Session: When wee plead that the assenting to the declaratory vote of Parlement, concerneing the nameing, trying, and admitting the Judges, and the chooseing the President of that Court, is matter of great security to the subjects as to the equall administration of justice, it is answered, that it is a security for the future to our posterity; but that wee of this time and generation may, in the interim, be ruined by the present sett of men in the Session and Justiciary Court; who ar not only some of them ill men, but all of them incens'd and irritated against many of the nation, who have oppos'd their establishment, upon the account of their being men not legally qualified for the offices and trusts they ar put in: When it is reply'd, That the law is patent and open; and if any of them should be legally persued upon grounds of sufficient weight to infer their deprivation, ther is no doubt your Ma. would not impede, or stop the free course of the law; even this, which an indifferent person will think may satisfie, doth it not; so the course that wee ar now upon is, to engage firmly, the more considerat and moderat sort of men, to proceed in the Parlement, when it meets, to such things as your Ma. and the members ar of the same sentiments in, wherby the body of the good people may be comforted and encouraged; and to reject for the time, and delay such points as ar in debate and difference; and to go on to provide for the kingdoms defence, and for carrying on the war, by appointing and raising pay and other necessary provisions for the army. Ther is good ground to hope, that this method will take with, and please the far greter part of the Parlement. One thing is very observable, that now some of the warmest spirits speak very indifferently of the dissolving of the Parlement, who very lately could not hear of it with patience.

If what formerly was their fear be now turned their wish in that point, it is a great token that their confidence that way is abated. Ther is a considerable change made in these ten dayes that wee have been buied here, and some good appearances of more upon farder endeavours, the consequence and success wherof shall be represented with all faithfulness and care by, PLEASE YOUR MA.

Your Ma. most dutifully obedient subjects and humble servants,

PAT. HUME.

Edenborough, 15th Feb. 16⁹⁰/_{8 9}.

D. FORBES.

335. SIR PATRICK HUME OF POLWARTH AND DUNCAN FORBES OF CULLODEN TO LORD MELVILL.—15 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edr, 15 Feb. 90.

In this second letter, here enclosed, which I hope your Lo. will take care to deliver, I have given the King some farder account how matters stand here, and what progress wee have made. The very truth is, there is so high a spelt against the President and Advocat, that wee ar almost at our wits end how to carry in it; for it is very clear, they have many more enemies, than when wee left Scotland. Wee thought it very unfit to concealle this from your Lo. being confident, that the respect to the bulke of the common good, and the Kings service, will make you earnest to think of all ways for preventing it's great and imminent danger. In the mean time, we shall, with the help of God, do our utmost endeavours, wherof accounts shall be given your Lo. from time to time by,

Your Lo. most humble servants,

PAT. HUME.

D. FORBES.

336. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—18 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edr, 18 February, 1690.

It's very laith. I am just now com from examining on Mr. Alexander Strauchan, who was Governour to the E. of Lathisdail; he went to Lon-

don in September 88; from that to Doui; thenc to Paris. He caried a letter from Mr. Innes, the rector of the Scots college, to Melfort. He went from Brest in May last, landed at Bantry bay, and from thenc to Dublin; then he went with Seaforth on desing to com to Scotland, but wes forced back by storm: he is sent from King James to my Lady Arroll for intelligence; and, in particular, to inquir concerning Arran, whether he holds trew to King James, and whether the Earl of Hom be his, and upon what considerations the Duke of Gordon did deliver up the castle: he was discharged to go to Gordon; but he was to assure all K. J. freinds, that so soon as the french fleet arryves in Ireland, he will send the Duke of Berwick to Scotland with assistance of forces and amunition; and desires to be informed, where is the best place to land: he had a letter and instructions in a shoe for my Lady Arrol, with many letters from Seaforth to severall persons: thes he left at Glasgow with Mr. Gordon, laity regent ther: he says Maxwell is not come over; only Buchan and his two nepheus, and half-a-doozen mor: he says fix thousand men are dailly expected from France, and as many without armes ready to be sent thither: he says there is no great death in King James army, and that he was not seick, nor does not look ill: that they did resolve to fall upon D. Scomberg shortly. I wish ther wer som mor foot ther. I hav no tim to tell your Lordship of the strugle in the Counsell; I beleiv ther will be another occasion as soon with you as this. There is no grumbling at the adjournment; the Members are pretty weill, only the Duke is untollerably out of tune, and, if he be Commissioner, it's uncertain what he will produce; bot, without all doubt, if he wer bot absent, ther would not be the least opposition in the Parliament. I fear to loose the post. MY DEAR LORD, Fairweill.

Strachan was twice with King James in his closett: he hath assurance of life, upon a full and trew discovery; it may be, we may hav mor this night. Gordon is sent for, and the rest will ly secreit till the Counsell day on Thursday. Polwart and Colloden do cary very honestly, bot we do not medle much with them in publick.

337. EARL OF ARGYLL TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edr, Feb. 20th, 1690.

The obligations I doe alreadie ow your Lo. makes me I cannot forbear giving yow accompts of what passēs in this place, with my sincere advyse to your Lo. upon it. Yow will have, by other hands, before now, ane accompt of the Duke of Hammiltons behaviour at his coming to towne; how huffie it is, and how he undervalues the honor put upon him by his Majestie, of being in that commission I have the honor to be in. I must tell your Lo. if by his stubbernesse his Majestie be prevailed to alter his meafurs, it will not onlie afront me, who dutifullie and gratefullie accepted of the honor his Majestie was pleased too put upon mee, but incouradge others to dispute his pleasure in tyme coming, and your Lo. knows we have too too manie mutiniers at this tyme it will incouradge. This goes with the flying packett to give yow ane accompt of the good news of our taking one came with letters and ordors from the late King. I presume to fend your Lo. inclosed ane account of the manner of the discoverie, and what was my share in it, which I know your Lo. will improve to my advantadge; and belive, my Lord, non in Scotland shall ever approve them self more yours then, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

ARGYLL.

Ther is one Strachan, a Papist, latelie came from Dublin, who was discovered at Greenock by Collonell Deering, Captain of a man-of-war, who caused dogg him to Glasgow, wher, advertifement being given to the E. of Argylls Major, lying ther in garrifon, he was seized, and brought in by a partie of the Earles regiment to Edinburgh; who, upon examination, confessed he had delyvered his letters too one Gordon, latelie a Regent in the Colledge of Glasgow, and that they were putt up in the heels of a pair of shoes. Upon which the Earle of Argyll undertook the seizing of Gordon, and dispatched away a fervant all night towards Glasgow; so he, coming to Falkirk, a place half way, went in to ane inn, wher accidentallie he mett with Gordon on his road too the

North. Nether of them knew one another, but, hearing him named Mr. Gordon, he inquired further about him, and seized him. Ther is a most remarkable providenc in getting of him, and the manner of it.

338. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

The Councill hath thought fitt to dispatch a flying packett to your Lordship, that his Majestie may be acquainted with the discoveries they have made by the examination of Master Alexander Strachen, who's declaratione, with the copie of the letter from the late King James to the Countes Dowager of Erroll,* and his instructions to Master Strachen, are herewith transmitted. There war orders dispatched yesternight for securing the Countes and her papers, and bringing her from the House of Frendraught in the North, to Edinburgh. When Master Strachen was at Glasgou, in apprehension to be seized, he did deliver the shoes, in which the forsaide letter and instructions, and severall other letters from the Earle Seaforth had bein put up, to Mr. Gordon, lately a Regent in Glasgou, to whom Mr. Strachen sayes he did communicat what was contained in the shewes, and that Mr. Gordon did promise to deliver the shewes, and the contents, to the Countes of Erroll.

Master Gordon was apprehended by the dilligence of a servant of the Earle of Argyles, with the shewes, but the letters from the Earle of Sea-

* (Copy) KING JAMES TO THE COUNTESS OF ERROLL.

Dubline, January 25th, 1690.—I am very sensible of what yow have already suffered upon the account of your Loyaltie, and so in no maner doubt of the continuance of it. This bearer, Mr. Straquhen, shall give yow ane accompt of the conditione of my affaires here, and my intentione as to what concernes that our ancient kingdome; what els I have to say, I referr to this bearer, and to the instructione I have given him, which I have ordered him to show yow. Be assisting to him in finding him means of speaking with such other of our friends as yow judge he may trust, so that, either by this bearer or some other, I may have a speedy account of the conditione of affairs there, and the advyce of my ablest freinds, wher they judge it best for the Duke of Berwick to land, with these troops I designe to send with him; and be assured I shall never forgett the services yow have or may doe me.

(*Sic subscriptur*)

JAMES R.

forth, to which Mr. Strachen's declaration relates, are amissing; and the Councill hath confronted Mr. Strachen and Mr. Gordon, and it does not yet appear, whither these letters have been abstracted, or if the Earle of Seaforth, who provyded the shewes, hath changed his resolutione, and hath not put in the letters, (as Mr. Strachen belives he did;) but the Councill is resolved to take further inquiry in that matter. And, becaus they did consider this discovery might be of importance, therefore the Councill gave Mr. Strachen assurance, that if he would ingeniously and fully confesse all he knew, relative to the affairs in Ireland, or his commissions hither, that he should be faif as to his lyfe, and free from torture. He appears to be ingenious, and adds to his declairatione, that he beleives that the late King James may have threttie thousand horse and foot, (befydes his garifones,) in the feilds next fumar, of which ther are nyne or ten regiments of horse and dragouns, each consisting of about four hundred men, and that ther are about two or thrie regiements of horse and dragouns more raising. He declairs that they reckone upon fyftein hundred souldiers and officers that will desert from his Majesties army in Flanders, who are to be formed into thrie regiements, the Scots under the command of Sir Charles Kairnie, to whom Robert Hackett is Lieutenant-Collonell, the English under the command of the Lord Houndstone, the Irish under the command of Collonell M'Illicole.

He lykwayes declairs that he heard ther was eight thousand men to be sent over with the Duke of Berwick to Scotland, with the French fleet, which hes bein everie day expected ther, since the first of January last. Upon this occasione, the Council hath thought fitt to desyre your Lordship to intreate his Majestie to dispatch some friggots for the service of this kingdome. This is subscribed in name, and at the desyre of the Councill, by, MY LORD,

Your Lordships humble Servant,

Edinb^r, the 20 Feb^y 1690.

HAMILTON, P.

339: EARL OF CRAWFORD TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Feb. 1690.

Ed^r, 20 Feb^y 1690.

I had yours of the 13th, which I communicat to my Lord Cardross, as

you enjoyed me. Persons of good judgement, and warmly affected to our King, ardently wish that the Council were otherwayes constitute then it is ; and, if it be thought inconvenient, at this juncture, to turn off any, and thereby disoblidge them, it were yet adviseable to add some fixed friends. I will give some instances of the need of it ; 1st, There is great difficulty, and seldom obtained but by a struggle, that any man be made, or kept prisoner for considerable venturing against the Government. 2^{dly}, There is such gentleness in treating of men, when committed to prison, and such overly examinations even when presumptions are high, that an appearance before that Board is no more frightening to a criminal, then a mean mans coming in the company of so many persons of high quality. 3^{dly}, It is confidently asserted that, as the Councill is now constitute, the meanest favour will not be granted to a Presbyterian, nor the greatest refused to one that is Episcopal, in so farr as several petitions are tabled in that Judicatory, for turning out of Churches, Presbyterian Preachers, to make room for them of a different principle ; and to repon to their Churches, where Presbyterians are preaching for the time, such who upon the clearest grounds have been deprived by the Council. 4^{thly}, For confirmation of my three former instances, I'll give one example, that contains somewhat of all I have asserted. On Tuesday last, the late Bishop of St Andrews factor, his writter, and a messenger, were cited and appeared before the Council, for the following particulars. The factor, for designing himselfe in the application to his Masters writter, chamberlane to Arthur Lord Archbishop of St Andrews ; the writer, for giving warrand under the same designation, to a messenger to cite such as had been formerly vassals to that Bishop, to make payment to him of the rents dew for the crope 1689. The messenger, for summoning under the first designation all those vassals for this last year ; and this not acted by any of them upon mistake, but by encouragement and advice from this place. It appears very strange, that when that order of the Church was doomed in the beginning of April, by the Meeting of the Estates, sufficiently authoritative, even without a subsequent Parliament, to have laid them aside, then abolished in June, which related to the act of the Estates, and certainly brought the matter back to that particular time : that any should have the confidence to pretend to that years rent, after a proclamation, emitted by the Coun-

cil, had prohibited all persons to meddle with any pairt of that year, under the higheft penalty, and had apointed the vaffalls to make count to fuch allenary as the King and Council had given commiffions to. The refult of all this complaint amounted to nothing; for the factor gott no check; the writer who figned the warrand, as little; and the meffinger who delyvered the feveral fummonds, leaft of all; tho there was that trick in the matter, and this induftriously concerted, that the citations were to the very laft day of the Seffion, to elude all juftice, and have a pretence to fufpend upon multiplied poinding. You may judge at what pafs matters are, by the preceeding account. The western and fouthern fhires, and, indeed, all the inland pairt of Scotland, are in a great rage at the adjournment of our Parliament upon the back of fuch procedors in Church matters, notwithstanding of his Majefties gracious letter, givinge reafons for the delay of that great Council. I am labouring what I can to ftill people and influence members. Adue.

340. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Feb. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edenb. Feb. 20, 1690.

I had a lin from Mr. Scrimgeor in relation to the ftyll of the year of the Kings reingn. I think it fhould begin at the fourteen day of Aprill: that day ther Majeftys wer proclamed, and not the day they accepted the croun; and it's no matter, tho ther will be fom differenc betuixt the ftyll of Scotland and England, for ther was fom moneths ther Majeftys wer King and Queen of England, befor they wer of Scotland. It's trew ordinarily, wher the croun goes abfolutely by fucceffion, it's all at one in all the dominions, bot the caice differs now, as in the dayes of King James the fixt, wher the year of his reing in England and Scotland was different; bot he did call himfelf of Great Britain, and in that the year was the fam. My Lord, I find by Mr. Scrimgeor, that the report is ftill ther of my comming up. I proteft I never had fuch a thought, nor did I ever hear any body fay fo heir. I hav mad abundanc of journeys of lait, that may ferv me for fom years to com. I did writt fully by the laft. Our Minifters ar like to do weill. Ther is no fear of the country or of the Parliment, bot only as to a Commiffioner; and if yow will refolw it, yow

will not find so great difficulty in it, bot alwys in caice the King go to Irland, wher yow can be of litle use to him, or conveniency to yourself.
MY DEAR LORD, Adeiu.

341. PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE KING TO LORD MELVILL,
COMMISSIONER TO THE PARLIAMENT.—25 Feb. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

1. You are to pass an A&t anent the Election of Committees of Parliament, allowing them to choose either a grand Committee, or lesser Committees for particular busines, or both, as they shall desire; which Committees, consisting of equall numbers, chosen out of every estate by itselfe, shall continue for what time shall be thought fitt; some of our Officers of State being alwayes present in all these Committies.

2. You are to touch the A&t already voted, anent the rescinding the first A&t of Parliament, 1669.

3. You are to touch an A&t already voted, for restoring Presbyterian Ministers to their Churches.

4. You are to pass an A&t for abolishing Patronages, if the Parliament shall desire the same.

5. You are to pass one or more A&ts, as the Parliament shall agree to, for settling of Church Government, conform to the former Instruction given thereanent.

6. You are to propose to the Parliament, that they grant a Supply which may be suitable for maintaining the fforges, and supporting the Government, with respect to the present danger that the countrey is exposed to, both from forreign invasion, and intestine commotions.

7. That you propose to the Parliament, that they make enquiry, what is truly due to the countrey, either by the standing fforges, or others, who, upon a publick account, have taken quarters from the countrey, that the accompts being adjusted, the ballance may be paid.

8. That you propose to the Parliament, that they take into their consideration, the losses sustained by Heretors and others, that live next adjacent to the Rebels, that some suitable reparation may be made to them either out of the Rebels estates, or otherwayes, as shall be condescended upon.

9. You are to propose to the Parliament, that they take into their consideration, the business of trade and commerce, and that they adjust the differences betwixt the Burghs Royall, and other Burghs, that there be an A& past redressing the Grievances of the Royall Burghs.

10. You are to pass an A& for regulating the Nomination and appointment of the Lords of Session in time coming, that in case of a partiall vacancy, the Lords to be named by Us and our successors, shall be admitted by the rest of the Lords, conform to the former A&s of Parliament and daily custome; and in case of a totall vacation, the Parliament shall give in a list of Persons, all qualified by law, out of whom Wee and our successors shall choose fifteen to be the ordinary Lords of Session, who, having accepted and taken the oath of allegiance and *de fidei*, shall have power to choose one of themselves to be constant President, in absence of a Chancellor, at least to continue for one Session.

11. You are to observe all the Instructions given the last Session of Parliament, except in so far as they are innovated or altered.

Given under our Royal Hand and Signet, at our Court at Kenfington, the 25th day of February, 1688, and of our Reigne the first year.

W. R.

342. CERTIFICATE AND RECOMMENDATION FROM THE BURROUGH OF
BELFAST TO COLONEL HILL.—28 Feb. 1690.

Burrough of Belfast.

We, the Sovereigne, Burgeses and other Inhabitants of the said Burrough, do hereby Certify, to all persons to whom these presents shall come, that Col. John Hill hath, for several years last past, resided in this place, in the station of Constable of the Castle, in which station he acted to the great satisfaction of all concerned, and to the advantage and benefit of this Corporation; and more especially in March last, when the Irish came down into the North, and possessed themselves of this country and town, he did appear zealous for the interest of their now Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, in giving advice and direction to the Inhabitants how to behave themselves with the Enemy; and by his great expence upon their officers, and prudent converse with them untill the arrivall of their

Majesties Army from England, did (under God) prevent the fireing and ruine of this place and country adjacent, the danger whereof was all last summer very imminent; which we having bin eye-witneffes to, and partaking of the comfort of this his service, thought ourselvs obliged to give under our hands and the publique seall of the Burrough, February the 28th, *Anno Domini (Styl. Angl.)* 16⁹⁰.

ROBERT LEATHES, <i>Soveraigne.</i>	DAVID STEWART.
JOHN RAMSAY.	LEWES THOMPSON.
PAT. SMITH.	ALEX ^R SPENS.
GEORGE M'CARTNEY.	WILLIAM LOCKHART.
ANTH. HALL.	ROBERT MARTIN.
JAMES BULLER.	WILL. STEWART.
JAMES MARTIN.	ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.
SA. THEAKER.	JN ^O CHALLMER.
THO. CRAFTORD, <i>Cl. Villæ.</i>	GEO. LUKE.

343. PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS TO GEORGE LORD MELVILL.—Feb. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

INSTRUCTIONS to our Right Trusty and Wel-beloved Coufin and Councillor, GEORGE LORD MELVILL, Sole Secretary of State for Our ancient Kingdome of Scotland.

Wpon information, that any perfon or persons are contriveing or acting against the Government, Yow are to call any three or four of Our Secret Councill that yow judge most fitt and secreet, and deliberate with them, on the best expedient for security of the Government from such persons and practises.

And if yow thinke it fitt to secure any persons, yow are to make use of the warrants directed by Us to Generall Major Mackay, or to any other Commander of Our Forces within that Kingdome, and to return to Us an account thereof; And this shall be your warrant. Given under Our Royall hand and seall, At Our Court at Kensington, the day of February 16⁹⁰, and of Our Reigne the first year.

W. R.

344. INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE KING TO LORD MELVILL.—Feb. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

INSTRUCTIONS to Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Cousin and Councillor, GEORGE LORD MELVILL, Sole Secretary of State for Our ancient Kingdome of Scotland.

1. You are to informe yourself of the present condition of the Kingdome, and, particularly, how the members of Parliament stand affected; if they will cordially joyn with Us and Our Commiſſioner for redreſſing of the grievances.

2. That if there be any perſon that is contriveing or acting againſt the Government, yow ſhall call any three or four of Our Secret Councill, that yow judge moſt fit and ſecret, and deliberate with them on the beſt expedient for ſecureing of the Government from ſuch perſons and practiſes.

3. And if yow think it fit to ſecure any perſons, yow are to make uſe of the warrants directed by Us to General Major Mackay, or to any other Commander of Our Forces within that Kingdom, and to return to Us an account thereof.

4. Yow are allowed to deal with leading men in the Parliament, that they may concur for redreſſing of the grievances without reflecting upon ſome votes of Parliament much inſiſted on laſt Seſſion; which, upon weighty conſiderations, Wee thought not fit to paſs into Laws; and what employment or other gratifications yow think fit to promiſe them in Our name, Wee ſhall fulfill the ſame.

5. Yow are to deal with all other perſons, as yow ſhall have occaſion, whom yow judge moſt capable to be ſerviceable unto Us, that they may be employed as inſtruments for taking off theſe leading men, or for geting Intelligence, or for Influenceing Shyres or Royal Burrows, that they may inſtru& their Commiſſioners cordially to comply with Our Inſtru&tions for redreſſing of the grievances; and what money or other gratifications yow ſhall promiſe them, ſhall be made good.

6. That yow infert your own name in the Commission for being Our Commissioner this next Session of Parliament.

7. You shall assure the Presbiterians of Our kindness to them, and of Our resolution to support the Church Government, as it shall be established by Act of Parliament; and that they shall find marks of our favour on all occasions; and yow are to show them that Wee expect that they will endeavour to influence Our good Subjects of their persuasion to fidelitie to Us, to rely on Our good will, and to prevent the jealousies which self designing men may studie to raise in Our people; and that they may look on moderate Counsils as fittest to establish both Us and them in security.

W. R.

345. LORD MELVILL TO THE KING.—18 Mar. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

When I had occasion of speakeing faltie with the Duke of Hamilton, which was some days after I came here, befor I could have occasion to doe, I found him in that temper that I resolved to make use of the Commission you gave me to represent your Majesty in this ensueing Parliament, which is prorogate this day to the 27 of this instant; for a long prorogation would have endangered much the peace of the country. Your Majestie knows my temper not to be too confident, neither my ambition to be great; and I have had a multitude of discouragements, besides the straitnes of my condition, to have dissuaded me from adventureing on so dangerous a post in such a criticall conjuncture; but that I am convinced your Majesties service had suffered if I had not, which made me pass over all difficultys. This is likewise the opinion of most of all who are most affectionat to your Majesties interest, and zealous for their religion and good of their country. Ther seemed no choice as to the fitting or adjournment of the Parliament. If the last, the country had all been in a flame, ther has been so much pains taken to misrepresent your Majesty by the fitting of the Parliament, even thogh things should goe as easily as wer to be wisht; yea, thogh cross, yett your Majestie will be vindicat from those malicious aspersions that ill men endeavour to cast upon you; and honest men will come to be undeceived who have been

misled by the cunning insinuations of some; and the hasard is only mine; for the Parliament may be adjourned when wee see that nothing can be done; so I both begg and hope your Majestie will own and protect me in my endeavours to serve you. I must resolve to goe over if I can. What you were pleased to blame me for, in not being resolut enough, nor taking enough on me, I shall endeavour not groundlesly to give offence to any; but wher your Majesties interest and honour becomes to be concerned, not to lett things pass, be the persons who will. I doubt not, but your Majestie may be troubled with clamours, and may have many misrepresentations made to you; but I know your Majestie to be too wise and too good to give much eare to those things till you hear me, or heare from me, what I have to say for my selfe, since your Majestie knows, whatever may be my mistaks, I have nothing to byass me.

Yesterday your Majesties Commiffion to me was read in Councell, and the great seall ordered to [be] appended; and this day I fitt in Councell as your Majesties Commiffioner. The Duke of Hamilton and some others cam and went along with me. I will neither trowble your Majestie, nor doe him any wrong, in relateing what past betwixt us befor I owned my Commiffion. I wish he might change his temper and way; but it must not be given way too.

But this day his Grace has made a great noise at Councell, about a pamphlet new come out, called, a Wish for peace, wherin ther is this expreffion—And confidering that it is now manifest, by the first additionall instructions, that the aforesaid adjurnment was unwarranted and precipitant.—I wish the expreffion had been spared; but ther is nothing in it to make such a clamour about; for on might very rationaly conjecture, that your Majestie was unwilling the Parliament should be adjourned untill some things should be don that tended to the settlement of the nation; so the question is, whither the adjurnment lyes at your Majesties door or Duke Hamiltones. He is in a mighty displeasure his instructions should have been published, many laying the blame on him that mistakes did grow so much. I am bound to vindicate your Majesty, did bot his Grace know that his repeated letters to your Majestie wer extant, for adjurnment of the Parliament. If he did advise weell, he would not think it fitt to stand so much on his own vindication in this particular; for it was

upon his reiterated desires, and the representations he made, that nothing at that time was to be expected that your Majestie gave warrant to adjourn. If his son, or any other, speake of this, lett them know his letters are yett extant, and that your Majestie is bound to vindicat your selfe as weell as he. I hope your Majestie will not be offended, if I doe not lett pass of, by talking so much of his vindication; because of publishing the instructions, it som what of confidence to make such a brawle about this, and so litle notice taken in enquire concerning that scandalous and treasonable pamphlet, printed here as weell as at London, called the Vindication of the Scots Adress.

Bredalbin is come to toun, but I know [not] yett what to make of him nor some others. His price will be high, and others designs not good. I shall endeavour to make the best of things I can. I wish I had the remedie to apply as weell as I apprehend. I understand the disese, for ill humors are fomented as weil in England as our land. All thinks it wer necessary that some few troopes, either of horse or dragons, wer sent to the borders, ther being many disaffected persons lurking ther. The Governour of Berwick desired me to signifie this to your Majestie, and the Governour of Carlisle hath acquainted the Councill, that ther ar many disaffected come in to the Scots border. Ther ar many likwais in this city, but I think it not fitt to medle with it, till more forces be brought neer, many Members not being come to towne.

346. THE KING TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Mar. 1690.

Kensington, the 20th March 1690.

We are very sensible of your care and zeall for our service, and well perswaded that it is neither ambition, nor any selfish designe, which hath moved you to undertake the province of being our Commiffioner at this time; and we have the better hopes of successe in our concerns, that the people shew such confidence in you. You know that we must walk with great circumspection in relation to the Parliament of this Kingdome; and that some busy men will endeavour to use the proceedings of the one or other of our Parliaments to no good ends, if they can but wrest their actions to any bad aspect; and therefore, as our predecessors did, upon serious con-

siderations, order so, as that, for the most part, both Parliaments should not sit at the same time, so we resolve, upon the like motives, to adjourn our Parliament of Scotland for some few days, and we hope none who wish us well, or are true friends to their country, shall take groundless jealousies upon this account, but will repose that trust in us, who hazarded so much for them, as to believe that this is not to delay, far less to disappoint them of, those concessions which we promised to them, and they desired from us, either in their sacred or civil matters, and that, as we was sincere in our promise, so they shall find us faithful in performance. But, this being done both for their and our good, you may in the mean while improve the time in adjusting matters, and composing differences; for, of your care, diligence and fidelity, you are above suspicion with

Your affectionat Friend,

WILLIAM R.

347. THE KING TO LORD MELVILL.—20 Mar. 1690.

Kinsington, ce $\frac{20}{3}$ de Mars 1690.

Par la lettre jointe, vous vaires, mes intentions a l'egard de l'adjournement de mon Parlement en Ecoffe, jusques a ce que celle d'Angletere sera leue dont la Cession ne sera que d'environ trois semaines. Il sera necessaire que vous tachies a gagner M^L Bredaldin, affin que par son moien l'on tache a separer les Rebelles. Et je suis content de donner une bonne somme d'argent, J'ay fait remestre les 4000 lb. que le Committie des Affaires de guerre m'avoit demande pour executer ce qu'ils ont projette, J'espere que les fregattes qui sont parti il y a si long temps seront arrive, aujourd'hui est parti Slezer avec l'Ar^t et Munitions de guerre. Soies assure de la continuation de mon Amitie.

WILLIAM R.

348. THE KING TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL ANENT DESERTERS OF
THE TROOP OF LIFE GUARD.—20 Mar. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, right trusty

and right welbeloved Coufins and Councillors, right trusty and welbeloved Coufins and Councillors, right trusty and welbeloved Councillors, and trusty and welbeloved Councillors, Wee greet you well. Whereas Wee are informed, that severall of the souldiers of our Troop of Lifeguard of Horse, in that our ancient Kingdome, have deserted the same, without the leave of their Officers, and that thereafter they are either harboured or employed in that our Kingdome, notwithstanding of their crime of deserting, or entertained in our forces there, to the great prejudice of our service, Wee have therefore thought fit to authorise and require you, in our Name, by open Proclamation to forbid and discharge any of our subjects from employing any such Deserters, and to order all Sheriffs, Stewards, Lords of Bailiaries and Regalities, Magistrats of Burroughs and Officers of our Forces, Justices of the Peace, and others having our authority, that they search for, take, and apprehend any such Deserters, who have not sufficient Passes from their Officers, and that they committ them to Goale, untill they shall be demanded by their Officers; And if any of them shall be taken on in any of our forces or garrisons, not having good Passes as aforesaid, they are, at the demand of the officers aforesaid, to be delivered unto them, to be disposed of in our said Troop of Lifeguard, as if they had been taken upon the place of their deserting. For doing all which, this shall be to you, and all others respectively who may be therein any way concerned, a sufficient Warrant. And so Wee bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Kenfingtoun, the 20th day of March 16⁸⁹/₉₀, and of Our Reigne the first year.

By his Majesties Command,

MELVILL.

349. (Copy) HIS MAJESTIES WARRAND TO GEORGE VISCOUNT TARBAT
TO TREAT WITH THE HIGHLANDERS.—25 Mar. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Wee doe by these, comand and authorize yow, G. V. T. to treat with the Highlanders, who are in rebellion against us in Scotland; viz. with Sir Don. M'Donell, M'Lean, the Cap^t of Clanranell, Glengary, Lochiell, M'Colline M'Kenzie, unckle to the E. of Seafort, and others there

affociats, dependers and followers, for bringing them in, to submitt to our Royall authority and lawes, and secure there obedience to us: And for that end to treat and comune with them, ether by word or writt, by himself or such others as he thinks fitt to imploy; and wee not only authorize and impower the said Viscount so to doe, but wee by these secure him and those employed by him from all danger, hurt and inconvenience whatsoever, that he may incurr by treating or comuneing with these rebels, or any of them, quhether they be forfaitured, outlawed, or declared fugitives. And for incuradging those Highlanders to return to there duty, wee doe heerby impower the said Viscount to offer, in our name, such honor under that of Earle, and such summes of money, not exceeding 2000 pd. sterling, to any on cheeff and tribe of these above mentioned; as also to secure them in all they possess be law, or were secured in by gifts from Our royall vnckle King Charles, under his Great Seall of Scotland, and to indemnify them, and evry on of them, who shall come in and submitt to us, and our lawes in maner forsaide, against all accusationes, punishment, and danger, from all crimes and deeds comitted by them, preceeding there submission; and wee promise to perform what the said Viscount shall undertake in our name in these matters, according to what is above said.

Whithall, the 25 March 1690.

350. THE KING TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—9 Apr. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trustie and right well beloved Cousin and Councelour, Our Parliament hear must yet fitt for som tyme, And we are positive, both our Parliaments shall not fitt att once, But, that we may not be mistaken be our frinds, nor give the enimys to our Goverment umbradge, from a neu adjurnment, We allow you to meat them the fifteen instant, But not to enter on anay Buflines till you receave our order; And, for that end, to adjurn them from tym to tyme, as you shall fynd most for our service. Meanwhile, you may assure our pople, of our hartie affection to them, and that we will doe evrie thing that may be for the good, ease, and fastie of that our antient kingdom. This we commit to your caire, of whos integretie and affection to us we have no dout; And be assured, that what you doe

for our service, we will support you in ; And so we bid you hartily fearwell. Given att our Court att Kingfingtoun, the nynth day of Apryll 1690, and of our Ryne the first year.

351. EARL OF PORTLAND TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—11 Apr. 1690.

MONSIEUR,

Kinfington ce $\frac{11}{21}$ d'Avril.

Je vous fuis bien obligé de l'honneur de vos lettres, j'espère que les affaires dans vostre Parlement se termineront bien pour l'intérêt du Roy, et du bien publique comme M^r Castaires vous informera de ce qui ce passe ici. Monsieur, se m'en rapporteray a lui, et vous prieray seulement d'estre asseuré que je seray toujours, MONSIEUR,

Vostre tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur,

PORTLAND.

352. MARSHAL SCHONBERG TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—12 Apr. 1690.

MY LORD,

Lisburn, the 12th of Aprill 1690.

I had thoughts of writeing to you before the receipt of yours by Captain Kennedy, to congratulat my Lord Melvin, your father, upon the important employment his Majesty has been pleased to bestow upon him, which I desire you 'le please to do for me. There is none desires more your welfare than my self, and I should be very glad things were so settled in Scotland, that I might have had the honour of your company in this Kingdom ; but I cannot expect that, since your service is so absolutely necessary there. I have only to add, that I shall always make it my study to approve my self, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull humble Servant,

SCHONBERG.

353. ORDER BY THE KING TO THE EARL OF MELVILL, TO APPREHEND
DISAFFECTED PERSONS.—15 Apr. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trustie and right intearly beloved Couffin and Councelour, We

greet you well. Albeit we are very sensible that none of our subjects should be apprehended or imprisoned, without expressing the reasons thereof, which shall ever be the rule of our Government, yet in the time of open rebellion, we must give way to necessity, and do those things which will most tend to the security of our Government, and safety of our people. Therefore We require and command you to cause seize and apprehend all persons of whatever quality or degree, whom you judge diseased to our interest, or desirous to disturb the public peace, and to imprison them until we signify our pleasure to you thereanent; and, further, it is our Royal pleasure, that in those shires where the people are generally diseased to us, that you cause seize their arms, and suffer none of them to keep horses, above five pound sterling price; for doing all which, this shall be your warrant, and so we bid you heartily farewell. Given under our Royal Hand, at our Court at Kensington, the fifteen day of Aprill 1690 years, and of our Reigne the second year.

354. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—17 Apr. 1690.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Dublin, 17 Aprill 1690.

By my Lord Commissioner your fathers advice I troubled you with a letter upon my first coming to this place; and now (by the same direction) I venture upon a further correspondence. I did lately (by advice) humbly presume to write to his Majesty my apprehensions concerning some preliminaries to the settlement of the insurrection in the Highlands, wherein I ventured at too much at once to see great a majesty; but having more to add, I present it to you, who (if you find it to consist with convenience) may please (as you judge meet) to acquaint the King with it. The former was proposing some overtures to some of the ringleaders of those now in arms that might possibly take them off, that the rest might more readily be induced to submit, and so the work made more easy for Major-General M'Kay to make a full settlement. But this letter carries the following import, that in case the Highlanders prove stubborn and refractory, (after all endeavours used) by reason of the promises made them, and the hopes they ground thereupon,

that supplies shall be sent them from Ireland by the French ships that brought over those 5600 men to the late King James; and by the encouragement they get from the many disaffected in this country; some being so by having their judgments imposed on by others more subtil than themselves; some for interest, and because they get nott what they desire; and others out of a vindictive temper, all preferring selfe and private, before publique interest; yet if, upon those accounts or any other, the Highlanders shall refuse to accept offers of grace, they will be rendred without excuse, tho severity should be exercised upon them to the uttermost.

But for prevention of the French, or any other, landing forces in the Highlands, it seemes requisite that a stronge squadron of ships of war were appoynted to cruise neere those Highlands and Isles; because none knowes whether they may come aboute the west coast from Kingfail, or through the channell; and I must needs say, that his Majesties ships of warr have generally been extreame negligent upon the Irish coast, of which I discoursed at large with Major-Generall Scravemore before hee went last for England, who very well understands their manner of carriage. And if, through neglect, (or otherwayes,) those forces that are pretended to be sent for France from Ireland, should be sent to the Highlands, and permitted to land there, abundance of people in this kingdome would joyne, and be a meanes not only to frustrate all other endeavours, but involve the wholl kingdome in blood and misery, to the perplexing of the Kings affairs to a very great degree.

And, upon this account, it is humbly conceived, that it cannot be safe that any of the forces now on foote here be removed or lessened, till things are in a better posture, and the resolutions of the Highlanders are better understood, which, I hope, may be in a short tyme, (it being speedily to be attempted.) In the meantyme, Major-Generall M'Kayes well-contrived methods should be pursued; and the sword in hand will helpe them to comply; and if they stand out and will not, they must be closely and not too deliberately followed; and the Irish being two or three tymes well beaten, (whereof I nothing doubt when his Majestys army comes to ingage them,) it will make their crests to fall. I find that these forces are much in arreare, which puts them out of heart; but I hope the Par-

liament now fitting will supply that want; but the tyme is short; the tyme for action drawing neere. Your pardon for this interruption will greatly oblige, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Jo. HILL.

355. EARL OF RANELAGH TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—19 Apr. 1690.

MY LORD,

London, Aprill the 19th, 1690.

I have this day by his Majesties order, payd four thousand two hundred pounds sterling to Mr. David Nearne, who hath undertaken to returne the same forthwith to your Grace. When it is receaved there, his Majestie would have it disposed as followeth:—

To yourself, for his Majesties secrett service,	2000	00	00
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To your sonne's, the Earle of Levens Regiment,	1000	00	00
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To the four new Scotch Regiments designed for			
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Ireland,	1200	00	00
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The last summe to be distributed by your Grace to the said foure Regiments, by such proportions, as you shall thinke most convenient.

I have likewise this day payd to the Agents of Sir Thomas Livingston and Sir James Lesley's Regiments, a thousand pounds sterling each, for the use of the said two Regiments, which the said Agents will alsoe returne forthwith; and five hundred pounds more will be sent away this night, for the use of the second Battallion of His Majesties Scots Guards, now rayfing there. And then I must tell your Grace, tho' these severall summes taken together doe not amount to much, yett sure I am, it was all the King could possibly spare att present, considering the great distresse wee are under here for money, and the many importunate occasions for it.

I have nothing more to adde, but to assure your Grace, that I am with all duty, Your Graces most obedient humble servant,

RANELAGH.

356. EARL OF PORTLAND TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—22 Apr. 1690.

MONSIEUR,

Kinsington, ce 22 d'Avril [1690.]

Jay esté tres aise d'apprendre par Monsieur vostre fils ce qui c'est passé

a l'ouverture de vostre Parlement : puisque le Roy est resolu qu'il demeurera assés, vous pourrez facilement juger qu'il sera bon que le Parlement d'Angleterre soit séparé avant que vous établissiez le Gouvernement de l'Eglise en Ecosse, qui fera apparemment la première chose que vous ferez, et en quoy j'espère qu'il ne fera rien prétendu que ce qui est raisonnable. M^r Castaires pourra vous dire, Monsieur, ce qu'il i a à considérer sur ce sujet, il m'a paru être persuadé des raisons évidentes qu'on lui a alléguées, pour faire voir qu'il ne peut i avoir rien de plus préjudiciable pour le publicque, aussi bien que pour l'intérêt des Presbiteriens en particulier, que de prétendre des choses, dont le parti opposé auroit sujet de les blâmer, et que le Roy ne sauroit accorder, et si au contraire l'on veut se contenter de ce que l'on voit établi dans les pays voisins où le Presb^e est la Religion établie par les loix, tout sera assuré et aisé et les malvoeuillans n'auront point à redire. Je vous avoue que je suis surpris de ce que plusieurs gens se sont joints avec le Club et les Jacobins tous ensemble ; Dieu veuille que la pluralité des voix demeure de votre côté comme il i a de l'apparence, et je croy que le reste se dissipera facilement, particulièrement si le Roy venoit à Edenbourg à quoy il est assez porté, si il croyoit pouvoir prendre son chemin par là, en allant en Irlande, sans être obligé de ci arrêter plus de trois ou quatre jours. Vous serez apparemment informé de l'argent que la Majesté a fait partir pour contenter les troupes par provision : la Cavallerie Flamande marchera vers l'Ecosse, et le Reg^t Dragons de Barckley n'ira point en Irlande mais restera sur vos frontières pour être prêt au besoin ; le Roy est bien résolu de faire le changement dont vous faites mention, Monsieur, mais il est un peu en doute si il le doit faire justement dans ce temps que le Parlement commencera à débiter les affaires. Je suis très marri de que généralement l'on est ci peu satisfait de M^r Mackay : cependant tout le monde convient qu'il est fidèle au Roy, qu'il est homme de bien, et bon protestant : si il entant un peu la guerre mieux que celui dont vous faites mention, et si il est homme de cœur, c'est de quoy le Roy lui même est assuré ; mais quant il i auroit à redire, où trouve t'on les gens parfaits : si il i en avoit quelque autre à envoyer, l'on pourroit contenter les gens, mais il m'en a point du tout qui soit propre à cet employ. Je vous souhaite une heureuse fin de cette Session et vous supplie

de conter toujours sur tout ce qui dependra de moy pour vostre service puis Je ne say ce que c'est de changer sans raison, quant je fais profession d'estre avec beaucoup de sincerité, MONSIEUR,

Vostre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

PORTLAND.

Je suis bien mari d'estre obligé de vous escrire en françois, Je n'en ay que la langue ; je voudrois au lieu de cela pouvoir escrire l'anglois ; J'espere que Mr Castaires vous joindra peu apres cette lettre, il pourra vous informer plus amplement de plusieurs choses qui sont trop longues a escrire : si j'osois je prierois d'asseurer my L^d Levin de mes services et amitiés.

357. ORDER BY THE EARL OF MELVILL TO JOHN EARL OF BREADALBAN,
TO TREAT WITH THE HIGHLANDERS.—24 Apr. 1690.

We, George Earle of Melvill, &c. his Majestys High Commiffioner, doe, by these presents, warrant and authorise John Earle of Bredalben, to meet, treat and correspond with any of the Highlanders, tho they be presently in armes, or with any of their chifteans, officers, or commanders in chieff, in order to his endeavouring to reduce them to submiffion and obedience to their Majestys government ; and we doe hereby grant saiffe conduct and security to any persons that the said Earle shall desire or requyre to meet or treat with him anent the premisses, ffor all which these presents shall be to the said Earle, and all persons to be used or imployed by him, a sufficient warrant and security : He allwise acquainting us, from time to time, with his procedure ; And this warrant is only to endure untill the tuentie day of May nixt to come. In testimony hereof, We have subscribed these presents (written be John Melvill, our servitor,) at Holyroodhouse, the tuentie-fourth day of Aprile, one thousand six hundred and ninety years, before these witneses, Sir John Dalrymple, his Majesties Advocat, and the said John Melvill.

JO. DALRYMPLE, *Witnes.*

MELVILL.

JO. MELVILL, *Witnes.*

358. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE MASTER OF MELVILL.—29 Apr. 1690.

DEAR SIR,

London, 29th April 1690.

Your brother and I are in grat expectation to hear of the resolutions taken anent the siting of the Parliment. I was never so vexed as when I understood ther had a letter gon for the adjournment; I am fur the King repented of the mesur when he understood ther was hops of your being the pluralitie; and besyds, it was most injurious to your father, because it took of a grat part of the argument I was to use, for the declaring his Comission and the necessitie of its ance siting, what ever might be the event. The King, as to the settelment of Presbetarie, seems only to stick at the patronadges; he says its the interest of the Croun, and the taking of mens propertie, and thinks that all ther grat meatings, the Generall Assemblies, should be caled be Authoritie. I wish your Parliment be of as moderatt a temper as this Parliment hear; for what I can learn, nather the Torie Episcopall nor Whigh Torie will bear the bell, but the Modorat men will carie all. Thy have done nothing of moment this day; on Munday thy are to condescend on the fums the King is to borou on the fond, and then proceed to the neu supplie. I have been, thes tuo days, very ill, but am nou better, and hope shall continou. I have not spok with the King a second tyme, therfor I need say nothing to his Grace, till we hear what mesurs you have taken upon the Kings letter; God grant our pople be wyse, for it's com to nou or never. I must intreat you'll doe me the favour to tell Mr. Scrimzior, that his letters in relation to me are most impertinent. He wrot to David Nairn, teling him that I was coming up; but that he needed not fear me, for I was nather to be under Secretarie nor Secretarie; but that maters was to stand as they wer in Laderdall tyme, from such a year to such a year; this Nairne had the impudence to read to severall pople, and your brother amongst the rest. It's true the letter's noncence, and as disjointed as Mr. David; for he need not fear a man that was to be eather Secretarie or under Secretarie, nather of the tuo being his office. He is but a servant; and I never eather did or will serve any man but the King. Houever, I wold not have eather him or Scrimzior so safie, as to think, I wold aime att a thing

eather of them should pretend too; for Mester Nairne, dere&ly nor in-dere&ly will I meadell with him; for if he shold treat me as faufely as he dos your brother, I wold brak his neck. I am oblidge to tell you, from that duty I owe to my Lord, that I think he is betrayed; for your brother tells me that the Kings resolution to adjurn your Parliment was knoun throu all London befor it was under the Kings hand. Doe you then think that such clarks and servants should be allowed to wryt the Commiffioners secreteft instructions, even such as I have seen since I com hear. The more my Lord dos the Kings affairs with small concessions, it's furly so much the more to his advantage; but if his instructions com to be knoun to our Clubb, thy furly will att least have all the King hath granted; tyme will show you more of this fort. Pray you lett us have distink accounts what you are douing; ffor yours only I trust; and cause send the jurnalls to your brother, and clos all our letters in on pacquet. Give my humble duty to his Grace; and most humble service to my Lord Leven; he told Mr. James you wrot to me last post; but I receaved non. Adieu.

359. THE KING TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—Apr. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trustie and Right intearly beloved Couffin and Councelour, We greet you well. We did, by a letter under our Royall hand of the nynt, authoris you to meat our Parliment on the fyfteen instant, and ordered you not to procead to anay buffines without our further order. Since then, we apointed your son to signifie to you it was our plesur, that att the nixt meating of our Parliment, you should goe on to nam Commites, discufs Ele&tions, and then adjurn to the twentieth eight. And nou seing our affairs hear dos no mor requyr adjurnments; and that we are resolved to give our pople a neu oportunity to settel the grat concerns of that our antient kingdom, We allow you nou to procead, conform to our Instructions, and, on all ocations, to assur our pople of our hartie affection to them, and of our willingnes to give our Royall assent to anay A&ts that we can judge fitt for thair true interest, and so we bid you hartily fearwell. Given under our Royall Hand, At Our Court at Kensentoun, the day of Apryll 1690, and of our Reigne the Second year.

360. ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.— Apr. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

ADDITIONALL INSTRUCTIONS to the EARLE of MELVILL our Commiſſioner.

1. You are to nominat the Earle of Craford to be Prefident to this Second Seſſion of Parliment.

2. You are to paſs ane A& confirming all former laws ffor the ſecurity of the Proteſtant religion, and to ratifie and approve the Confeſſion of Faith mad in the year 1644, and therafter received in that our ancient Kingdom.

3. You are to confer the honour of knighthood on perſons well deſerving, not exceeding the number of fix.

4. You are to adjurn the Parliment from tyme to tym, as you ſhall ſee cauſe ; and in caſe they doe not condeſcend to what is contained in our Inſtructions, you are to conclud this ſeſſion of Parliment.

Given under our Royall Hand, at our Court at Kenſentoun, the day of Aprill 1690, and of our Reigne the Second year.

361. MR. DAVID NAIRNE TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—1 May 1690.

MY LORD,

I have very litle to truble your Lop. about, but will not flip this occaſion of preſenting my dutys to you. My Lord Drumlangrigg came here on Monday night ; I will aſſure your Lop. he does you a great deall of juſtice in founding your deſerved praifes. Amongſt many other things he extramely praifes the Commiſſioners generous liveing, which he attributes much to your conduct ; as for publick affairs, I leave others to give your Lop. ane account of them. I think I am very well with Mr. James ; if otherways, he is too great a ſtatſman, for he ſeems pleaſed, and I queſtion not in the leſt but we ſhould agree very well, if pains were not taken to make diviſions : as for Sir William, I know not what to ſay to him, he never wold ſpeak of buſineſs to me ; I offered to ſpeak to him about what

I was here concerned the contry and publick interest, and he spok to me as if it were below him to confert any affairs with me. Any papers that goes to the King; Mr. James sends him with them, when he goes not himselfe, which is properly my office, and my Lord Commiffioner told me I was to doe such things; by the methods they use, I have litle prospect of comeing to any credit but containowing as Sir William Lockarts clerke, rather then which I assure your Lop. I wold serve you or my Lord Commiffioner in the station of a footman. Therefore I begg your Lop. will let me know my dome; in the mean time, I assure your Lop. and my Lord Commiffioner that noe misunderstanding whatever amongst us here shall retard any affairs either concerning the publick good, or the credet of your family, if I am in the least concerned in the despatch of them. Upon Mr. Scrymours letters, I drew a commiffion for Treasurer-Deaput to my Lord Reath; when I had done it, I shewed it to Mr. James, who was well pleased; then I told Sir William of it, he told me, a passañ, that truely he was against that methode, and could not medle in the matter. I shall say noe more, but wish that time may prove his true love to the Commiffioners family, more then to another, which I have long doubted of. Come what will, I shall containow, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most humble and most obedient Servant,

May 1st, 1690.

DAVID NAIRNE.

362. THE KING TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—2 May 1690.

WILLIAM R.

APPROBATION to GEORGE EARL OF MELVILL, our Commiffioner.

We, having considered Broodalban's propofals anent treating with the Highlanders, and the copy of your two warrants to him of the 24th of April 1690, and that to Captain Portinger, and other commanders of Our ships and land forces of the 25, We do approve what you have done therein, as necessary for Our service at this juncture.

For the 5000 lb. sterling demanded, the article does not condescend on the service to be performed for so considerable a sum; therefore, it is Our pleasure you let Us understand what's to be undertaken for it, that We

may authorise you to do as We shall find just. Given under Our Royal hand, at Our Court at Kensenton, the Second day of May 1690, and of our Reign the Second year.

363. THE KING TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—7 May 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trusty and right entearly beloved Cousin and Councelor, We greet you well. We, taking to our consideration the state of our forces in that our ancient Kingdom, and understanding that there may be several Officers and Soldiers whose fidelity to Us and our Government We have no just cause to have confidence in; and since at this distance We cannot so provide against the inconveniences may follow from such men, as the case may require; Therefore, it is Our Royal pleasure, and We empower and authorise you to remove all such from any office in our Army in that our Kingdom, whom you apprehend not to be zealous for our interest, and to bestow the blank Commissions, signed by Us, on persons well deserving of undoubted fidelity and loyalty to our Person and Government; and so We bid you heartily farewell. Given under our Royal hand, at Our Court at Kensenton, the 7th day of May 1690, and of Our Raigne the Second year.

W. R.

364. THE KING TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—14 May 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trustie and right intearly beloved Cousin and Councelour, We greet you well. We are very sensible of the good service don to Us in the discoverie made to you. You know We love to be mercifull, and that thos who so sersonable discover defyns against Us and our Government, cannot fail to have it in the most ample forme; but We, understanding that remissions must necessarlie, after all generall clauses, contain the particular cryms they are guiltie of, have thought fitt, in place of the blank remissions you have defyred, to allow and authorise you to give to all who will discover such treasonable defyns, assurance, on the word of a

Prince, that they shall have ther remissions in the most ample form, so soon as ther cryms are made known to Us; and so we bid you hartilie fearwell. Given att Our Court att Kensenton, the Fourteenth day of May 1690, and of Our Reigne the Second year.

W. R.

365. EARL OF PORTLAND TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—15 May 1690.

MONSIEUR,

Kensington, ce 15 May 90.

Je vous felicite de tout mon cœur du bon succés des affaires autant des politiques que des militaires, j'espère que le bon Dieu benira les affaires du Roy entre vos mains, et que vous remporterez cette satisfaction avec vous d'avoir esté l'instrument qui a servi a une si bonne œuvre, je ne doute pas que de jour à autre vos difficultez ne diminuent, et par conséquent vostre travail, car de travailler ne couste plus de peine quant on voit reussir ce que l'on entreprend, J'ai vu avec beaucoup de plaisir la lyste du committez que Mr. Castaires m'a montré, je ne doute pas que le changement du conseil que vous avez désiré Monsieur, et qui agira avec un peu plus d'ardeur que le precedent, pour le maintien du gouvernement, n'inspire un peu plus de respect aux mal intentionez, pleut à Dieu que vous puissiez ajuster l'establissement du gouvernement de l'Eglise, sans le lever si haut qu'il s'abatte par son propre poids, mais qu'il puisse subsister avec la monarchie, et puis qu'il ne donne point de jalousie à l'Eglise Anglicane ici, et par la ne face du tort aux Presbiteriens de ce royaume, Je vous prie Monsieur touchant les affaires militaires, de vouloir vous servir utilement de vostre avantage en donnant aussi peu de temps qu'il est possible aux montagnarts de ce reconoître, en hastant tant qu'il vous sera possible l'expédition d'Anderlochy. Je suis marry que Mr. Mackay ne satisfait pas mieux aux gens de vostre pais, cependant il est tres fidelle au roy, et il entant mieux la guerre qu'auquun què vous ayez la, c'est pourquoy il faut comme on le peut sûrement se fier a lui, et l'assister autant qu'il est possible, et que la disette d'argent ou vous estes vous le veut permettre, car il ne faut pas en attendre d'ici pour le present, comme vous aurez apparemment appris d'ailleurs. J'espère que les affaires se calmeront un peu ici; ceux qui ont voulu embroullier

les affaires n'ont pas trouvé leur couste. Mr Carstaires a montré cette lettre qui parle d'un dessein; il faudra examiner la chose a fond autant qu'il est possible; sa Majeste envoie pour cet effet les pardons desiré, Je vous prie de compter toujours sur ma sincere amitie et d'estre persuadé que je suis, MONSIEUR,

Vostre tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,
PORTLAND.

366. THE KING TO THE EARL OF MELVILL, WITH REMARKS ON THE ACT FOR SETTling CHURCH GOVERNMENT.—22 May 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right Trusty and right entirely beloved Cofin and Councillour, Wee greet you well. Wee having considered the A& anent Church Government, have returned the same, and the alterations Wee have thought proper should be made in it. However, Wee leave you some latitude, which Wee wish you may use with as much caution as you can, and in the way will tend most for our service. Given under our Royall hand at our Court att Kinsington, the 22th of May 1690, and of our reign the Second year.

W. R.

WILLIAM R.

HIS MAJESTIES REMARQUES upon the A& for settling Church Government in Scotland, Which, together with some reasons designed for the clearing of it, and answering those objections that might be made against it, was sent to him by My Lord Commissioner.

1st, Whereas it is said that the Church of Scotland was reformed from Poperie, by *Presbyters without Prelacy*, his Majesty thinks, that tho this matter of fact may be true, which he doth not contradict, yett it being denied by some who discourse much of a power that Superintendents had in the beginning of the Reformation, which was like to that which Bishops afterwards had, it were better it were otherwise expressed.

2d, Whereas it is said that their Majesties doe ratify the Presbiteriall

Church Government *to be the only Government of Christs Church in this Kingdom*; his Majesty desires it may be expressed thus,—to be the government of the Church in this Kingdom established by Law.

3d, Whereas it is said that the government is to be exercised by sound Presbyterians, and such as for hereafter shall be owned by Presbyterian Church Judicatories, *as such*; his Majesty thinks that the rule is too generally, depending as to its application upon the opinions of particular men; and therefore he desires that what is said to be the meaning of the rule in the reasons sent to him, may be expressed in the A&S, viz. That such as shall subscribe to the Confession of Faith and Catechismes, and are willing to submit to the government of the Church, as established by Law, being sober in their lives, sound in their doctrine, and qualified with gifts for the ministry, shall be admitted to the government, and his Majesty doth judge that the following declaration might be a good Test.

I, A. B. do sincerely declare, and promise, that I will own and submit to the present government of the Church, as it is now by Law established in this Kingdom, and that I will heartily concur with and under it, for the suppressing of sin and wickedness, the promoting of piety, and the purging of the Church of all erroneous and scandalous Ministers; and I do assent and consent to the Confession of Faith, and the Larger and Shorter Catechismes, now confirmed by A&S of Parliament, as the Standard of the Protestant religion in this Kingdom.

4th, Whereas it is desired to be enacted, that the general meeting of the Ministers do appoint Visitors for purging the Church, etc. his Majesty thinks fitt, that, for answering even those objections, which the reasons sent to him with the A&S, do suggest, may be made against this method, that what in the mentioned reasons is expressed by a *may be*, as to the concern of his Privy Councill in that matter, and the presenting of the Visitors to the Commissioner, that he may see they are moderate men, be plainly and particularly enacted.

5th, As to what concerns the meeting of Synods and General Assemblies, his Majesty is willing that it should be enacted, that they meet at such and such times of the year, and as often as shall be judged necessary, provided always, that they apply to him or his Privy Councill to know if there be any inconvenience as to publick affairs in their meeting at such

times, and have his allowance accordingly ; and that in all their Generall Assemblies, a Commiſſioner in the name of his Maſteſty be there preſent, to the end, that nothing may be propoſed, but what meerly concerns the Church ; and in caſe any thing relating to the Civill government, or that is prejudiciall to it, ſhould be there propoſed or debated, the ſaid Commiſſioner may give a ſtop to it, till he has acquainted the Privy Councill, and received their direction in it.

6th, Whereas it is deſired to be ena&ed, that the pariſhes of thoſe thruſt out by the people in the beginning of this Revolution be declared Vacant upon this reaſon, *becauſe they were put upon Congregations without their conſent*, his Maſteſty deſires it may be ſo expreſſed, as may be conſiſtent with the right of Patrons, which he thinks he hath the more reaſon to deſire, becauſe in the reaſons ſent up with the A&, it ſeems to be acknowledged that this procedure is Extraordinary, and not to be drawn into conſequence.

7th, The King thinks fitt that the claufe from line 30 to 54 be abſolutely left out as unneceſſary, being meerly narrative, and the A& concerning Supremacy being now repealed.

His Maſteſties reſolution to be candid and above board in what he does, and his deſire, that what is now granted by him to the Church may not be uneaſie to him afterwards, do incline him to have the above mentioned amendments in the A&.

It is his Maſteſties deſire, that ſuch as are of the Epiſcopall perſwaſion in Scotland have the ſame Indulgence that Diſſenters have in England, provided they give ſecurity to live peaceably under the Government, and take the Oath of Allegiance.

W. R.

367. ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS to our Right truſtie and intirly beloved Couſin and Councellor, GEORGE EARLE OF MELVILL, our Commiſſioner.—30 May 1690.

WILLIAM R.

1. You are to paſs ane A& againſt the impoſing of publick oaths with-

out the authoritie of Parliment; and against the imposing of Bonds without the sam authoritie.

2. You are to pass ane A& regulating the quantatie of fynes; and against exorbitant baile.

3. You are to pass ane A& freeing men from deponing against themselves in capitall crymes.

4. You are to pass ane A& against personall prote&tions for Civill debts.

5. You are to pass ane A& discharging tortur, except in caises of gratest import, and wher ther is seine *plena probatio*.

6. You are to pass ane A& ffor regulating the Session for here after, as shall be agreed too.

7. You are to pass such A& or A&ts as shall be offered for the releiffe of our good toun of Edinbrugh, ther debts and burdens, and for enabling them to doe the same, and for the better establisshing of good goverment and order therin: You ar lykwyse allowed to doe the sam to any other of our Royall burrows ffor whom the lyk A& or A&ts shall be offered.

8. You are to pass ane A& in Commiission for Plantation of Kirks and valuation of tiends; and from disjoyning of lands from large parishes, and uniting them to lesser Churchs more convenient, conform to usuall custom.

9. You are to pass ane A& or A&ts anent the disposall of vaickand stipends for pious uses.

10. You are to pass an A& in favours of Univerfitys making such additionall provisions out of the Bishops rents, or otherways, as shall be thought necessarie for upholding the ffabricks, maintaining poor scholars, and suitable incouradgment for professors.

11. You are to consent to the ena&ting such laws as may tend to the good and speedie administration of justice, increas of policie, erecting of manufactories, augmenting of Trade and Commerce, supresing of vyce, and encouraging of vertue.

12. You are hereby allowed to give the Royall assent to anay A& or A&ts shall be offered for restoring the Earle of Melvill, and disolving the estat and Lordship of Melvill from the Croun.

Given under our Royall hand, att our Court of Kensentoun, the thertie day of May 1690, and of our Reigne the Second year.

W. R.

368. INSTRUCTIONS TO GEORGE EARL OF MELVILL.—3 Jun. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trustie and intearly beloved Coufin and Councelor, We greet you well. We have sent you Our indemnitie, signed be Us, which We allow you to publish or not as you shall judge most for Our interest; And that in caise you cause mak use of it, We allow you to except such persons as you please, not douting but you'll be so cairfull as to be satisfified of ther guilt. Given under Our Royall hand, at Our Court att Kenfenton the third day of June 1690, and of Our Reigne the Second year.

369. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—3 Jun. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

On a discourse with my Lo. Advocat yesternight, I found that ether I was mistaken, or your Grace did mistake me. I thought it ill luck; but I am so weell acquainted with that, as not to be surprised, and resolved this morning to wait on yow; but being unweell, I have put my Lo. Raith to trouble to cary it, the rather that he knowes the whole matter better then any other; and as he gives me your Graces returne, I shall order accordingly what is to be done by

Your Graces most humble and faithfull Servant,

3 June 1690.

TARBAT.

370. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE KING.—5 Jun. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Edr, 5th June 1690.

In obedience to your Majesties commands to us, signified by your letter the 26th of February last, Wee have examined and considered Sir James Hamiltoun and the Earle of Hadingtouns rights of being keepers of your Majesties Park of Holyroodhouse. In answere thereunto, May it please your Majestie to know, that wee find the heretable right of keeping of that Park, in the person of the said Sir James and the Earle of Hading-

toun, instructed according to the progresse narrated in the petition presented to your Majestie by Sir James; and that the late Earle of Hadingtoun wes in possession of the said Park, and keeping thereof, till *anno* 1682, at which tyme he wes dispossessed for not takeing the Test; and that there wes ane pension of 4000 merks Scots payed yearly to Sir James, in lieu of the rent of the said Park, untill Whitsunday 1688; and which being now fallen, wee find it just that Sir James and the present Earle of Hadingtoun should be restored to the said keeping, and to the uplifting the ordinary profitis arising thereby, due since the last termes payment of the forsaid pension, and in tyme comeing. Neither does there appear any ground of objection to us against the tittles produced. What your Majestie shall be pleased to give order for in this particular, your Royall pleasure being signified to us, shall be obeyed by,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majesties most faithfull and obedient Subjects and Servants,

RUTHVEN.

RAITH.

CRAFURD.

371. THE KING TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—9 Jun. 1690.

Pres de Haylack, ce 1^r de Juin 1690.

J'ay este informe au long par le General Major Mackay des dispositions qu'il a fait des troupes Et de ce qu'il a deffin d'entreprendre, Et autant que Je puis juger par la Carte ne cognoissant point le Pais je crois que sa disposition est bonne, Et ce qu'il pretend d'entreprendre est faisable, c'est pourquoy il fera necessaire que vous luy donniez toute l'assistance possible Et corespondiez avec luy en tout ce qui concerne les affaires militaires Et puis qu'il les a en main il faudra n'avoir aucun reserve avec luy, en tout ce qui peut dependre de cette affaire: La derniere lettre que jay eu de vous a este du 30 du passe avant mon depart de Kensington d'en aparament vous aures receu de vostre fils Et S^r W. Lockart divers depesches, Et aye este informe que J'ay fait arrester S^r J. Cocheran et Ferguson, J'espere que vous pures envoyer au plus tost des informations necessaire pour les faire transporter en Ecoffe sans quoy Je crains que selon le loix d'Angletere on fera oblige de les relacher J'espere que vous pures bien tost mestre fin a cette Cession du Parlement car il ne

semble pas qu'il convient qu'ils demeurent plus long temps assemble pendent que je feres en Irelande vers ou Je m'embarque demain s'il plait au bon Dieu, Et espere d'y recevoir de vos nouvelles vous assurent toujours de la continuation de mon amitie,

WILLIAM R.

Après avoir écrit cette lettre Je reçois la vôtre par Castaers qui m'a informe au long dont vous l'avies charge, Et surquoy il vous fera savoir mes intentions, a quoy J'ajouteres que je suis de mesme sentiment a l'egard de l'expédition de Mackay ainsi que je vous ay écrit icy dessus, estant necessaire qu'il l'exécute le plus promptement qu'il fera possible ; Je suis aussi confirme en mon opinion qu'il est a present necessaire que le Parlement soit adjourne, ainsi je ne doute pas que vous ne le fassiez aussi tost qu'il fera auqu'unement convenable après que vous aures receu celluy.

W. R.

372. THE EARL OF PORTLAND TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—9 Jun. 1690.

MONSIEUR,

Jay prie dernièrement M^r Castaers de vous parler touchant le General Major Mackay, que vous cognoissiez estre un tres honeste homme, et tres zele pour le service du Roy nostre Maistre, qui si se entierement pour les affaires militaires. Il est tres necessaire Monsieur que vous viviez bien avec lui, c'est a dire que vous lui temoignez de la confiance, que vous concertiez avec lui touchant les dites affaires, et que vous apportiez toute l'assistance possible avec promptitude. Alentreprise d'Ennerlochy, Je vous assure qu'il est de tres grande importance, puis que le Roy approuve son dessein, qu'il s'exécute au plus tost, afin qu'il puisse estre en peu de jours de retour pour veiller autant au repos d'Ecosse que des frontieres d'Angleterre durant l'absence du Roy, qui n'attent que le bon vent pour s'embarquer, sous la protection divine. Je vous assure qu'il n'est pas seulement necessaire pour le service du Roy que vous viviez en amitie et concert avec un homme en qui sa Majeste a tant de confiance, mais il i va de votre propre interrest ; vous savez que vous aves des ennemis assez dans votre pais ; pourmoy je seray toujours de vos amis, mais je vous prie

de fuivre ce confeil ; les affaires de la guerre fe doivent manier avec un plus de vigueur et de refolution, et furtout aprez une meure deliberation, la promptitude i eft requife ; nos ennemis font a&tifs, et fi le bon Dieu n'eftoit merueilleufement pour nous, nous aurions peut eftre deja reffenti les effets de leur vigilance et de noftre lenteur. Le Roy a mis telle ordre a la fecurité de ces Royaumes que pourveu que l'on faffe son devoir tant en Efcoffe qu'en Angleterre, de la maniere que Je viens de dire, je ne penfe pas qu'il i aye rien a craindre en dedans. Ayant efcrit cette lettre Mr Caftaires arrive ; je lui ay parlé de plufieurs chofes dont il vous informera a fon retour ; je vous prie d'eftre perfuadé que je feray toujours, MONSIEUR,
 Vofre tres humble et tres obeiffant Serviteur,

PORTLAND.

Daupres de Haylake, ce 9 Juin 90.

373. THE EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—13 Jun. 1690.

MY LORD,

Whitehall, June 13, 90.

This morning I had the news by an Expreffe of his Majefties fayling from Highlake on Wednefday laft about noon, fo that in all probability he is by this time arrived in Ireland, which I thought neceffary for your Grace to be inform'd of, that if any thing happens in Scotland, his Majefty may be acquainted with it in the speedieft manner, which I prefume will not hinder your Grace from giving account to the Queen too, of any difturbance or extraordinary occurrence in Scotland, that her Majefty having early notice of it, may give fuch orders heir, as may conduce to the fafety of both Kingdomes. I am, with great refpect,

Your Graces moft obedient humble Servant,

NOTTINGHAM.

374. MR. DAVID NAIRNE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—14 Jun. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

This place at prefent affords little worth your Graces knowledge ; the occaſion of this is to convey the inclofed order, which came this morning from the Admiralty, to be ſent to your Grace. I finde Gibſon is in ſome

hopes of getting his business done here; I have not seen him of late. I wrote last post to the Earle of Leven, and gave him some account of what was reported of Fargufons imprisonment; it is commonly reported that he was taken up on some information from thence, which I know noething of. I finde Dr. Hamilton, that used to be often with your Grace, is a constant companion of Fargufons. What commands your Grace shall thinke fitt to lay upon me shall be most faithfully performed by, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Your Graces most obedient Servant,

June the 14th, 1690.

DAVID NAIRNE.

375. MR. DAVID NAIRNE TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—19 Jun. 1690.

MY LORD,

By order of your Lop^s notte, in Mr. Scrymfsours letter, I have given out for the insureing of 500 lb. on the shipe I sent my Lord Commissioners and your Lop^s goods in. I long for the account of your Lop^s regiment, as I wrote for by order of my L^d Ranelagh, and wonder I hear not soe much as of the receipt of my letter, which I expected to have done by Mr. Scrymfour. I shall not trouble your Lop. with any publick affairs, till I have an answer from your Lop. of what I write the two posts about Mr. James his going from hence, I mean about that time one passage. I have write this night to Mr. Scrymfour, about the E. of Drumlanriggs haveing lodgeings in the Abbey, which he will give your Lop. ane account of; I doe thinke that it was not worth the refuseing all he asked, and from what I hear since, I know not certainly if it is denied. I will say one thing that noe man whatever is juster to my L^d Com^r yourself and my Lord Reath, then he is, in giving your due praises: I heard him say to some great persons, that you were equall to the best, and inferior to none, that ever bore the characters all of you does bear; and, my L^d, it is better have a dog faun then bark. Your Lop. has here the Gazettes, now the box goes not; please tell me if I shall containow to send them. I shall always make it my business to observe your Lop^s commands, as the duty of, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most obedient humble Servant,

19th June 1690.

D. N.

376. MARQUIS OF ATHOLL TO MAJOR-GENERAL MACKAY—19 Jun. 1690.

SIR,

Glenalmond, 19 Junij 1690.

Least that the Government and your Excellence should be jealous, (which I have had the misfortune to be so often misrepresented,) and some buffie people that are my enemies will be ready enough to talk, so I thought it fitt for me to assure your Excellence I came with no designe to this place Glenalmond, but only to drink some goat milk for my health, which I have done these severall yeares bygone ; and I desire nothing more then to live in quietness under the King and his Government, tho I have met with hardships beyond any in this kingdom. I am, SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

ATHOLL.

If Your Excellence march thorough my interest, I hope yee will doe it as little hurt as is possible, for they have sustained enough already, tho what was done formerly was not your fault. I have ordered my servants to waite on you, to receive your commands, and what the country is able to afford shall be given.

377. THE MARQUIS OF ATHOLL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—19 Jun. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I had given your Gr. this trouble ere now, but that I was very ill since I came from Edinburgh. When I recovered, I came to the country on Wednesday last, to doe what was in my power to keep this interest of mine in quiett, under the King and Government. It has bin in great disorder by some of my servants that betrayed me, I being absent ; but I doubt not in time to make them sensible of their error, and have this little interest of mine very peaceable ere it be long ; and I hope to gett some of those that has bin the occasion of all the trouble in my hands, ere it be long. I will doe all that is possible for me, and I assure your Gr. I am, with much sinceritie, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Your Gr. obedient and most faithful humble Servant,

ATHOLL.

378. THE EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—21 Jun. 1690.

MY LORD,

Sir William Lockart having sent an expresse to your Grace befor he went from hence, which was this day fortnight, and having heard nothing from your Grace or Sir William since that time, nor haveing receivd those informations which Sir William told me were given in Scotland against Sir John Cochran and Mr. Ferguson, I think it necessary to acquaint your Grace, that they have bin to-day at the Kings bench barre, and will be dischargd of their bail by the end of the terme, and perhaps sooner, if the matters alleadged against them cannot be produced in Court. I am, with great respect, Your Graces most obedient humble Servant,

Whitehall, June 21, 90.

NOTTINGHAM.

379. LORD ROSS TO MR. GEORGE STIRLING, AT EDINBURGH.—23 Jun. 1690.

SIR,

I came heir last day, with a deffsein to shew the wordle that I was inocent of any thing could be laid to my charge ; but having got inclins formerly that some my enemies designed to have me made prifoner, to brand me, since they could no other uaies prejudg me ; and since I came heir, it being told me that it was publickly talked I was to be imprifoned ; and being convinced that a prifon might soon destroy my health, who have aluaies been used to the filds ; upon thes grounds I have resolved to retir to England, desiring you wold be pleased to deliver the inclosed to the Comiffioner, wherin I assure him, my retirment is not that I am conscious of any guilt, but that I may be out of the uay till my innocenc appear ; and if I may be asured not to be imprifoned, I will return and undergoe any tryall. I shal acquaint where I will be, that I may have your return. Meantime, I hop ye and the rest of our honest freinds will not be prevailed on by the malice of my enemies to entertain any harsh thoughts of me ; for I am confident I can demonstrat to any indifferent person that my actions have been sincere ; and I doe hop that a litle time shall convince all that I have acted out of a principall, which, through the

grace of God, I shall alwaies retain. Forgive this trouble, which the kindnes I have alwaies found from you hath ingadged me to you. Ye shall alwaies find me, SIR,

Your most affectionat freind and humble Servant,
Inch, 23 June [1690.] ROSSE.

380. LORD ROSS TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—23 Jun. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

23d June 1690.

Though ther hes been thes dayes past great reports at Edinburgh of plots and defeins against the Goverment; yet knowing my own innocence, I did not retir till in the interval of Parliament my affairs called me home, wher I got severall informations that I was to be imprisoned, which I doe not apprehend for any thing I have done; but having all my life being used to the fields, I am apprehensive a close prison might soon cut my dayes; upon which account I am retired to England, wher I intend to evite all occasions of giving offence, assuring your Grace, that if ye have any thing to object against me, upon your Graces letter, I shall appear before the Councell, or any other Judicature, providing I be secured from imprisonment, without I be convicted of a crime.

This, I hope, your Grace will judge reasonable, and will not misconstrue my sincer defeins. Your Grace shall alwaies find me, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, Your Graces most faithfull and most humble Servant,

ROSSE.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

381. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE QUEEN.—23 Jun. [1690.]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

The bearer hereof, who desires not to be named till he wait on your Majestie himself, was desirous I should write to you with him; he has been engaged in a very bad design, and seems now to be convinced of the ill of it. He says he is willing to make a full discovery of all he knows to your Majesty. I wish he were not so scrupulous in refusing to evi-

dence in an affair of so great concern, and where so much is at stake; for though point of honour be pretended, yet conscience seems to oblige to discover what may tend to the ruin of the Protestant religion, if kept secret. I have several private informations, which helps sufficiently to clear the truth of the design; but those amounts not to make a legal evidence. I pray God preserve the King and your Majesty from all the designs of your enemies: Grant the King success in his undertakings, and return him in safety and peace to your Majesty. I am, in all sincerity and faithfulness, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

Your Majestys most obedient Subject and Servant,

MELVILL.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

382. MR. WILLIAM CARSTARES TO

—23 Jun. 1690.

SIR,

Edinburgh, 23d June 1690.

I take the freedom of saluting you by this bearer, whom I presume to recommend to your kindness. The occasion of his coming to Court, and his concern for their Majesties true interest and service, shall, I hope, be understood in a little time by you to your satisfaction, which is all that I shall, Sir, at present trouble you with concerning him. We have been of late much alarmed here with the discoverie of a conspiracie against their Majesties Government, in which persons of different qualities and interests are concerned. The thing is certain, though legall proofs cannot yet be got. The contagion, I am affraid, has deeply reached England, too; but God Almighty wonderfully works for us; and I doubt not but the design shall be further discovered and broken. As to the proceedings of our Parliament, I have nothing to add to what, no doubt, Sir, you already know; but my Lord Commissioner hath done nothing but what, I hope, he shall be able to demonstrate was for their Majesties service; persecution of such as dissent from the established Church Government is not to be feared; our Parliament hath been adjourned for some days; it meets upon Wednesday next; it's procedour shall be communicated by

Your faithfull humble Servant,

W. CARSTARES.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

383. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE QUEEN.—24 Jun. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I am extremely glad to hear of the Kings safe arrival in Ireland, and pray God Almighty grant His Majesty good success in his undertakings, and disappoint his enemies. Had there any thing occurred since my last to the King worth your Majestys trouble, I had presumed to have writ an account to your Majesty before this. Sir William [Lockhart] will acquaint your Majesty with some designs are on foot, though such evidence cannot be had at present, as will amount to a legal probation, yet the thing is certain, without all controversy. The Lord Roffe, who was one concerned, has given me some account, and has promised to wait on your Majesty, and to acquaint you with all he knows; but refuses to be an evidence, pleads point of honor, and desires not to be known; pretends he can do service by so doing; but seems not enough to continue to do so. Your Majesty is wise enough to know how to manage him. I have sent some queries with Sir William Lockhart, to be put to him. I have not acquainted him with the person; but have given him my opinion in the affair, what's to be done. I will not at present give your Majesty farther trouble, having writt to Monsieur D'Alon; and the bearer will acquaint how our affairs are at present, in so far as they can be yet understood. I know I am in hazard of being misrepresented by many to your Majesty, and on different accounts, and I am sensible I labour under many disadvantages, but I can assure your Majesty without all compliment, there is none alive more concerned and zealous for the Kings service and your Majestys, than, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majesties most faithful, humble,
and obedient Subje& and Servant,

MELVILL.

Edinburgh, 24th June 1690.

384. THE EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—26 Jun. 1690.

MY LORD,

Whitehall, June 26, 90.

I fend this expresse to acquaint your Grace, that the French fleet is upon our coast, near the Isle of Wight, and the Earl of Torrington is very near them with a brave fleet; and we hourly expect an account of an engagement, in which we have great reason to hope for a great Victory, tho our enemies here, and in Scotland, may probably think this a proper time to make disturbances in expectation of the successe of the French fleet; wherefore I thought it necessary to give your Grace this notice, that you may prevent the designs of such disaffected persons.

I must also once more tell your Grace, that there has bin no letter from your Grace, or any other person in Scotland, to the Queen or to me, since the Kings departure for Ireland, which makes me apprehend they have bin intercepted; and the rather because Sr W^m Lockart knows that there can be no way of detaining Sr John Cochran and Mr. Ferguson longer then till the last day of this terme, unlesse your Grace sends the informations that are against them.

I hope your Grace will lett me hear from you upon any extraordinary occasion, as I shall constantly give your Grace notice of such here. I am

Your Graces most obedient humble Servant,

NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Crone, who was lately attainted here of high treason, has confest, that he brought a letter lately from the late Queen, directed to one Peele, and by him given to Sr Rob^t Clark, which enclosd another letter to three Commissioners of Scotland, of which he remembers onely the name of one Montgomery, a relation of the Ld. Preston: it was an answer to one from them to the late Queen, sent into France by one Hayes, in which they desir'd Commissions to act for the late King.

385. COLONEL BILLINGSLEY, DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BERWICK,
TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—27 Jun. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Barwick, June 27, (90.)

I am very sensible of the honour your Grace has done me by Captain

Nicholson, for which I return my humble acknowledgments. When any thing happens in our neighbourhood worth your Lops. notice, I shall humbly acquaint you with it, and take particular care what persons pass through this place. In a few days we shall have money from Newcastle to clear of our quarters here, and then I will send the Lieut. Collonells Company, as your Grace orders. I hear the Lord Hume and his family are removeing to the Herfell; the Lord Rosse, four or five days since, past the river Tweed, two miles above this Garrison, and went to Belford, where he took post for London. If your Grace can spare Coll. Beveridges battallion from Edinburgh, four companys of 'em att Kelso, and two att Coldtreem, will be of use; for those are places where dissaffected people pass and repass. I am, with all imaginable zeal,

Your Graces most obedient and most humble Servant,

RUPERT BILLINGSLEY.

386. THE MASTER OF FORBES TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—27 Jun. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

In obedience to the A& of Parliament, I thought it my dutie to be present at the meeting of the shire, where, (by my influence) ther was a considerable number present, above fiftie Commissioners, wher, very frankly, all ordered in the A& was done. It was laid on me to give your Grace ane accompt therof, and of severall other things relative to the good of the shire, hoping your Grace and the Lords of the most honourable Council will rectifie what hes been amiss befor. Ther is nothing more troublesome then to fie two presbetries of our shire frie, not only of all incurfions and robberies, but also of any trouble may befall by the marching of forces, or the doeing any thing to the assistance of the garifones, either as to provifiones or other necessaries. Yea, for all the oft marching of the forces throw the countrey, wp and down, and for all the corne and meall is carrying to Lochaber, and all the other heavie, (tho necissar,) burdens, ther hes not the leift assistance been given by thes two presbetries, so that the burden only falls on some to the neer utter ruineing of them. It is humblie expected, that in times comeing ther will be orders given, allowing whom your Grace pleases, when such things shall happin,

to fie things regularly and juftly proportionat, particularly as to thes neciffars for which ther is prefent wfe, towards the furnifhing of the garifones of Aboyne and Kildrimmie. I have, ever fince thes garifones was placed, furnifhed them, either by myfelfe or freinds, as their meall is altogither from me, nor have I fein their money. If your Grace will allow, I will give in the accompts and inftructions of all this. Wpon the removall of the foot from this fhire, I, by the Generalls orders, put fome countrey men in the garifones forfaid, and, by the fame order, am giving them meall. And, fince it is judged convenient I fhould ftay here, I fhall (as ever I have done) make it my bufinefs to doe all I can for the intereft and fafetie of the countrey; and, becaufe all the foot is gone, I have about thrie hundred foot lifted and ready, befides thes garifones, which I hope may prevent pettie incurfions. I humbly crave pardon for prefumeing to prefs againe a thing I have fo oft mentioned, the repairing the caftle of Braemarr, which may be of good wfe, and without charge to the publi&t, by obleidging the countrey thereabout, who brunt, to repaire it, as alfo the caftle of Curgarff, which is burnt of late. If orders be given, I fhall fie it done. Thos caftles nixt to Inverlochie are of the greateft importance of any garifones in the kingdome, for fecureing the peace of the Highlands, which, were they garifoned, ther would be litle or no wfe for the lower garifones of Kildrumie and Aboyne. Ther are feverall perfones heer prifoners, apprehended a while agoe; fome of them for being in armes laft fumar, viz. Gordon of Kirkhill; others for intertaining and keeping corefpondence with the rebells, as, Gordon of Cultis, and Gairden of Bellamoire, for keeping correffpondence with the rebells. I am much importuned for their liberation, or ther having the liberty of the towne, but will doe nothing therin, without your Graces pleafure theranent. Waiting your Graces further comands, I am, in all duty, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Your Graces moft faithfull, obedient, and moft humble Servant,

WILL. M^R OF FORBES.

Aberdein, 27 June 1690.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

387. ARTICLES UPON WHICH THE LORD [ROSS?] WAS EXAMINED, AND HIS ANSWERS WRITTEN BY THE QUEEN.—Jun. 1690?

1. How, and upon what occasion, this design was laid, and when begun?
2. What were the methods by which it was carried on?
3. Who were the chief actors and contrivers?
4. To whom was it communicated in England and Scotland?
5. How far is it gone, and what expectations have they of carrying it on further?
6. Who have writ any letters to the late King or Queen on this occasion?
7. How were the letters directed to or from the late King or Queen, and by what messengers were they conveyed?
8. What commissions were sent into England and Scotland, and by whom, and to whom, and when?
9. What orders, declarations, or pardons, have been sent into Scotland or England, and to whom, and by whom?
10. What are the correspondencies between any persons of England and Scotland, and who are the persons, and particularly in London?
11. What money was expected for carrying on this design, and from whence, and particularly what was expected from England?
12. What part Sir Jo. Cochran and Ferguson had in this design?
13. What brings the Lord Anendale into England, and where is Sir James Montgomery?
14. What was the meaning of the proposal in the Parliament of Scotland, for an act for freedom of speech?
15. As to that part of the Presbyterian party which is joined with the Cavalier party, when, and upon what terms, was that union made?
16. What terms were demanded by them of the late King or Queen, and what terms were offered by him or her to them?
17. What forces were promised them from abroad, when and where expected, and by whom to be commanded?
18. Who was to be Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland, and who of those in England, and how did they design to act?

[ANSWERS IN THE QUEEN'S HANDWRITING.]

He is very fory he canot anfere all thefe queftions; frivolous excufes. None knew of it but the 3 Commiffioners.

Simfon or Jones the Meflenger.

60,000 promifed by the late K. out of France.

Sir J. Cochran onely perfonel obligation. His kinfman, L. Anandale, comes only to be out of the way in quiet, becaufe nothing more to be done in Scotland.

Sir J. Montgomery was about Edinburgh.

The Act of Freedom of Speech only relates to their own customs, but no defign in it all.

The Prefbyterian part joined with the Cavaliers, which he calls Jacobin, becaufe the others could not agree; fo they promifed, if the Jacobins woud help to fetle Pres. they would help them in getting other things they defired in Parliment, which that of freedom of fpeech about the Lords of the Seffion, and of the articles, and other fuch things; their defign he believes, and bids me not doubt, was to bring in the late K. again; but upon his refufing to quit his Popifh officers, both in the Army and Government, they burnt all their papers. He is certain Mr. Carftairs can know a great deal by his brother-in-law, (I forgot his name,) and believes by this time fomethng may be difcovered by Sir Ja. M. He told all he knew to Lord Melvil, but believed when he came here, he fhould have made farther difcoveries by his friends, but it being talked about town that he is accused, if he fhould ftay, they would fufpect fomethng, fo thofe meafures are broke. He believes I may juftly fufpect he does not deal fairly; but he fays, upon his honour, and the word of a gentleman, over and over, that he knows no more the reafon, becaufe he never liked the thing, and fo kept much in the contre. All correffondence by Sir Ja^s Montgomery. None fo active as himfelf in the convention. Many compliments. He will go to Tunbridge. If all go well at fea, no danger; but if the French could land, or elfe

388. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE QUEEN.—Jun. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

I had presumed ere this to have writt to your Majestie, and given you an account of affairs here, but, by the discovery of some design against the Government, which, though I have what amounts to a demonstration to confirme the truth of the thing, yett have not yett gott so much as to make a legall evidence, I delayed to make a further discovery, and give your Majestie some account by Sir William Lockhart. I cannot yett come that length that I could wish. I will not trowble your Majestie with particulars att this tyme, haveing wretten to Monsieur D'Alone, who is the person I only desire to use freedom with, about you, haveing no acquaintance else, and being confident of his sincerity and zeale for your Majesties service, and remits to the bearer for a more full relation. I am extreemly glade to heare of the Kings safe arivall in Irland. I pray God Almighty grant his Majestie good succes in his undertakeings, and disappoint his ennemies. The bearer will informe your Majestie of what mischievous designs have been hatching against the Government. On of the informers hath promised to waite on your Majestie, and give a relation himselfe, in so farr as he knows, but is unwilling to be an evidence. I have sent some queries by Sir William Lockart to be put too him. It's fitt that [he] should deall franckly with, and not be so scrupulous in an affair of so great concern. I cannot have time, for attending your other affairs, to wrett so fully as wer requisite, neither is it possible, by letters, to give a full account how our affairs stands. I know that I am in the hasard of being misrepresented to your Majestie and to the King, by many, and on different accounts. I wish ther had been mor freedome used with me when I was attendeing your Majesties, I could have been more serviceable to you. I am not a man that changes, as many others, nor can I make complements, or speake, but what I thinke. I have different views and apprehensions of things, possibly from many that come neer you, and am fenceible I labour under many disadvantages, but I assure your Majestie, ther's non alive more faithfull, nor mor concerned and zealous for the Kings service, and your Majesties, then, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE, Your Majesties most humble and most obedient Subject and Servant.

389. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE QUEEN.—Jun. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

The bearer hereof, who desires not to be named till he wait on your Majestie, was desirous I should wrett to you with him. He has been engagded in a very badd design, and seems to be convinced of the ill of it, and saies he is willing to make a free discovery of all he knowes in relation too it. I wish he wer not so scrupulous as to refuse to be ane evidence in a mater of so great importance, wher so much is at stake, for, though point of honour be pretended, yett seems to oblige to make a discovery of what tends to the ruin of the Protestant religion. Your Majestie know best what way to improve this. Private informations, which sufficiently helps to cleer the truth of the design, I have severalls, but that makes not a legall evidence, so I wish he may be franke with your Majestie as to this. I pray God preserve the King and your Majestie from all the designs of your ennimies. I am,

Your Majesties most faithfull, humble,
and obedient Subject and Servant.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

390. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE QUEEN.—2 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Edinburgh, July 2, 1690.

I presumed to wreat to your Majestie last week by Sir William Lockhart, as also, by the Lord Rofs. Ther is little alteration in our affairs since, but the spirits of your enimies are much clost since the news of the French fleet, of the motions whereof I am assured they have good intelligence. Your Majestie knows best how to manage the Lord Rofs, I am no enimie to him, but wish he may be safe as to life and fortune, if he shal act candidly, but the safety of the Government seems to require that there should be an evidence to the world of the truth of the conspiracy in which he hath been concerned. Sir James Montgomerie, who knows more of the affaire, haveing been a chife manager in it, hath, upon assurance, been twice with me, and confessed his concern in that mater, offer-

ing his service to defeat it, so farr as he can, and he desires to wait on your Majestie, but I doe not find him so ingenious as the other, thogh more cunning; he refuses likewais to be an evidence, which is only to save his credite, and keep his interest with the people; but this, in my opinion, is but a stifeling of the matter. I find by him that some eminent persons in England ar concerned, whom he is unwilling to name, pretending that letters he hath from his correspondents ar no sufficient documents, and that some of them ar in chife employment. I doubt not but your Majestie is convinced how difficult a province I have, considering the unsettled condition of this nation, and a multitude of disguised enimies, who only wait an opportunity to shew themselves; all which oblige me to goe a greater length then otherwise I would have done, in satisfieng those here who are only to be relied on, without which I could not anywaife answer for the safety of the country; and I must humbly begg that your Majestie will be pleased to put a favorable construction upon my actions; for I doubt not but I shall be able to make it appear, whatever be the ishue, that I have taken the methods that wer most proper, in present circumstances, for preserving and advancing your Majesties interest in this kingdom; and as no man wishes the King and your Majestie better, so non shall be found more zealous for your service then, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majesties most faithful, humble, and obedient

Subject and Servant,

MELVILL.

391. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—3 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

By the last flying pacquet I gave yow ane account of the fleet, and the battel betuixt the Dutch and Franch at Florie in flanders. What we have receaved since, I send your Grace be this, not douting but you'll be as anxious as all pople are hear to knou the event of this grat affair. The fleet on Munday had a brisk ingadgment; it lasted but thrie hours. The Franch faling off, as they had don the day befor, most of the damage is sustained be the Dutch, they having fyve or fix ships lost of ther riging.

They ar ordered in to Portsmouth to be fitted out with all haft. On ship of 50 guns sunk her selfe, leaft the Franch shold have taken her. My Lord Torintoun wryts, that the Franch have receaved much more damadge, and that the Franch have lost a flage ship of 100 guns, which we take to be Chatau Ronaux. The battel of Florie is wonderfull; for tho' thair Waldick was forced to live the feld, his hors having deferted him, yet the Franch that sam night left it too, and mad so grat haft after the same ler, that they lost P. Waldicks cannon, and ther pontounys. They have lost many persons of the first qualitie, and officers of nott; amongst which are tuo L.-Generalls, Boufflus and Choisfull. Prince Waldick is be this tym stronger be eight thousand men then the day he fought. All things hear are verie quyet, so that the hops of ill men are strangly disappointed. I doe believe, that in the caise of ane invasion, which no body apprehends, nor is it possible, all England would fight for the King as one man; the Cities of London and Westminster have given grat assurance of ther fidelitie; and ther L. have sined adrefes to the Queen, which are verie honest. We understand that the armies in Irland are verie near one another, and expects everie moment to hear of action. I am, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

Jullee 3^d, 1690.

WILL. LOCKHART.

392. COLONEL BILLINGSLEY TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—3 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Berwick, 3^d July 1690.

The ordinary Mailes being stopt is surprizing, but I dare assure your Grace, what happens Extraordinary is by Authority, which in all probabillity in some few howers will appeare more playne to your Grace, as well as to, MY LORD,

Your Graces most obedient, and most faythfull humble Servant,

RUPERT BILLINGSLEY.

L^t Co^{ll} Mouncriffis company will march as soone as mony coms, which is expected in 2 days. If your Grace have not particular service for Collonell Beveridge, I wish hee were here.

393. THE QUEEN TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—3 Jul. 1690.

Whithall, July the 3^d 1690.

I received your leter by S^r Wiliam Lockhart, as allso the othere by the scrupulouse perffon, whom I have seen three severall times to very litle purpose. He has made me promise he shall be no evidence; and has taken care to make me keep my word; for he has named no person, nor told nothing but what was known heer before. S^r W^m Lockhart will give you a more full account, as he has had it from me. What there is more to be done you will be able to make a better judgment upon the place; but I confesse I cannot be so aprehensive of the dangers. God has of his goodnes revealed enough to make us stand upon our garde; and if it please him to blesse the King with fuxcesse, I dont dout but all may in time be well fetled. I know you will joyn with me heartely in those prayers; and you may be assured I will help you all I can from heance.

MARIE R.

For the LORD COMISIONER.

394. EARL OF PORTLAND TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.*—4 Jul. 1690.

MONSIEUR, *Du Camp à Bellharwy, ce $\frac{4}{14}$ de Juillet, 1690.*

Vous aurez appris par les lettres de Monsieur Hamilton, la grace que le bon Dieu nous a faite, premierement, de nous conserver la personne et

* The following "News from the Army in Ireland," seem to be referred to in the above Letter.—"On the 30th of June 1690, by the break of day, the King marchd from his camp at Ardee towards Drogheda, where he found King James his Army encamped along the river Boyne, and above the towne.

"His Majestys foot and artillery coming on but late, we could doe no more that day, then visit the posture of the enemy, and the fordes which led unto them, the which he found not onely difficult, but almost impracticable. His Majesty encamped his army within reach of their canon, which had like to have cost us the dearest thing in the world; for his Majesty received a shot in the right shoulder, which, tho the wound thereof was large, yet it was not deep, it razed of onely the skin; but as soon as the wound was drest, his Majesty continued on horseback for four houres after.

la vie du Roy, d'un aussy dangereux coup qui celui du canon, dont il a été bleffé, et puis, de luy donner une si signalée victoire sur ses ennemis, par le gain d'une bataille, où malgré une si grande bleffure, milliers de témoins, publieront dans le monde, avec quelle vigueur et courage il a agi et combien le fucez de cette grande journée pour l'intereft protestant luy est, après Dieu, dû uniquement. Je vous envoye cy-joint une copie de la relation de ce que s'y est passé, dans laquelle j'ay obmis beaucoup de particularités, que vous entendrez mieux par des autres, puisque de moy elles pourroient sembler des flatteries, la maniere dont les ennemis ont été battus et la perte qu'ils ont faite, les a tellement terrifiés, que toutes leurs armées, pour autant qu'ils ont resté ensemble, a marché toute

“ The same night his Majesty sent Count chonberg, with the right wing of the horse, with two regiments of dragoons of the left wing, with a brigade of Trelawnies infantry, and 5 small field peeces, to be next morning early, the 1st of July, at two or three other fordes about three mile higher then our camp, and there to try, by finding a passage, either to attacke the enemy in the flank, or to remove from where they were posted.

“ When the Count came there, he found 8 squadrons of the enemy ready to receive him ; however, in a short time he made his way over the forde, driveing them before him, and drew him up on the other side, as in posture to march towards the enemyes camp, when but commanded thereunto. Upon this the enemy detached a great number of their troops, and marched towards him, as ready to give him battle, but as soon as his Majesty was assured that the Count was passed and posted as aforesaid, he caused the bulk of the enemy to be also attacked in their camp, and in three places at once. The first was at a good ford, but where the enemy were advantageously posted in a little village just opposite thereunto. At the second ford, the foot waded up to the arme pitts, but at the third, the horses were fain to swim.

“ The Dutch regiment of foot guards passed over the first, with the water up to their girdles, beareing all the enemyes fire, and not returning it till they came up close to them. Hereupon, all that were in the villages, behind the ditches, took their heels, yet soe as that before the third battallion of the said regiment had passed, there came up boldly five of the enemyes, and that at a pikes length, as resolved to drive us back ; however, our men poud in bullets soe thick upon them, as they were forced to give back, and that with considerable loss, leaveing one of their colours behind him. After this our men advanceing and getting through the village, they were afterwards twice vigorously attacked by the enemyes horse, but all in vain. In the mean time the Danes came up to the left, and also the brigades of Hanmer and Melioneer to the right ; but the first of these being attackd by the dragoons, and the other by the horse, neither of them could doe much, because they had no pikes. In the mean time there were 30 officers and othors of the enemyes life guard, who, comeing feircely up, were all killed but 5 ; and they at last endeavouring to escape thro the village, did most unfortunately meet therein with the Duke of Schomberg, whom they there killed with a pistoll shot ; but excepting this,

la nuit jufques à la porte de Dublin; qu'ils ont auffy quitté hier, fans brufler n'y piller, fe difperfant par tout le païs, le Roy Jacques fe retirant avec une troupe de fes gardes vers le weft de l'Irlande; Il n'y a que le Corps de François, avec lequel Mons. de Lauzune s'eft retiré, qui foit demeuré enfemble. Dans Drogheda ils avoient laiffé une garnifon de trois mille hommes, où le Roy avoit envoyé un détachement pour l'attaquer; Mais, ils fe font rendus moyennant la vie et la liberté de s'en aller fans armes et fans bagage; Hier fa Majesté a marché avec fon armée jufques icy à neuf miles de Dublin, où un grand nombre de Proteftants de la dite ville, le font venu rencontrer verfant des larmes de joye; Je ne doute point, Monfieur, que la même providence divine, à laquelle nous

which is soe great a loss, we have little else to complain of. The guards above mentioned, who have chiefly suffered, lost but one captain, and 4 other officers hurt. In the other regiments, Collonell Callimott is wounded, and two French captains killed. One Brandenburgh Captain killed, and another wounded.

"As soon as the King perceivd there was no longer resistance in that place, he marched with what few horse were there about him, as also with 17 battallions of infantry, to assist these troops which were encumbred with the enemy. But these haveing in the mean time advanced but little towards our right wing, his Majesty reinfored them with twelve battalions more of foot, and nine squadrons of horse, and with these he marchd against them. But they on the other side would not attend till he drew near, for imediatly they retired very fast, and in some confusion. Our men prest on to overtake them, leaveing even their infantry behind, and taking onely 5 small feild peeces, wherewith they did some hurt; after which our dragoons attackd their rear-guard, and had our horse to back them, but as soon as they came to perceive that the King appeard with the troops upon the mountain, they were put intirely to flight. Yet as the country is full of bogs and narrow passages, and that Irishmen march naturally very fast, they had opportunity to escape. Our foot pursued them to Duleek, which is 4 miles from the place where the first were beaten, and here the King halted, because the night fell on.

"The King commanded the horse to come to this place, where the foot also remains, haveing sent to the camp at Drogheda to fetch the tents and baggage, in order to repose his troops for a day, who were not onely tired, but somewhat dirty, and then to continue his march in pursuite of the enemy.

"We cannot as yet particularly say what the enemy has lost, but we have many prisoners, whose names we know not. The Leiv^t Generall Hamilton is one among the rest; and he says that the Lord Carlingford and Coll. Parker are killed. We have taken many chariots and tents, much baggage, cannon, amunition, and armes, without being able as yet to tell exactly what we have got.

"His Majesty has comanded that the towne of Drogheda be attackd, where the garison consists of 3000 men."

devons de tels succès si fort au delà de notre attente, ne vous assiste aussi à effectuer ce que vous avez en main pour la même cause ; Je croy, que les esprits se raduciront beaucoup, et que nos plus inveterés ennemis seront au desespoir à cett' heure de n'être pas crûs, fidelles et loyaux sujets du Roy ; Je croy, qu'il est fort bon, puisqu' ils ne seront plus en état de nous faire du mal, que nous ayons eu l'occasion d'apprendre à les connoître. J'ay reçu hier au soir de Monsieur de Carstaires une lettre, qui parle d'un dessein contre le gouvernement, mais cela me paroît assez mal fondé dans la circonstance qui regarde la personne du Roy Jacques, que nous voyons par experience qu'elle est fausse ; mais, par le succès que nous avons eu à cett' heure tout cela s'évanouïra en fumée. Je vous prie Monsieur, d'être persuadé que je suis, de tout mon coeur, MONSIEUR,

Vôtre tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur,

PORTLAND.

J'oublois, Monsieur, de vous dire, que la playe du Roy, qui est quasi aussi grande qu'une main, supure fort bien et est dans le meilleur état qu'on pourroit desirer ; toute l'incommodité, qu'il en a eu, c'est que dans le combat, il fut obligé de se servir de son épée de la main gauche et graces à Dieu, il se porte mieux qu'il n'a fait de deux ans.

395. EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—5 Jul. 1690.

MY LORD,

Whitehall, July 5, 90.

I received your Graces letter of the 1st instant, in answer to which, this is to acquaint you, that the mail which you expected to come in upon the last day of the last month, was stop'd by her Majestys order, but since that, care has been already taken that it should pass freely, as it used to do, for the future ; and the reason why it was then stop't was upon the newes of the French fleet coming into the Channell, and 'twas thought necessary that your Grace should have the first notice of any matter of moment that might happen thereupon, the better to prevent the disaffected persons there to execute their designs against the Government. I am,

Your Graces most humble and obedient Servant,

NOTTINGHAM.

396. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE KING.—6 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

July 6, [1690.]

Wee have been at such incertantys this time bygon, that I ken not what to wreat to your Majesty, for I wanted intelligence this week bygon, the paquet from London being stopt till the other night, and the ways being stoped by the Rebels. I had not account from Major-Gen. Mackay till juft now a poft is cume from Inverlochie, fhewing that Major Fergufon, after he had brunt fume of the iflands, and taken affurance of fume others not to join the rebels, not being ftrong enough to land in the ile of Mull, had cume to Inverlochie, the place wher Mackay defigns to make the fort, and encamped at Lochyeall Houfe this day fenight, and ftayed till Mackay came to him, which he did Thursday or Frayday laft. If his provifions wer up with him, I hop he will eafily fettle the garrifon, for he has fix or feven thoufand men with him. The fhips with provifions for meat to the armee, both by the eaft and weft coaft, for the more fecurity, are failed a good while agoe, but wer not arryved when the meffenger came away; but thofe with fume timber and cannon are ftoped by contrary winds, but I think will fail to-morrow. Our eaft coaft is much infefted with capers. I wifh all goe fafe thorow. Your Majesty will have better and speedier accounts from England then what I can give you. All the account wee had by the Englifh paquet of July 1th was, that the fleets were engeadged, and that thofe fhips at Plimouth had joined your Majesty's fleet in the action, and that the French wer drawing towards their own coaft. Difaffected perfons in this countray have been much caballing this time bygone, and in great expectations, but I hop now ther hops will fall. I told your Majesty, with a Capetane of Cuninghams regiment, of the Earles of Arran, Hume, and feveral others, withdrawing: Hume, Anandeall, and feveral gentlemen, are retired to the borders of England; Arran, as I am informed, is ftill lurking in the cuntray. Breadalban is gone to his own cuntray, and has wreat to me for a protection. The Earles of Lithgow, Balcarras, and feveral others, who once retired, are cume back, and now alfo the Marquis of Atholl, but not yett his fone Murray. I have caufed apprehend feveral perfons

in severall places of the cuntry, once to disjoin them, but I had not hands enough for such a work, though that I knew a great many have been engaged in this designe, and that they were ready, upon the least favourable occasion, to take armes, yett wee have not yett a legall proof, so must let many goe upon security. The Lord Rofs, who is now at London, refuses to be an evidence; so does Sir James Montgomerie. I yett stope to assure him of his pardon. I could not secure him, when he came to me upon trust. He is very cunning, and keeps him selfe very close. I was the less inquisitive after him, because he promised some papers under the late Kings hand and his cypher, which I thought might be of use. He also saies, that some in cheef trust in England, are concerned. I hope rogues will be discovered at last. There has been dissimulation and villany enough amongst my country men. What hath been elswher I shall not say. I adjourned the Parliament about 10 or 12 days when your Majesty went for Irland, so could not so soon adjourn since, for any considerable time, there being so much to doe for settling the nation, and composing the minds of people, but I think to doe it once this week. These who opposed the sitting of the Parliament, and who have been suggesting to your Majesty the inconveniency of letting it continue, and representing the prejudice of taking of forfaulters, and taking away patronages, have almost to a man been designing the overturning of the Government. There on I would faine hope otherwise, but I dare not say much. But the thing in generall is evident to any who understands the condition of our cuntry, for it was that the cuntry might be disoblighd, rendered jealous, and tempted to extravagancies, which they had the agents to prompt them too, and they on the other hand ready to take armes, when the others, who are only well affected to your Majestys Government, and to be trusted, should be disoblighd, devyded amongst themselves, and rendered incapable to oppose their designs. I know I may be probably misrepresented to your Majesty by my enemies, or rather by yours, for I know none I have but whom I procured by my endevours to serve you; but if I be not able to justify my procedour, in doing what was most advantageous for your service, I shall be willing to incurre what punishment your Majesty shall think fit to inflict. I am sure whatever may be my failings through weakness, which the greater, I hope your Majesty on

your goodnefs will pafs by yett, yow will never have a fervant more denied to his eafe and intereft then I have been. I am longing extremely for good newes from you. This wold diffipat your enimies hops, and others fears. All I fhall fay more as to my felfe is, that I have neglected nothing was in my power to ferve your Majeftys intereft, and has endeavoured to ufe all the precaution I could, to prevent inconveniencys. I pray God give your Majefty fucces in your undertakings, and return yow in fafety. I am, Your Majeftys, &c.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

397. MR. WILLIAM CARSTARES TO

.—9 Jul. 1690.

SIR,

Edenburgh, 9th July 1690.

Had any thing occurred of moment fince my laft by my Lord Rofs, you fhould have been acquainted with it; but except the paffing of the generall A&t of forfaiters, there hath been nothing done in Parliment for fome days paff, but what relates to privat bufinefs. Major-Generall M'Kay hath been for fome time at the place where he defigns to make a fort for fecuring the peace of the Highlands, and it is hoped he will return in a few weeks, but the diftance of the armie from this place makes malecontents here, and upon the borders, mighty infolent, and the more fo, in that they hear by particular expreffes of their own, that there is treachery in the Englifh fleet, in which they falſlie report, that my Lord Torrington himſelf is concerned. They pretend alfo to have heard from Ireland ſince the defeat at the River Boin; and do give out to their truſtees, that there is to be ſhipt from Ireland a body of 1200 horſe and dragoons, and ſome thouſands of foot, which are to make a deſcent upon this kingdom, and that the late King is to goe for England, being ſure of the Englifh fleet. Thoſe, I aſſure you, Sir, are the ſtories with which, in their ſecret caballs, they entertain themſelves; and they doe affirm, that ſome of their number have an account of the above mentioned particulars from the late King James himſelf, who they report hath wrote that he hath loſt but a few hundereths of men in the late

engagement, which he thinks were well bestowed for M. Schomberg. Their Majesties Commiffioner here is much concerned for preventing of disturbances in this nation; but his Grace is exceedingly troubled that for severall posts he hath had no letters from England; and there are none of us that are known to be his friends have had any, which makes his Grace conclude that letters are intercepted, or that Sir W^m Lockart is so very ill that he cannot write. I shall only add, Sir, that for my own part, I shall endeavour to acquitt myself in my mean capacity, so as it may appear that my faithfulness to their Majesties admitts not of a change. Pardon this trouble to, Sir,

Your most faithfull and humble Servant,

W. CARSTARES.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

398. EARL OF MELVILL PROBABLY TO MONSIEUR D'ALLONE?—10 Jul. 1690.

SIR,

Holyrood House, 10th July 1690.

I have heard nothing from you, nor from or of Sir William Lockhart since he went from this, not so much as whether he be deade or alive; what can be the reason I know not. I have sent you the copy of the Earle of Nottinghams letter to me, which I received yesternight, which is all the account I have off affairs with you, except what I have from other hands, and that but indistinct; this occasions my giving you this trouble. You may easily judge the disadvantage I am at; not heareing from the Queen; the King at such a distance; all intelligence cutt off; the strength of our forces in the Highlands, wher communication is cutt; such a Generall as would follow no councill; no money either to pay the forces, or defray the expenſe of the Government, to keep intelligence, or doe any thing necessary; threatened with an invasion, which the Jacobins ar daily and hourly expecting; neither haveing armes, amunition, or officers; so many disaffected people waiting but an opportunity to break out, and weel appointed for it, and, one of the greatest disadvantage of all, traitors in our bosome; so that we cannot promise ourselves 24 hours quiet. All I shall say is, that I gave faire and timous warning; and if I

hade been believed, and not mistaken, much of our danger might have been easly prevented, and the Kings affairs upon a much surer foot, and with farr less expenfe and hazard. God Almighty works miracles for us in preserving, delivering us hitherto; and I hope he who has don so great things for and by our King, and preserved him hitherto, will doe so still, and make him yet more instrumentall for the advancement of his glory; I wish he were safe in Brittain again. I have endeavoured to use all the precaution I could, and have neglected nothing was in my power for advanceing their Majesties service according to my weake capacity; but want of fitt materialls to work upon, and proper tooles to work by, makes any work goe heavily on; my being restrained in my instructions after I came here, has been that which hath made things very heavy to me; the suggestions which have perswaded to this (whatever hands they might come through) I am convinced have been forged in some enemies shope; I should be glad to have the Queens commands, that I may know how to demean myself; I pray God preserve and direct her Majestie; I presumed to wreatt twice or thrice to her Majestie, so will not give her trouble at this tyme. I fancy letters must be taken up at the poste house with you before they come away; for I thinke it wer fitt, when you or any by her command wretts to me, on wer sent the first stage with the letters (when expresses are not sent all the way) and then heastened forward with a flying pacquett. It had been fitt I should have knowen at this tyme every day what passēs. What to do without money to cary on their Majesties affairs, I know not. This is a string I desire not to touch, being mistaken on this head formerly; but it being so necessary, and having strained my own credite farr beyond what any could have thought it would have gone, I may take the more freedome. I hope, when this comes to your hand, you will let me know what condition the fleet and the country is in.

It wer not amiss, because many of our country ar gon into the north of England, that I had a warrand under the Queens hand to send into England and seaze them, if it can be done. I am straitened with tyme, so shall give no more trouble at present, but to assure you that I am, in all sincerity, Sir,

Your affectionate friend and humble Servant.

399. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—10 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, *Inverloughie, 10th July 1690.*

Knowing your Grace to be much burdened with affairs of greatest concerne, I cannot presume to trouble yow with long letters; but haue written at larg to my Lord Raith, to be comunicated as your Grace hath best conveniency. Wee shall soon want (if not speedily supplyd) both money and provisions, as what I haue said in my Lord Raithes letter will further show. Mr. Campbell, who is appoynted Comissary of Provisions for this garrison, is sent to forward the things wee want. The army is throwing up the workes, and setting pallisadoes, which, when effected, they march away, and leaue the greatest parte of the worke to me; wherein if we want money, all will be at a stand; foul wether will come on, and wee want the deales for couer for the souldiers; for which, and store houses and guards, it will require 20,000 deales at least; I shall endeavour to giue your Grace as faithfull an account of my trust, as I hope can be expected from me. I desire to know your Graces pleasure, if (after the army is removed hence) I shall pursue former methods in case any of the Highlanders comply, tho' at present they seeme more sturdy then before; for I know the methods of another nature will hardly euer doe the worke, nor can the armes of this garrison reach over all the Highlands. I ad noe more to your Graces trouble, but subscribe, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, Your Graces most obliged most humble and obedient Servant,

Jo. HILL.

400. EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—12 Jul. 1690.

MY LORD, *Whitehall, July 12th, 1690.*

The Queen being inform'd that Sir Patrick Maxwell of Springkell is busy in getting disaffected persons together on the borders of England and Scotland, Her Majesty commands me to acquaint your Grace with it, that you may give order therein as shall be necessary for their Majestys service. I am, MY LORD, Your Graces most obedient humble Servant,

NOTTINGHAM.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

401. MR. WILLIAM CARSTARES PROBABLY TO MONSIEUR D'ALONE?—
13 Jul. 1690.

SIR,

Edinburgh, 13th July 1690.

The country is yet in some peace, but its condition is unfetled; our Highlanders beginn to move in parties in some places. Collonell Cannon is within 20 myles of Stirling, but his partie consists, as I am informed, of no more then 150 foot and 60 horse; he expected, ere now, to have been joined by Arran, and some gentlemen from the south parts of the country; and indeed Arran hath been in the south, and hath concerted matters with the Earle of Hume, who hath never yet owned the Government, my Lord Commiſſioner, with great dilligence for preventing any disturbance of our peace. All letters from Sir William Lockart have been stopt, of which my Lord Commiſſioner cannot conjecture the reason. I was surpris'd to hear of the confinement of my Lord Roffe, because I was informed he had fullie satisfied the Queen, which, if he have not done, I shall not presume to speak one word for him; but, Sir, if I could acquaint you at this distance how much my reputation is concerned in his safety, if he be not guiltie of any new conspiracy, or concealment of any knowledge he may have had of former plots, (in neither of which case I will offer to own him) you would not blame me for being concerned for him. Pardon this trouble to, SIR, Your most faithfull humble Servant,

W. CARSTARES.

402. EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—15 Jul. 1690.

MY LORD,

Whitehall, July 15th, 1690.

The Queen being informed that severall disaffected persons do lurk about the borders, the better to make their escape from any of their Majestys Officers when search is made after them, her Majesty commands me to acquaint your Grace that Shee would have you give orders to all their Majestys Officers on the borders in Scotland, to be assisting to the Gover-

nors of Berwick and Carlisle, and the persons whom they shall appoint in the seizing and apprehending any disaffected persons, that they may no longer escape the hands of justice, by means of their flying out of one kingdom into the other; and I have, by her Majestys command, sent orders to the Governors of Berwick and Carlisle to be assisting to any of your Officers in apprehending disaffected persons. I am, MY LORD,

Your Graces most humble Servant,

NOTTINGHAM.

403. CAPTAIN POTTINGER TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—19 Jul. 1690.

Aboard the Dartmouth in Duart Road, 19th July 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

My last to your Grace was the 12th of May from Grenock, and the 14th we sailed thence to these coasts; since which tyme, our being scarce 48 hours in one place without motion, prevented my giving your Grace the account of our proceeding, but referred to Major Ferguson, who assured me of the tender of my most humble duty to your Grace upon severall occasions, and that he would be more particular therein then I could, or might be expected from the land part on^t. But since Major Ferguson, (who is a man of great diligence, zealously affected to the present Government, and brave enough,) is parted; as also the Major Generall conceiving my blockading these sounds not soe necessary now, since the garrison is in such perfection as the present occasion admits of, referring the cruseing part to me where conceive most necessary for the preservative of these coasts; your Grace shall not faill of accountt of my proceedings from tyme to tyme, and for what hath past, since our being upon this coast, and amongst these Isles. If your Grace will allow me, I will send the transcript of my journall when opportunity offers, soe that I shalbe the breifer in this relation, (viz^t.) Since our being here it hath been my care to keep crusing where most necessary, first, in dividing our squade, (the Major Generall favouring me with instructions communicatively with Major Ferguson,) soe that we divided our squads and boats, they burning and destroying one way, our ships with the Major left nothing undone that was to be done the other way, in burning houses, breaking boats, and

waisting the substance of such as was in actuall rebellion; nor hath our appearance upon the coast had less effect in keeping these M'Clains of Mull, M'Donalds, &c., all at whom (if possible) to preferue their interest, soe that joyning was prevented. Some letters past betwixt Sir Donald M'Donald, Jun^r, and me, before his submission; as also the Earl of Sefort, copies whereof in my journall, and of late betwixt Sir Donald, Sen^r, and me, who escaped us, although Capt. Douglas was twice out, and my self twice out; but since our slender number of friggatts, and the passages we had to secure, admitted us not to doe what we would doe, we must rest satisfiyyed with what we could doe.

Sir Donald in his answer belching out defiances to authority and power, &c., in my last tripp, I was advifed of a vessell in his possession. Passing his house, I complemented the same with 30 or 40 shott, sending the guards thereof to the hills, and destroyed a birling hauled up. Not having tyme then, I passed the horrible found of Kelachie to the Collihoe stone, where the ship was; and leaft they might fire or sink her, I sent away my pinnace, which they perceived from the hills, by Sir Donalds order she was fired; however, I brought thence, and staved six boats, only three men slightly wounded, she being burned downe to the water: I returned, taking the slack of the same tyde through that prodigious current and straight, where the first of the ebb rusheth out with such violence, where the water hath roome to spread, it carryed our ship round and round about with a wonderfull swiftness, neither regarding helm nor sails, and what we could doe. From thence I repaired to Sir Donalds, the Lamb by order joyning me. We anchored as near the shore as conveniently we could. By springs and guys, I laid up her broad side to the house, playing smartly upon the same for two or three hours with our best guns, and the Lamb upon his harlots; the walls abiding battering; landed our men under the protection of my guns, burned both houses, with a bark and boat of Sir Donalds, to the ground, in the Highlanders view; the whistling nine pounders sending them scampering to the hills, to overlook what they could not prevent. Thus much from Sir Donalds huffing letters and example.

By the Major Generalls order, I haue spared Fort William six demi-culverings home bor'd with forty rounds of shott. I am to lay my frigatt

ashore, to repair some damage formerly sustained, which shall doe without loss of tyme, if conveniently I can here, and thence keep cruising upon these coasts till further orders.

Most humbly craving your Graces pardon, I am, with all submission and readines, your Graces most dutifull, most obedient, faithfull, very humble Servant,

EDWARD POTTINGER.

404. COLONEL BILLINGSLEY TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—19 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Barwick, 19th July 1690.

I have just now received her Majesties orders, dated the 15 instant, comanding me to permitt all letters or flying packquetts, and black boxes directed to your Grace, to be sent forward without stop. Wherefore, by this flyin packuett I send you six black boxes, five whereof have been stop't here, by her Majesties particular comands to me of the 26 of the last month. I humbly beseech your Grace to beleeve, that I have that true zeall for their Majesties service, and dutifull respects for your Grace, that nothing but her Majesties comands could oblige me to have stopt any thing directed to your L^p, but, since it was her Majesties orders, I hope your Grace will pardon me, who am very ambitious of your Graces favour, and know no readier way to obtaine it, then being just to their Majesties comands or service.

Inclosed is a copy of an order I received this day, which I thought my duty to send your Grace. I shall very diligently, upon all occasions, obey what relates to me in it.

On Sunday last, haveing fresh notice that the Earle of Home, and severall other Scotts gentlemen, were lurking about the borders of Cockquett and Redwaters, I immediately mounted thirty souldiers, with a good guide, upon the town horses, comanded by a discreet officer, who marched all night, and came, about two of the clock next morning, into the quarters where they used to lie, where they had unluckily heard that the militia was up in the countrie, which gave them occasion to remove their quarters, supposed into Scotland, else the whole crew in all probability had fallen into my hands; the party returned not till Wednesday

after. The packetts being gone, and the succeſſe not deſerving a flying packett, I reſerved it till now. I am, with all imaginable zeal,
MY LORD,

Your Graces moſt faithfull and moſt obedient humble Servant,

RUPERT BILLINGSLEY.

405. CAPTAIN POTTINGER TO MAJOR-GENERAL MACKAY.—21 Jul. 1690.

Aboard the Dartmouth, in Duard Road, 21st July 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am greatly ſtraitned that the incloſeds ſhould not overtake your Excellency, now forwarded, but returned me by Colonel Hill. My diſtreſs is ſuch as obligeth me to order the ſame from Dunſtaffonidge, that I may haue anſwer therto the ſooner. Not a biſquett left for my men, nor noe bread this three days, and, as in the incloſed, no beer noe pork, noe peaſe, noe cheeſe, the ſtaff of ſeamen; and, ſince their Majeſties ſervice at preſent ſoe neceſſarily requires it not (which otherwiſe I ſhould have reſpect to) nor your Excellency, conceiving the blockading theſe founds (the garrifon being ſettled) of any conſequence, we haue therefore conſidered the beſt ſervice to their Majeſties is directly to proceed for Greenock, and there at once to provide, as the men may be enabled, by proviſions, to perſorme their ſervice, and for that purpoſe, I haue with Captain Douglas (whoſe condition is as myne) given orders to weigh for Greenock. My Purſer being before me, will haue all things ready, ſoe that our ſtay will be the ſhorter whyle; alſo, my ſhip muſt unavoidably be laid upon the ground, to help defects. I ſhall leaue the Scotts frigatt here to attend the garrifon, and to cruſe where the Governour and he ſhall think moſt neceſſary, till our returne, if required; and, before I am diſcharged from this ſtation, I deſire to be ordered to wait upon his Grace the Commiſſioner, and your ſelfe.

I expect your Excellencys anſwer to meet me at Greenock, which, with my moſt humble and faithfull ſervice to your Excellency, I am, Your Excellencys moſt dutiful, moſt obedient, and

highly obliged very humble Servant,

EDWARD POTTINGER.

406. COLONEL BILLINGSLEY DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BERWICK, TO THE
EARL OF MELVILL.—21 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, *Berwick, July the 21th, 1690.*

On Saturday laſt, when I ſent your Grace the fix expreſſes, I acquainted your Lordſhip it was by order dat 15th.

Yeſterday morninge, I received from Earle of Nottingham an expreſs dat 10th, of the ſame import as the other, which ſhould have bin with mee 6 or 7 days ſooner, but by negligence or miſtake of the Poſtmaſters of Royſton or Caxton, it was delayed, as appearis by the labell affixt to it, a true copy of which is incloſed. I have made complaynt thereof to my Lord Nottingham, and acquainted Sir William Lockhart therewith, that it may appear why your Grace had not your expreſſes ſooner. I am, MY LORD,

Your Graces moſt obedient humble Servant,

RUPERT BILLINGSLEY.

I am juſt now informed, that eight perſons, well mounted, with piſtolls, paſt the river, about midnight, into England, on Saturday night, att Norham. Horſe or dragoons beinge quartered nigh the river, would ſecure thoſe paſſes by patrolls.

407. EARL OF PORTLAND TO THE EARL OF MELVILL?—23 Jul. 1690.

MONSIEUR,

Du Champ de Carick, ce ^{23 Juillet}/_{2 d'Aouſt} 1690.

Je vous advoüe que j'ay eſté ſurpris de celle que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'eſcrire, auſſi bien que de vos lettres au Roÿ, voyant que depuis le ſucces que le bon Dieu de ſa grace a donné a ces armes, vous avez plus d'apprehenſion d'une deſcente et invaſion des ennemis qu'au-paravant, Je croÿ que le preſence de ſa Majeſtè en Angleterre calmera un peu ces terreurs, il partira dans deux jours avec quelques regiments de Cavallerie et d'infanterie, qui prendront demain les devants vers Dùblin pour s'y embarquer au pluſtoſt, vous feriez bien Monſieur d'en-voÿer quelqu'un a Cheſter, pour attendre la le Roÿ, afin d'i informer ſa Majeſtè de l'eſtat des affaires en Eſcoſſe. Je ne comprends pas comment vous voudriez faire retourner Monſieur Mackay, car ſi il y avoit du

danger, il feroit impossible d'estre assez tost de retour pour le prevenir, et vous perdriez le fruit de son enterprise la ou il est constant que tous ceux qui cognoissent l'Ecosse conviennent de ce que l'unique moyen de tenir les Montagnars en devotion, c'est de les brider par des guarnisons, dont Enderlochy est la plus considerable, et la plus importante. Je croy que devant qu'il soit longtems il pourra revenir laissant la guarnison assuee. Nos affaires graces a Dieu vont tousjours bien, Waterford capitule, et doit estre remis a ce soir a l'obeissance du Roÿ; il ne reste qu'un petit fort nommè Duncannon a l'emboucheure de la riviere, lequel ne peut pas tenir, apres quoy l'on aura le derriere libre, et l'on marchera droit a Limrick, pour attaquer les ennemis si ils se veulent opposer, il faudra se rendre entièrement maistre de la riviere de Schannon, J'espere que les affaires en Ecosse se regleront un peu selon celles-ci, si il n'y a point d'insurrection en Angleterre. Je suis de tout mon cœur, MONSIEUR,

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur,

PORTLAND.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

408. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE QUEEN.—24 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, *Edin. 24th July 1690.*

As I do in all humble duty acknowledge the honor your Majesty did me, in giving me your commands under your Royal Hand, so I cannot but regret, that what you were pleased to write upon the 3^d instant, did not come to my hand till the 19th at night, at which time I received six expresses from Sir William Lockhart, which had been detained at Berwick, by order from Court, as the Lieut.-Governor there says, notwithstanding that several mails from London to this were suffered to come forward in the time. I will not trouble your Majesty with complaints of this usage, which was not only troublesome and inconvenient to me, but might have proven fatal to your affairs in this kingdom, that the enemies to your Majestys government should have had particular information of what passed in England, when I in so critical a juncture was altogether ignorant of what occurred, but by hearsay or conjecture.

What the Highlanders are doing, and other disaffected persons, so far as I can know, and the care taken to preserve the peace of the country, will be made known to your Majesty by Sir William Lockhart, and also what hath passed of late in the Parliament, which was adjourned Tuesday last. I am sorry the Lord Ross hath given your Majesty so little satisfaction. I see not now how you can give him his liberty until he do it. I doubt Sir James Montgomerie will be persuaded to go for London; he keeps himself *incognito*, and walks upon the same grounds with the other; would have all his accession concealed till he wait on the King; will not be an evidence, nor tell peoples names concerned. I am trying what can be done with him by a third hand, because he has some principal papers in custody, and shall give your Majesty an account. As it hath, so it shall be my chief care to discharge my trust with that faithfulness and diligence, as may make it appear that I am, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, &c.

MELVILL.

Edinburgh, July 24, [1690.]

409. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—24 Jul. 1690.

MY LORD,

London, 24 Julie [1690.]

I have spok att lenth with my Lord Renalou anent your pay. He formed manay objections, which I cold not answere, but with grat professions of willingness to serve you. He said he had given Mr. Nairn directions to wryt to you his thoughts; and nou he tells me, that so soon as you send up your Muster Rolls, fyned be Sir Alex. Bruce since he was in that trust, and Rolls fyned be the Major Generall, or anay other person who mustered them befor, he will take cair you be payed. He sayd, further, that your regiment was but once fix or seven companies, by establishment, then ten or twelfe, and last of all thertein. He desyrs you wold mak it plain when thir alterations wer, and lett him have a stated account of what's payed and what's deu. This I promised to signifie to you; the sooner the better; if monay com in, it will not be long a paying out. Therfor, if your Lordship expect I can doe you anay service, you wold mynd it presentlie. I have wryt to his Grace all we know at this

tyme ; and that I cannot think of the refon I have hard from none of you fince the 13 that I had a lyne from your Lordship. I wifh you wold fend a blak boxe evrie poft. You may be affured I'll negle& nothing I can think, eather for the King or his Graces fervice ; and that I am, in finceritie, MY LORD,

Your moft affectionat humble Servant,
WILL. LOCKHART.

410. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—26 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, *Fort William, the 26 July 1690.*

The fhips with deals being come, they haue hardly brought a third parte of what will doe the worke ; for they haue brought but 8600, and twenty thoufand will not doe the wholl, for guards, ftorehoufes, and couer for the fouldiers, foe that without more deales, a greate parte of the fouldiers will lye in the open air, which is to deftroy the garrifon, and befides they are the worft deales I euer faw. They haue thronged too much aquavitæ upon us, foe that the fouldiers are ready to mutiny upon me aboute it ; for wee had enough before this came, (which is according to the inclofed note,) and they fcruple to take it in account of pay. I pray I may haue orders to fend it back to the Comiffaries, for it will lye here to waft ; and if the fouldiers haue the money, they'l want now aquavitæ. I haue enough to doe to keepe them fteddy, without this impofition, and without money, nothing will fattiffie them, for they are very ungovernable on the account of the want of money ; only Angus men carry very well. Befides, another greivance is, that the Comiffaries giue us noe rates of the proviffions they fend us, which we pray may be ordered ; and alfoe the meal they fend us from Caithnes and Sutherland is not good. If your Grace and Councell think fitt, thefe fhips when unladen may goe for Norway for deales. I humbly pray thefe things may be ordered as your Grace fhall thinke meet. I am,

Your Graces moft obliged,
humble, and obedient Servant,
JO. HILL.

411. ATTESTATION BY MR. GABRIEL CUNINGHAM, MR. CARSTARES, AND MR. WILLIAM DUNLOP, AS TO INDEMNITY TO SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY.—26 Jul. 1690.

We underwritten doe declare, that the meaning of Sir James Montgomerie his being to tell fullie to the Queen what he knew of any conspiracies against their Majesties or the Government, was and is understood to be, with a respect to persons and things, and that this was the condition of his Indemnitie. As witnesse our hands at Holyroodhouse, this 26 of July 1690.

WILL. DUNLOP.

GA. CUNINGHAME.

W. CARSTARES.

We doe also attest, that the indemnitie given to Sir James Montgomerie by my Lord Commiffioner, by which is pardoned what hath been done by him from the 11th of June last to the date of these presents, was upon the fullfilling of the condition above explained, as witnesse our hands at Holyroodhouse, this 26 of July 1690.

GA. CUNINGHAME.

W. CARSTARES.

WILL. DUNLOP.

It is conditioned that what my Lord Commiffioner hears of Sir James from others then Sir James himself, he is not obliged to conceall it. It was also conditioned by Sir James Montgomerie, that he should order the matter so, that two of the late Queens letters concerning the conspiracie, and an A& of Toleration, together with a commiffion to a blank person to be his Commiffioner to this present Parliament, signed by the late King, which letters came to my Lord Commiffioner under a cover, with a few lines, subscribed Andrew Steedeman. As witnesse our hands, this 26 July 1690, at the palace of Holyroodhouse.

GA. CUNINGHAME.

W. CARSTARES.

412. (Copy) THE EARL OF MELVILL TO SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY OF SKELMORLIE.—26 Jul. 1690.

SIR,

26 *July* 1690.

Upon confideration of what hath been spoken to me by your friend, I

doe hereby engadge and assure you that you shall not be obliged to be an evidence or legall witness upon any account; and I have consigned your act of indemnitie in the hands of your friend, containing a remission to the date of these presents, to be deliver'd unto you or your order upon your going to London and acquainting the Queen with all you know of any design that hath been carrying on against their Majesties and their Government, and with what measures you conceive to be best for defeating of it; the doing of which fullie is the condition upon which your indemnitie is granted and to stand good unto you. As to the concealment of what you say, and what part you are to act in this, as I have hitherto kept it secret, so I doe assure you it shall be so kept for the future as you shall have no reason to blame me for injustice or unkindness to you. I hope you will think this is enough from an honest man. If you intend for London upon the terms mentioned, you shall have your passe, and a letter to the Queen, and, if she be satisfied with you, I assure you of the friendship and concern of, SIR,

Your friend and Servant.

Holyroodhouse, July 26, 1690.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

413. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE QUEEN.—29 Jul. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

Edin. 29th July 1690.

I told your Majesty in my last, that Sir James Montgomery went on the same grounds with the Lord Rofs, not to be an evidence, nor to be known to be a discoverer, and that he kept himself *incognito*. I have since, upon trust, had communication with him by a third party; and since your Majesty desired he should be sent up to wait upon you, and to discover the whole affair that has been in agitation, in so far as he knows, (if he stand by this,) I have deposited his pardon in a friends hand, to be delivered to him upon his dealing freely and ingenuously with your Majesty. I have not yet met with him myself, but this is the condition I have made with him, and also have engaged to him, that he shall not be made an evidence. The reasons moved me to this was, that I thought it

might be useful to your Majestys service, both to have him laid aside, who had been so active in contriving and working this mischief, and also that your Majesty might have a more full discovery who had been concerned, which I doubt is yet full enough; no question your Majesty knows there has been a double design carrying on. There was no good to be had by his being rendered desperate, and his estate is worth little or nothing, it being broke by debt, and I know neither the King nor your Majesty cares for blood: besides, he was not in your hands. I had much ado to get him to this, he is so jealous, especially since Rofs was put in the Tower. One great scruple he has is, that some who may have been concerned in the designs carrying on upon one account or other, may pre-judge him at your Majestys hand, lest they should be discovered to your Majesty, and what their part hath been. Your Majesty is wise enough to know what is your own interest in this; it would be my humble opinion, and is my desire, that you would keep this from all till the King come, and make your own use of it. There never was greater dissimulation and villainy since the world began, than has been in this time; and I know there hath been endeavours to misrepresent me both to the King and to your Majesty, as been as too bygott, and as being too melancholy and apprehensive; but though my weaknesses are great enough, yet for my deportment in your service, I hope I am sufficiently able to vindicate myself as to what all living can blame me for; for the first of those, its a great mistake; and for the other, I wish that my fears of danger had been such as they are called, and only notions of my own brain, and had not too good foundation. Sir William [Lockhart] will give your Majesty an account of affairs here. If letters go through, I am to speak with Sir James Montgomery; and after I speak with him, will be more able to draw queries, which your Majesty may propose. I am also to write to you with him if he go. He hath sent me two papers signed by the late King, and also two letters written with the late Queens hand. There were many others sent both commissions and remissions, several of which had been in his hand; but he says they are destroyed, and that those lately sent are convoyed to other hands. I send your Majesty a double of the terms made with him, whereby you will see, that though I am in some manner engaged to conceal what hath been his part, your Majestie is not

further than the weal of your own affairs require; and you will easily perceive, if he shall deal freely and ingenuously with you; he has not been so full with me yet as I could wish, but says he will with your Majesty. I heard some designed he should be apprehended on the road, or before he should see your Majesty, which, I hope, you will cause prevent. I do not see what this could contribute to your service; besides, it would render me the more incapable to serve you; and I cannot be charged with having an hand in any dirty thing in all my life. I know the man and his manner, and will not desire your Majesty to trust him; but if he shall do as he undertakes, he may be serviceable; and, if not, your Majesty will know what to do. I humbly beg your Majesty pardon for this boldness and freedom, and pray God to give your Majesty counsel and direction, and to return the King in safety and peace to you. I am

Your Majestys most faithfull, humble, and obedient Subject

and Servant,

Edinburgh, July 29th [1690.]

MELVILL.

[From the Portland Papers.]

414. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE QUEEN.—31 Jul. [1690.]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I have met with Sir James Montgomery, who professes to be very willing to give your Majesty all satisfaction, as to what he knows as to person or thing in relation to what hath been in agitation against the Government; and hath promised to use full freedom and all ingenuity with your Majesty. I have, upon these conditions, which I am hopeful

* The following seem to be the letters of the ex Queen above referred to. They are also noticed in Balcarras's Memoirs, page 65, Bannatyne Edition. They are both autographs; and an impression of Her Majesty's signet, known as "the Diamond Seal," remains entire upon the first.

March the 23.

Since my last, which I hope you will have received long before this, I have seen Mr. Jones, who has given me an exact account of the whole affair. I am intirely satisfied with him, and heard with a great deal of plaisir all he had to say, in which there is nothing more satisfactory to me, then my being from many circumstances fullie persuaded that I have to do with

he will fulfill, assured him of his remission, according to a power given by his Majesty to me; and have also promised to him, upon his so doing, that he shall not be led as an evidence against any. I doubt not but your Majestys will make good my conditions to him.

Though your Majesty may have otherwayes many clear informations of the designs have been in hand, yet I judged it might contribute not a little to your service to have one from one of our country, especially from a man of so much mettle, and who can penetrate into designs more than many others, and who knows more of the people of this country than any with you do; and this seems necessary for your Majesties to know, that accordingly you may take your measures. Knowing the King and your Majestys clemency, and that, upon repentance, you will be ready to look forward, and not back, I am hopeful that your Majesties will not blame my conduct in this; for he is a man of very good parts, and may be very serviceable. That which seems to stick with him, is, that

men of honor, who, notwithstanding the consent the King may give to what is demanded of him, will be as tender of giving away what so intirely belongs to him, as he himselfe could be; for I cannot beleieve it either the honor or interest of those who, for such singular services and demonstrations of their capacitys, will receive and may expect the chief trusts in the Government, to desire or endeavor the depriving or abridging what has been once possessed by that power, they now so far expose their lives and fortunes to establish; and tho I have endeavoured by my letters to convince the King, that to enable you to serve him, it is necessary he should condescend to what is proposed, (as far as he can in conscience do, for I would not, for all the world, see him go the least step beyond it,) yet I doe confidently expect, and intirely relye upon your good husbandry, of what yow well know is so valuable, for its beeing so absolutely necessary both to a King and his ministers, in the government of a people so inclined to trouble and change as you are in, and even mor advantageous to them, then their oune unsettled wishes could make it. I have also consulted our friend here, who is very well satisfied, and will do his part in performing what is required of him. I relye intirely both upon your serving the King, and preserving him that power which really makes him so; and tho I do once more heartily recomend it to you, yet don't in the least doubt of you, but firmly beleieve you will acte like men of honor in the performance of this great and good worke, which once don will make us all happy, and putt me in a condition of shewing you and all the world the esteem I have for you, and of making good all the assurances I have sent you by Mr. Jones, to whom I referre myself, hoping he will be with you soon after this.

MARIA R.

May the first.

Tho I hope you will have had tuo of my letters long before this, and that I think it very

others who may have interest with your Majesty may prejudice him at your hands, and misrepresent him, so as what he says may not be believed; least some of their ways may be discovered, which, possibly, is not yet fully; and he says, likewise, that in speaking of any with whom he had no particular dealing, he can only speak on hearsay, and by conjecture, and not on certain knowledge, and so may be distrusted by your Majesty as not telling all he knows; but to this I told him, truth and ingenuity carried its own voucher along with it; and your Majesty is wise enough easily to discern it; your Majesty may gain, cannot lose, by hearing all; you know how to make your own use of things; and, in my humble opinion, durst I be so bold as to give it, if you were to keep things close with yourself, until you be at the bottom of all, you can have no prejudice; it would encourage to the more freedom; and you may come to a more full knowledge of what otherwise may be stifled, and yet necessary

possible for Mr. Jones to be with you by this time, having heard from the person he was sent to, that he was ready to dispatch him towards you on the 9 of April, yet I resolve to write to you again, thinking it necessary that you should know what I have done here in your affaire; and full as necessary that you should let me know how it goes on with you. I am therefore sending this bearer to you, to whose honesty, as well as memory, you may trust intirely; for I have had the experience of both; and it is very convenient to make him learn all by heart when one dares not give him letters.

I hope Mr. Jones will have brought you satisfaction from that syde where he was last; and from this I send you all that the care and industry of a willing person could gett for you, from one who is now upon the necessity of defending himself against all the world; therefore you must not wonder if you gett not at present so much as you deserve, nor I fear so much as you may want: but pray beleve that it was not possible to gett more at this very time, or I would have gott it, and make this go as far as you can.

In the first place, I have sent orders to the other syde of the water to have five thousand pounds ready for you whenever you shall send for it to your friends ther, or to a friend I have sent thither, whose name this bearer has order to tell you, and desire you from me to keep a correspondence with him, he being a person of great prudence, and intirely trusted by me and my two great friends. He fully knows our minds, and can keep a secret so well, that I have trusted him with your concerns; and you need not have any sort of reserve with him. I ordered him, before he went from hence, to find some way of sending to you as soon as he gets on the other syde; which, if he does, you may hear from him before this can come to you; but I dare not trust to that; and therefore I am trying this other way, being resolved to spare no pains nor any thing else for persons that I have reason to beleve are now taking all the pains imaginable for me and mine.

to be known; for there is too much counterfeit ware in the world, and too few to be entirely trusted. It gives men the more confidence to deal freely, when they have no apprehension that doing so may prejudice them.

I humbly beg your Majestys pardon for my freedom and boldness, and assure you there is none wishes your Majesties better, nor more zealous for your service than your Majestys, &c.

Edinburgh, July 31, [1690.]

MELVILL.

[From the Portland Papers.]

415. NARRATIVE RELATIVE TO THE LORD ROSSE, IN THE QUEEN'S HANDWRITING.—Jul. 1690.

On the 28th of June, being Saturday, 1690, Sir William Lockhart came to town. He brought me a letter from Lord Melvill of the 24th, in which he tells me, Lord Rosse is coming, but will neither be an evidence nor be known to any but D'Alone, who should bring him to me that he

But, to go on with my account, I must tell you, that besides the five thousand pounds on the other syde, which I will endeavour to make ten thousand in a short time, if you shall want it; I have here ready ten thousand pounds mor, with as many arms and amunition as this great friend could spare for you, at this nick of time, which he gives you most heartily, and will be ready to give mor hereafter, if this prove not sufficient; for I am persuaded, and you will find it, that he is very sincere in his friendship to us, and that he desires nothing mor then to resettle his great friend, a glory which I do verily beleieve God Almighty reserves for him, and will let you have a great share in it. By the last letters I receaved, I find you have already begun to doe your parts, and long to know what succeesse you have had in the first attempt; I hope you will find some way of letting me hear from you; and, above all, it is necessary you let me know, as soon as ever you have declared your selves, to which place you will have me send this succor, that will be ready shipt for you at Dunkirke, but cannot be sent till you are ready for it, and till I know when it may be landed with saifety. All, therefore, that is to be done at this time depends on your syde, for on mine I shall not lose a moment in sending to you, after I hear from you; and, when all things are ripe with you, and well disposed on the other syde, then this friend hes promised to send over our great friend, when I hope he will soon be in a condition of rewarding those that have had the first and greatest part in making him happy; and, for my own part, I shall make it my businesse to convince you and all the world that I am not capable of beeing ungratefull, and, after beeing happy my self, yet I shall have no quiet till I see them happy that have made me so.

MARIA R.

might discover many things concerning a plot in Scotland. Lord Melvill writes also by him to D'Alone, so did Mr. Castairs, whose letters both are here, as well as the Lord Roffe brought from the Commissioner. The same evening, D'Alone brought him up the back stairs to the eating room, where I met him alone. He delivered me the letter, and said nothing, so I told him what Lord Melvil wrote; he told me he was come up with a design to discover all he knew, upon condition his honor might be secured, in not being made an evidence, and that none might know he spoke to me. I told him, if I found he dealt with me as he promised, I would give my word he should be no farther known in it than he would himself. He desired to keep it the privater, that he might be brought into my chamber at some public hour, to kiss my hand; that there he would tell me that which he told all his friends, which was, that, hearing in Scotland that he was accused here in England, he had waited on the Commissioner to let him know, that, finding himself wronged in the matter, he would come up to justify himself to me, and offer, if any thing was to be proved against him, to go back and deliver himself to the Commissioner. After this, I asked him to tell his story. He said that he really did not know how to go about it in order; he told confusedly, that there was a message sent from hence by Sir James Montgomery, Lord Annandale, and himself; that they received a letter from the late Q. from St. Germain's, of which none but they 3 knew; that Sir James was the contriver of all; that he believed he was now treating with the Commissioner; that Lord Annandale was at the Bath; as for persons here, he could name none but Ferguson, whom he assured me knew all, and was the chief manager of every thing; that there was a rising intended here, for which several officers were gone into their several country; he remembered none of their names but Oglethorp; he said the French thought themselves secure of 12 sea captains, but he knew not their names. He told me of himself that he had a friend in town; all he would say of him was, that he is a Scotman, who knew every thing very perfectly, and all names of persons concerned; that he was acquainted with the whole business, both there and here; and if I would promise the same favor to his friend as to himself, he would bring him to me Sunday or Monday at farthest; that by that time he hoped to speak with Ferguson, who was then out of town, and who

could tell him a great deal; but that as yet he had not fired out of his lodging since he came, for fear I should have sent for him in the meantime; (that I knew to be false.) He told me, that if I would but ask him questions, he would answer them all; and desired they might be in writing, and he would answer them so too.

I heard no more of him, neither Sunday nor Monday. Tuesday, which was the 1st of July, I sent to him. When he came, I found him much changed. He endeavoured to persuade me all was over; that they not getting a satisfactory answer, had burned their papers, and so the whole business was at an end; assures me Ferguson knew nothing of the main matter; that I had mistook him; for he only had said that they had kept correspondence; but it was only of private matters; that Sir J. Cochran was his relation, and what letters they write were only upon that account. When I asked him after his friend, he told me that he was out of town; but that he knew nothing; so that it was not much matter. I gave him the paper of queries;* he scrupled to take it; said he could as well answer all by word of mouth. I told him it was his own desire, and that he had promised to answer them in writing. He said he was unwilling his hand should be seen; that would be making him an evidence. I told him it should be by none but me; and when I pressed him, he at last took them and said he would read them over, and his answers should be writ by D'Alone; but he did not like that neither; so at last promised to do it. He came to bring me an answer to his questions, but I don't remember if it was the last time I saw him or no, but whenever it was, he brought me the queries back, and the answers he gave I have write down, and how he asked me to go to Tunbridge to avoid suspicion. The 4th he sent to desire to speak to me. I put him off till the 5th, having spoken with Lord President and Sir W^m Lockhart, who geased the business, and desired he might by no means be let go; so a warrant was prepared. When he came, he said his wife was dying, so he desired he might go to Scotland. I remember not particularly what I said to him, but it was to let him know that I did not think he had kept

* The Queries and Answers here referred to have been inadvertently misplaced, and are printed in pages 453, 454.

his word to me, which I took for a discharge of mine ; so telling him he should stop till he heard further from me, I went away. Immediately, or next morning he was seized by the warrant, but when it came before the Council to commit him to the Tower, D. of B. refused to sign it, so did Lord Devon and Lord Montague.

416. JUDGES OF THE COURT OF SESSION TO THE KING.—2 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Wee, the Senators of your Colledge of Justice, doe most humbly represent to your Majestie, that this collegiate Society of Judges was instituted by your Majesties Royal progenitor, King James the 5th, in the year 1537, in place, and with the expresse authority and power of the former more ambulatory and mutable Court of the Lords of Session, and with the same title, both having been acknowledged by Custome and Statute as the supream ordinarie Judicatorie in all causes civill within this kingdom. In the institution of this Colledge, the fifteen ordinarie Lords of Session are expressly privileged to be free of all taxations and impositions, which hath been reiterat and confirmed by all your Majesties Royall predecessors almost in every Parliament, not only for the time, but absolutely, and in all time coming ; and no taxation or imposition, under whatever name, hath been exacted from them by any of your Royall predecessors ; and, albeit, twice their consents were desired and given, to dispense with their privilege for the time, without prejudice thereto in time coming, by letters from the King ; yet, by posterior letters, they were liberate, though once they had given bond to pay ; yea, if any thing had been payed, it was ordered to be repayed, as is evident from these letters upon record shoven to your Majesties Commissioner ; and by the 8th A& of the Parliament, in the year 1670, confirming our privileges, It is Statute and Ordained, That the Ordinarie Lords of Session shall enjoy their privileges and immunities from all burthens imposed, or to be imposed by that or any other Parliament in time coming, as fully as if they were particularly excepted out of these A&s ; and all the ordinarie Lords of Session, at their entry, doe swear to maintain the privileges of the Colledge of Justice.

Wee doe not in the least doubt of your Majesties Royall favour, whom wee and all good men in Christendome doe acknowledge as the most generous, gracious, and benigne Prince; nor ar wee lesse ready to comply with your Majesties pleasure in relation to the present supply then any of our predeceffours. Wee are confident, that your Majesty will owne, prote&t, and encourage us in your service, who, according to the words of the institution of this Judicatorie, doe represent your person, and bear your authority. This Court hath alwayes had the greatest deference from the nation, and reputation both from them and strangers, as ane excellent constitution; and wee shall endeavour so to demean our selves, as to manifest our tendernes of justice, and our ardent affection, to contribute our mite to promote the splendour of your Majesties renowned reign, which shall ever be endeavoured by, **MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,**

Your Majesties most humble, most faithfull, and
most obedient Subjects and Servants,

J. MAITLAND.

A. HOPE.

STAIR.

J. HAMILTONE.

A. SUINTOUN.

JHONE BAIRD.

DAVID HOME.

C. CAMPBELL.

JA. MURRAY.

W. ANSTRUTHER.

RO. DUNDAS.

JO. LAUDER.

R. HAMILTON.

JA. FALCONER.

Edinburgh, 2^d August 1690.

417. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE QUEEN.—6 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

Holyroodhouse, 6 August 90.

I could not refuse the sollicitations of a faire lady to give your Majesty this trouble. I doubt not but she is both innocent and ignorant of what hath been her Lord's carriage, and it's no wonder she be much concerned, and I do think him to be the least guilty and the most ingenuous person of the thre friends, as the late Queen designed them in her letters to them. I wish he had been more frie, and given your Majesty greater satisfaction. I know not particularly what hath been his carriage since he went to London, for I find my letters, both going and coming, miscarries, which puts me to some stand often; all I shall say as to this affair is, that I pity all in distres. I am under no obligation to him as to secrecy, though I

believe he may expect I should not be a divulger. What terms I granted to Sir James Montgomery, I acquainted your Majesty formerly with, but your Majesty nor the King is under no obligation to ather, to make a secret of the matter, farther than the convenience of your own affairs require. If the Lord Rofs deall freely and ingenuously with your Majesty, and keep up nothing of what he knows, in so far as he has been concerned, I know I need not interpose with you for his pardon; both the King and your Majesty being as much inclined to clemency as is well consistent with the security of the Government. There are some things I found to stick with both of them, as to the using of that freedom I could have wished them to use; first, they would keep up somewhat of a reputation, at least are unwilling to lose it among the people. The other, which is the chieff reason pretended, that if they should tell all they know, whether of certain knowledge, or by information and probable conjecture, they might inform against some who may not be yet suspected, and who may have much intrest at Court, and may expose themselves to be ruened, and not be belived. For the first, I cannot justifie them in. I think they have reason to be confounded for what haith been their cariage, and to take with their guilt; nor can I think it consistent with your Majesties intrest, that what pairt they have been acting should be altogether a secret. But for the other, I leave it to your Majesties own judgement to consider whether or not it may not be fitt to give them all encouragement, that they shall come in no inconveniencie by what freedom they shall use; and that you will keep that wholly to your self till you shall see the King. But I humbly beg your Majestie pardon for this freedom and boldnes, and rests, Your Majesties most humble, faithfull, and obedient Servant and Subject,

MELVILL.

418. COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY OF LANARKSHIRE TO THE EARL OF
MELVILL.—12 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

In obedience to your Grace and the Councells commands, ane considerable number of the Commissioners of Supplie for the Overwaird of this shyre did meett heir on Thursday last; and these of the Netherwaird, at Hamil-

ton, on Fryday thereafter: And, in pursuance of the orders given for lifting of the best men, horse, and armes, the Commissioners ordered several of there number, and others, to take up lifts of such within every parioch, and to return accompt of there dilligence to the whole meeting of Commissioners, this day and place. And albeit severalls have given in a very good accompt of there dilligence, yett, because of the shortnes of tyme, and throng of harvest, some were not able to give foe very exa& accompt, which heath made us resolve to appoynt those that have been now defective, to make new reports betuixt and the tuentie tuo of this moneth. Therfor, we most intreat your Grace not to mistake us, if we be not able to give your Grace ane satisfactorie anfuier, betuixt and the fourteenth instant, which is the day appoynted be your Grace and Counsell's orders; but, foe soon as we gett in the full return from the wholl shyre, we shall not be wanting to give your Grace and Counsell ane accompt therof, with all possible dilligence. For we assure your Grace, as we find our country very ready to lay them selves out for the service of there Majesties and the Government, foe there shall be nothing wanting in us, for contributing our outmost endeavours to advance the same, and shall, on every occasion, be ready to testifie our selves to be, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, Your Graces most obedient and most faithfull Servant,

CARMICHAELL, P.

Lanark, 12th August 1690.

by appointment of the Meeting.

419. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—13 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR GRACE,

Ther can be non more satisfied of the hard work was put in your hand then I allwayse was, and since I cam heir have mad it my buffines to satisfie the world of it. It may be that som are endeavoring to doe you disservice; if it be not in Irland, I have no aprehensions heare, and, I dar say, return when you will, you'll fynd a considerable alteration in thos who wer your gratest enemys. I told your Grace in my last that my Lord Annandall had mad application, and, when I mad it nyce to meadle, they told me they wold otherwayse aply themselves. I confesse this put me to a stand, when I considered what your Grace wrot anent the probabilitie

of the extent of the discovrie; for, thought I, if he shall aplye to peple hear, thy will bring him of to save themselfys; much better I undertuk to keep the mater intear; and befyds, if it can be so ordered that he dos not see Scalmorlie, then we shall know the truth of what otherways might be doutfull. From thes confiderations did I acquaint her Majestie with the proposel mad to me be the Lady Annandall. The Queen was verie willing he shold be remited on thir terms; 1st, That he shold mak a full discovrie of all he knew, both as to persons and things. 2. That the account shold be in wryting. 3. That he shold surrender himselfe to me, and shold not converse, eather by word or wryting, with anay person, nor receive anay messadge in relation to the cryms he had been, or knew others to be guiltie of, and the Queen promifes he shall not be ane evidence; to which he agreed, and accordingly yesternight he surrendered himselfe. It was latt, and therfor have not had yet much discours with him; onlie he tells me that Sir James Mongomerie is the greatest of all vilains, that he was the author and agent of all; and I doe believe, he resolvts to cheat your Grace too; ffor he hath been in toun since saturday morning; and Annandall tells me he sent to desyr to see him, but he wold not be seen of him; and that he gives it out, that he had no pass from you, but counterfited on of purpose to bring him saife to London; he is certinlie with Fergefon and those rogues who cutt Rofs throat, so that this buffines of Annandalls is nou com to be of absolut necessitie. The Queen hath apointed him this night att eight a'clock. I am to be present, and shall have interrogators to put to him, tho he hath assured me (and desyred me in his nam to doe it to the Queen) that he will not leave the least circumstance untold that he can remember; and that, as it dos recour, he will be plain. I shall be glad to know if you doe not think it proper that we endeavour to cause sease Sir James. I sopose the Queen will be so tender of your word, that she will not order it without your opinion. Your Grace will lett us heir from you so soon as this coms to your hand; because thy tak the packets; perhaps thy will waylay this exprefs; therfor I'll say noe more of this subject att this tyme. Ther cam yesternight ane exprefs from the King, giving account that the Franch had left Limrick, and gon the way of Galloway to imbarque; and it's not believed, when they are gon, that ane Irish garison will make any resistance;

the expreis is daited the 4 Aguft. I fhall be cairfull that the narrative to be given the Queen be verie plain. I have learned as much as may ferve for interogators to Navall Pain. All is true and acknowledged ; therfor caufe put the rogue to it. Your Grace fhall know more be the next.

London, 13 Aguft 1690.

420. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE QUEEN.—16 Aug. 1690.

I have fent this flying pacquet, that your Majeftie may knou fomewhat of the ftate of affairs here, which Sir W^m Lockhart will inform your Majeftie of. Generall Major Mackay went from this yesterday towards the Highlands, the rebels being drauen to fome head again. I am hopefull they fhall be difapoynted of their defignes and hopes, but I cannot comend our condu&t, in oppofing and repreffing them ; only I can fay it is non of my fault that things have not been otherwife manadged. I am more aprehenfivfe of fecret unfriends then of open enemies. If the King were once returned with fucces and faifety into Brittain, which I pray God grant foon, many of thefe oppofitions, and much of this difaffection to the Government, which is but too evident at prefent, will difapear. But I muft in all humilitie take the fredom to warn your Majeftie tho this were, there is great regaird to be had to the right fettling of the nations ; for there are too many bad humours, and much corupt matter, that the bodie politick feems to be in a verie ill habite. But I forbear, and begg your Majefties pardon for this boldnes.

I cannot tell what to fay as to Sir James Montgomeries not comeing to wait on your Majeftie, and throwing himfelfe at your feet, upon his aryvall at London, fo foon as you would allou him, if he pretend not that he waited for a line from me to your Majeftie, which he desired might be fent after him, and was done 10 or 12 dayes agoe ; but if he haith been converfing with any diffaffected perfons in the time, this will not be a good anfuere ; only I forfee his anfuere in that caice will be, that he did it to gett better information as to what had been or might be in agitation, and fo might be the more capable to make the fuller difcovery to your Majeftie. Yow will eafely perceave if he be frie, fincere, and ingenuous. Such crimes have need of great reparation. I am under no particular

engagement to Rofs. If he have any, it's from the King himselfe by Mr. Carstaires. What were the termes with Sir James Montgomerie, I sent to your Majestie. I was long in yealding to that, that he should not be made use of as a legall evidence. The reasons moveing me to doe it were, that he being on of the chieff moveing wheeles, and our affaires being uncertain then, and having some authentick papers, thought it was good takeing him, of not rendering him alltogether desperat. But if non shall be legall evidences, it will be a stiffling of the conspiracie, which has drawen very deep. Duke Hamilton amongst others, he can hardly believe it, so something must be done to make it appear to the world. I hear your Majestie hes promised to Annandale likewise, that he shall not be made a legall evidence. Houever, all of them ought to give all of their informations under their hands, for they would keep up their reputatioun with the people, and may disflouen whatever they say, if not feigned. Your Majestie is under no obligatioun to keep secret, further then the conveniencie of your own affairs may move you to. If Sir James Montgomery doe not satisfie your Majestie, I am free, and his remission is not to be delyvered up to him, till your Majestie acquaint me that you are satisfied. I sent some interrogatures to be putt to all of them, but I aprehend my letters both comeing and goeing miscaryes.

On thing I remember seemed to stick with Sir James Montgomery, when I desired him to use a full fredom with your Majestie, both as to persons and things, for I was not to press him to doe it to me, and that he knew that was the condition whereupon I treated with him, and that he was to satisfie your Majestie. He said, they look upon some eminent persons of state as concerned; if he should delate them, they might ruine him, and he not be believed. I told him, if he delt ingenuously, he was in no hazard. If they were such as actually had correspondence with him, he could speak on certain knowledge. If it was by second

Holyroodhouse, 16 August 1690.

421. D. CARNEGIE OF PITTARRO TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—16 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, *Montrose, the 16 August 1690.*
As in my last (which I sent under your Lops. cover) I promised to

give your Grace accompt of the shyres obedience to your Grace and the Councels last commiffione to Glenbervie and me, fo I humbly prefume to fhewe your Grace, that fo few obeyed the fame, as the public edi&ts ifhued by our orders wer generally turned in ridicule. The day after the faid designed rendezvouz, the haill hyland armie came to our shyre, confifting, as was fupposed by rationall confideratione, of 1800 horfe and foot. Colonell Cuninghame came to this place the fame night, with the forces under his command, and marching with intentione to hold head to them, wes by some (not weill affected) fo perfwaded of his unequall numbers, especially in horfe, that he returned straight heir, which fo discouraged the cuntrie people, and fo encouraged the difaffected to joigne them, that many of our shyre off the Mearnes have joigned them alreadie, and the reft are upon a whiftle. I finding myfelfe thus ftraited, I fent my fone (my felfe being bedfast of a maligne feaver) to Colonell Cuninghame for a company of ffoot to guard my houfe, which he refufeing for fear of lofeing them, I was forced then to leave all and fly for it, fuche as I wes; and immediately thereafter the haill hyland armie camped befor my houfe, rifled the famene of all, ruined my orchairds, tooke all I hade without and within dores, and fo ufed my haill tenentes, fo that bothe they and I, for my affectione and forward fervice to their Majefties and your Grace, are quytt ruined, ther being nothing left us off moveables, cornes, horfes or cattle; fo pray your Grace confider of my conditione, for in confcience I lofe about 3000^{lib} fterl. Off this I will fay no more at this tyme; only as a loyall fubje&t, and your Graces fervant, I moft tell you that Angus and Mearnes are fo running to the enemy, that delays off attaqueing them are more dangeroufe then your Grace yet imagines. This your Grace, I beleive, will hardly read, which, pray, impute, als weill as the failors heirin, to the indispositioun off,

Your Graces moft humble, faithfull, and moft obedient Servant,

D. CARNEGIE.

422. THE EARL OF KINTORE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—17 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Eastfein, 17th Auguft 1690.

Being informed of the Highlanders motions, and that they wer in the

Mearns, did occasion my stay in this place, since it was impossible for me to get home; and now I have got notice by my brother very surprising news of my eldest sonne his going in to them, which, God knowes, is such an affliction to me, that I am quite confounded, both with grief and shame. I question not but my enemies, by this unfortunate creatures madnes, will take all advantadges imaginable against me; but I trust my innocence shall not be stained by his folly; and I am sure your Grace will rather pity my condition then suspect me; for, before the great God, till within this houer that my brother has wreat to me of it, I was altogether ignorant, and never so much as apprehended the least thought of it. Vpon their coming to the Mearnes, my brother went to Dunotter; and there, Major-Generall Buchan, as they call him, sent twenty-four horse to Dunotter; and having drawn up at the Breahead, over against it, three gentlemen, with a drummer, came to the gait, and desired to speak with my brother, who came and spoke with them on the wall. It was on Graham that spoke, who he knowes not. He required him, in K. James his name, to suffer him to enter in the Kings house. My brother told him it was his property, and his own house, and he would not part with it; and so very briskly desired he might be gone. My Lord Dunkell, and on Captain Makintosh was with this Graham, so they went off. I am told there are severall gentlemen joynd with them which I never imagined. It seems an absolute frenesie has possessed them. I am in such disorder, that I can say no more; but hope, notwithstanding of this miserable creatures folly, I shall make it appear before the world that I am still an honest man, and, My Lord, Your Graces most faithful and humble Servant, KINTORE.

423. THE EARL OF ANNANDALE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—20 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I give your Grace this trouble, that I may acknowledge the great obligations I must ever have to you for your Graces undeserved kindness towards me; and since I must believe that I owe my being in so good circumstances to your Grace, I do hereby beg your Grace will be assured that I shall for ever have a suitable sense of so great a favor; and that, upon all occasions, I will, with the greatest zeal and sinceritie

in the world, serve your Grace and familie. I doe nott truble your Gr. with annie account off what hes passed hear as to my affair, since I kno your Gr. will have itt fullie from other hands; foe I onlie add, that it fhall be my constant endeavour to give testimonie off the fincerittie off these my professions, and subscribe my selfe, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GR.

Your Gr. faithfull and most humble Servant,

London, the 20 off Agust (90.)

ANNANDALE.

424. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—21 Aug. 1690.

MY LORD,

Inverloughy, 21 Agust 1690.

I lately writ your Lop. fomwhat of my fence concerning the quieting of these gentlemen, whose burden upon their estates is too great for them to bear if they find noe helpe, and they keepe out of necessity. I hope that letter is come to hand; and to that I refer. The Highland gentlemen are now at a meeting aboute 12 miles of, the result whereof I shall give account of foe soone as I knowe it. I am very peaceable here aboutes. A single man may goe all ouer Lochaber untouch't. I haue giuen the people leaue to come in to their houses, with all their goods; and they desire protection; Lochiel desired that of me for them; and they bring in provisions of butter, cheese, milk, beefe, and mutton, (while we haue money to pay for itt.) Two deyradations have been committed by Mull, vpon the Isle of Kerera, and Isle of Lefmore; but satisfaction is promised to both. There was a boate taken by Islandstalker, and some money from a man that went home; but the money is restored, and full satisfaction giuen. The young Lairds are blown up with strange newes, that King James has landed in England, and carrys all before him, which they will beleeeve, because they would haue it foe; only Locheil tells them all their newes ends in disappoyntment, and foe hee expects will this. I find Glengary too much begotted, by meanes of Sir Geo. Barclay, who keepes constantly with him; and he wrongs his estate by keeping a number of Irish and other loose fellows as a guard at his house; but Locheil leads all; and if he and Glengary were of, all the rest must fall. Glengaryes lady hath been sick, but is now fomwhat better. I am plagued with the bruitishnes of these men, especially

Grants, some whereof run away; and those that stay as ready for mutiny as can be; and were it not for the discretion of Major M'Kay, all would goe wrong by reason of the disorder they would be guilty of. I lately received a letter of old date from your Lop. from Inverness; and very luckily what you advised, I have perfectly hit upon, and done accordingly before I received the letter. I send your Lop. inclosed my Lord Sea-forts letter, which alsoe hath lyen a long tyme at Inverness, by which you may perceive hee intends according to his first resolve; but his house of Braan should be cleared, (as I agreed with Sir Tho. Southwell,) which I hope your Lop. will mynd to my Lord Commiffioner, and (the tymes now allowing it) to be more seasonable then formerly. I judge your Lop. would doe well to take of the great greivance, and let Coul (who is a truly good and honest man) be put in. A little good newes on our Kings side will bring all to right amonge these people in short tyme. In the mean tyme, I'll endeavour to keepe them quiet, for none in these partes are in armes, except a few at Glengaryes house. I beleieve, if your Lop. would think fitt to write a line to him, it might doe much good with him; for I am affraid that otherwayes he will goe so far as to undoe himselfe and family. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most obliged humble Servant,

JO. HILL.

The Laird of Weem being appoynted by the King Lieutenant Governor here, it will be convenient, that when I get the regiment, (as I am promised on all hands,) he should be Lieutenant-Colonel; for noe field officer will be contented to be commanded by a private Captain, (which I have found by experience;) hee's an honest well-affected gentleman, and rationally governable, and I cann agree very well with him; wherfor I pray your Lop. when that buffines (which seemes to be deferred till the K. come over) comes in agitation, that you will please to further it.

425. MR. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—

21 Aug. 1690.

MY LORD,

It's both my duty and inclination to join with the inclosed in rendering most humble thanks for your generouse assistance in vindicating my

fathers memory, by rescinding the forfeiture; and your Lop. did it in so very obliging manner, that it could not be expected from any other but yourself, your wholl family being unanimouse in it as if it flowed from a principle of justice as weell as kindnesse; truly judging that family, which was destroyed and buried with and for the Church Government, should rise and revive with it. It must be for ever acknowledged by all his posterity, that your Lop. hath nobly done your part; but may I not presume to say, that you and the whole kingdome know, that my father suffered much, and laide not up his treasure here below, but sacrificed himself, his posterity, and all for the publick good; soe that now, when we are restored, it is only to a name; my fathers just debts contracted during his troubles for the publick, sinking his small fortune to nothing; especially considering the gifts that were given to Spotwood and others, who are broke and unsolvant, soe that noe sort of reparation can be hoped for from them. My Lord, I am confident these considerations will move you to take his posterity into your thoughts and protection, soe farr that some representation may be made of our losses and circumstances to his Majesty, in order to our subsistence and settlement after 30 years desolation; this will be a work of justice and charity; and, I hope, will bring a blessing along with it on you and your family. I am, in all duty and gratitude, My LORD, Your Lops. most humble and most obliged Servant,

A. JOHNSTON.

21 Aug^r 1690, *London*.

426. THE MARQUIS OF ATHOLL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—22 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I had given your Grace this trouble ere now, but that I was very ill since I came from Edinburgh. When I recoverd, I came to this countrie on Wednesday last, to doe what was in my power to keep this interest of mine in quiett under the King and Government. It has been in great disorder by some of my servants that betrayed me, I being absent; but I doubt not in time to make them sensible of their error, and have this little interest of mine very peaceable ere it be long, and I hope to gett some of those that has bin the occasion of all the trouble, in my handes ere it be long. I will

doe all that is pofible for me; and I affure your Grace I am with much finceritie, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Your Gr. obedient and moft faithfull humble Servant,
Tullimett, 22 Auguft. ATHOLL.

427. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—24 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

The paper I fent you with the laft pacqueet was not ane exact double of what was delyvered to the Queen, on of the moft materiall points being omited, wherby his Grace Queensberie is as deep as anay. I hope you are fullie fatisfyed of this mans ingenuitie; and I will affur you he hath acted that part in expreffing his fence of the vilanie he hath been guiltie of, that it hath left impreffions on thos who heard it. I have been juft nou to fee him; and both from him and his lady, I have meat with the moft furpryfyng ftorie that ever I heard. I am a man that dealls fo much above bord, that I cannot refrain my felfe from giving your Grace ane account of it. The Lady Scalmorlie coms to the Earls Lady this morning, and ther falls in paffion, without the leaft provocation, and givs my Lady all the ill nams you can fancie, treats my Lord as a rogue, who had comed in and difcovered things he ought not, and betrayed her husband, and that at my inftigation, who was as grat a villain and rogue as he. This I fhould have taken for follie and madnes; but I confefs that I am a littel furpryfed at what falloued; which was, that I deferved of all men to be hanged, and fhe hoped to fee it; for I and Sir John Dalrimple wer betraying my Lord Melvill, which he verie well kneu, and that her husband was in his intereft, and that fhe douted not but ere long to fee us apeir the worft of men. I acknowledge I am a littel ftung with this; and tho I believe your Grace can have no fuch thoughts of me, yet I dout not but thos privie to this undertaking of hers have faid fo to her; and what I have heard of Sir John Dalrimple on this head from your fons, maks me think they have joined me in the bargain. I confefs I deferved the nam both of fool and knave, if I had a thought crofs to your Grace intereft; and, on the other part, I cannot but think it ftrange, that any fhould be fo impudent as to oun

ane interest in your Grace, and find it usefull to conclud me ane enemy. I will say non but the blackest of vilains wold walk on such a fondation, without som ground. I was further confirmed in this, from what my Lord Monmouth said to me this day ; that if Sir James Montgomerie had only gott a pass from you, (to) be ane evindance, it was the strangest thing in the world, how eather you gave it him, or he took ; for he did believe that (you) wer resolved to reconceall him to the King, and restor him to his favour, as a person might be serviceable to you, now when you was brook with those wer your former friends. I told him I knew nothing of the wholl matter. I told him, whether you had given him a pass or not, was best known to Sir James, and I heard that since he came to London, he had said it was a forged one. So he gott no knowledge from me, and he had been a wholl hour with the Queen on the same subject ; from both which accounts your Grace will allow me to tell you, that, in the first place, the taking Sir James Montgomerie into your friendship, or reconciling him to the Kings favour, does appear to me to be the strangest measure in the world ; for I do confidently say, there is not a worse man in the wholl world ; and though he should now say a thousand things to conciliate him selfe to you, whyll he is low, and his life and fortune in your mercie, will any man that knows him, think but that next day, if he can, he will lay a project to ruin you, and all the world, for his own interest. He that can make such daring visible strokes, as to reconcile himselfe to a popish arbitrarie power in an apostolicall way, no tie of friendship will ever bind, lett his pretences to repentance and reformation be what they will. I am forie to think your Grace should be put to the necessity of making their people your friends ; for my part, I never thought you was less under such necessities than now ; for except it be those verie men, I doe declare I know no body hath you at ill will ; nor can I believe it of the Advocatt, for he cursed himselfe to me, I think, in the presence of your son Raith, if ever he was enemy to you and your familie, therefore your Grace must allow me to believe him, till I see him another way. I know he hath enemies about your Grace, but I know too that he hath more sense than they have all ; and as your Grace hath very well observed of the fools and knaves of our Government, I am of opinion that a man who will not be kneave to the interest, whatever he be to particular men,

or in particular things, is of more worth to the Kings service, then ane hundered fools; for in no tym nor seson can thy be usefull. Your Grace may see a grat deall of plainnes in all this, and the conclusion of the mater shall be, that whatever be your Grace intentions of frindship towards thos men, yet pople who are serving you in the sinceritie of ther hairt had not need to meat with defamations and railings in evrie corner. I have had enough to doe to manadg what I thought your interest heer without that; and, as I have already said, that I am satisfiied enough your Grace is ignorant of what concerns me, yet I cannot but have a just fence of the project laid be Sir James and his frinds, which this foolish woman cold not contain. I shall be glad to know your Grace sentiments of thir things; and if you look on Sir John as a Rouge, it shold have been told me.

Since the account of the Kings going to Limrick, the Queen hath received another express, giving ane account that the King believing that all the enimys horse wer in the Conouch fyde, ther was only tuo troupes left to guard the cannon, which a thousand of the enimys surprysed within eight mylls of the camp, and cutt intearlie of, split tuo demiculverans, and nailed to more, which was all they had tym to doe, Sir John Lanier, with a body of horse, coming in, who is nou in persut of them, and the King wryts, expects will give a good account of them, and that he will be quicklie master of the toun. The orders from the King are, that the battalions that cam from Holand shall be put a ship bord att Portsmouth; and he hath apointed Sir Cloudslie Shouwell to bring all the transport ships to Waterfoord; and tho the desyn of all this is mad a grat secret, yet evrie body concluds he resolvys to have Brest this seson; that he will at least mak a descent with 20,000 men som wher on the franch coast; and it's said he is to goe in person.

To this moment ther's no account of that person, I mean Sir James; and for the pretence of his not receaving that letter, the man declars never anay body did so much as call for such a drection att his house.

428. COUNTESS OF SEAFORTH TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—28 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,
I writ severall tymes to my brother Tarbat to give your Grace ane ac-

count of the peacabll inclenations my fon had, and how litll he defynd to difturb the Gouverment, as all may conclude be his liuing qwyetly all this tym, and now he had com down to that effe& ; for which caws I went to Invernes to the M. G. this day, to know if he wad giu him protection and allowance to liu with me at Chanry, fince Brahan could not be fited for liuing in this wintour ; which by no means I could perfwad him to ; but he defyred he might giu up himfelf prifoner to him, which is very hard, hauing neuer done any thing to deferue it. If your Grace will not allow of his liuing at fredom in this place, he is content to take uolentour banifhment upon him, and goe abroad till the tymes fetll, and hops ye will giu him a pas to this efe&. Makeys dealing fo hardly with my fone, will ocation him to reteir againe, and keip the few men he had brought with him for a fhame together, till he get your Graces return. I beg your anfwer, and refts Your Graces moft humble Servant,

Coull, 28 Aguft 1690.

ISOBEL SEAFORT.

Pray pardon this cours paper.

429. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—30 Aug. 1690.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR GRACE,

London, 30 Aguft 1690.

I have receaved yours by the flying pacqueet of the 24, and fhall plainlie tell you my opinion of : P : H : and : S : The firft probablie is the beft man, yet hath acted a foolifh and ill part ; for in place of exprefing his fence of the vilanie, even wher he ought to have don it, he poffitively refused to fay anay thing but of himfelfe and the other tuo ; and what he had faid of Fergufon, gainfaid it. From this he thought he had don enough to goe hom and live in peace, and made fufficient atonment for his cryms. To me he never fpok of the mater, further then to defyr I might gett him the Queens libertie to goe hom ; which, when I propofed, fhe told me all had pafed, and axed my opinion. I cold no be fo unfaithfull as to advyce it fhould be allowed him ; he continued obftinat, and fo cam of it, and continous fo ftill. As to the fecond, he parted from you the 3^d of Aguft ; cam hear on the eight ; on the nynt or tenth fent Fergufon to S. to tell him he defyred to fpeak with him, and to affuir him he had no pafs

from Melvill, but had forged on to make the best of his way to London ; and that he was under no engagements to Melvill ; but that he was comed hear to gett a letter over to K. James. The return S. mad was, that he was a rouge and wold not see him ; and to satisfie your Grace that we wes not to quick with him, Cambell and Elies, who wer not seased nor be searched for till the 17, doe declar the letters derected for Mr. Charls Mollie wer never so much as caled for ; so her Majestie having known on the tenth the message he sent to S., and having waited seven days longer for his in coming, took it for certin he never desynd it, and certinlie it was so. I am of opinion he is forging a plott ; and beliefs he will be taken in att anay tyme for the discoverie. As to S., he hath delt plainly and fearlie ; your Grace sees he had tentations not to com in, and that except he had comd in, we had still been in the dark, tho what you wryt as to what is in the papers, of the injuris don to the King, &c. that was to the full exprested to her Majestie, and I did not think it so much for your Grace interest with the pople hear, to say anay thing of you, but as it wer be the by, least my concern in your Grace might have brought the wholl in suspition, as only calculat to that end ; for my grat desyn was to mak the truth apear plainlie, without any other shap or form, but necessarie circumstances. As to A., the last paper maks that as plain as can be, so that he is intearlie in the Kings mercie ; besyds, its all he knous, for he wold never deall plainlie with him ; what pople may be convinced heir, I think are known to Fergusons Clubb. I shold wish to have som meaths to tak mesurs be, and that your Grace wold lett me knou if you have anay confiderable presumptions against pople heir ; thers no dout you may have them from Navail Pain, who all men knous to knou so much of Ferguson and thos hear, as may hang a thousand ; but except you put him to the tortur, he will sham you all. Pray you put him in such hands as will have no pitie on him ; for in the opinion of all men, he is a desperat cowardlie fallou. I have sent you thrie papers of his, I got from my Lord Shrusberie ; you knou I have no clark I can trust, therfor caule transcryb them, and return them so soon as you knou what Navail Pain says of them. Thers no body blaims your condu&, and I have no dout but your mester will be satisfied. I wold nou have your Grace thinking that its proper for you to be hear, so soon as your mester coms ouer ; and

if you doe not think that it wer fit that Duk Hamilton and you wer in good terms, but still on your own grounds. I only say this, because it may prove a mean to make matters goe easier in Scotland, if there be such cabalings as is insinuat. As to Naivell Pains pretences of indemnitie, I hope his treason against the King of Scotland is a sufficient reason to try him there, tho he wer indemnified in England by Parliament; but the true answer is, that he hath not fulfilled the condition of the indemnitie, in taking the oaths betwixt and the first or last of Julie. I remember to have sent the act either to your son or the Advocatt. The Master Jon you wryt of is Simpson. I have been oft with V. wyfe about him, and all she can learn is, that he is gone to Scotland. It's long since I gave information to the Secretarie, that Mr. Ord of Whytwood, who is a papist, and livs near Outer, was one of Simpons hants. I gott intergators against Lanton, and I think against Montgomerie, but I cannot fynd them. If there be any thing in them that your Grace remembers worth the whyll, that may otherwyse be answered, pray lett me know it; for as to him there's no need, for he is not to come in, its believed he hath convoyd himselfe to France. I am thinking that it might be proper that a proclamation wer issued out against him, narrating that her Majestie had received information upon oath, that he, Navaill Pain, Simpson, Fergefon, had, in the kingdom of England, (whyll he was pretending to act for the saiftie of the religion and libertie of the countrie,) been carieing on a correspondence with the latt King, to introduce that poperie and arbitrarie power from which we wer so hapilie delyvered; and her Majestie being sufficientlie satisfied of the villanie and restlesnes of the nature of the said Sir James and Simpson, do therfor command all the subjects to take and apprehend them, and promise a reward of 500^{lb} to the taker. Your Grace sees, that in thir termes it leavs all the matter in Scotland intear, that it wounds and discredits him with the people, and that it savs the suspition that either P. or S. are the discoverers; because they will conclud if they had been, then the Scots business wold have been narrated too, which was equalie known to them. I shall be glad to know if you think this thought is calculat to the desynd end, for there is so much talking of a plot, that its proper, from what wer said of it. We have no news, but that we believe this day the fleet, with the eight thousand land men under Mal-

borughs command, is failed to the westward; there is a letter sealed going to France in a littel cask, taking be on of Sr Cloudslie Showell ships from the Franch in the bay of Gallou, to ther King, complaining of ther bad circumstances, and wishing his Majestie wold call them hom. The mefter of the vessel says, that ther ar in that bay 25 men of war of 40 guns, that wait for the Franch forces; and that before he cam from the Shannon, wher he had last touchd, the batteris wer playing on the toun: all things are verie well heir, God grant thy be so with you. Your generalls reputation is verie lou heir, and pople generalie give him as manaie bad nams, as thos who suffer by his condu& att home. I am your Graces faithfull Servant.

430. Copy—EARL OF ANNANDALE'S CONDITIONS, FROM THE QUEEN.—

Aug. . . 1690.

MARIE R.

We do allow Sir William Lockhart, our Sollicitour, now resident with us for Scots affaires, to speak with William Earle off Annandale, and, on our Royall word, to promise him an remission under the King's hand, in most ample form, for all treafons and other crymes committed against us, our persons and Government; the said Earle allwayes performeing the conditions efter mentioned, wpon which confiderations onlie he is to be pardoned.

1th. That William Earle off Annandale, shall mak ane full and free discoverie off all plots, treafons, contrivances, which either he was actuallie concerned in, or came anie other way to his knouledge, against the persons off the King and Queene, or the Government.

2. That the said Erle off Annandale shall give the information defyred in wryting, speciefieing persons, as well as things, off whatsomever degree or qualitie, who have in anie manner beene accessorie to, or guiltie off, the above mentioned crymes.

3. That William Earle of Annandale shall furrender himselff to Sir William Lockhart, and shall not converse, be word or wryting, nor receive from anie person anie message in relation to the tranfactions he hath beene in, or cryms he hath beene guiltie off, or had knouledge off, against the Government, but what he shall, off his oune accord, mak known to the Queene, and is thus to continew, during her Majesties pleasure.

And We doe declare, and give our Royall word, that William Earle off Annandale fhall never be ufed as evidence or witnes againft anie perfone mentioned in the Information We ar to receave from him.

M. R.

431. A FULL AND FAITHFULL ACCOUNT OF THE CONSPIRACIE, WILLIAM EARLE OF ANNANDALL WAS WITH OTHERS INGAGED IN AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT, WRYTEN FROM THE EARLES OWN MOUTH, BE SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, AND DELYVERED BE THE EARLE TO THE QUEENS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE, THE 14 DAY OF AGUST 1690.*

After the first adjurnment of the Scots Parliment in the year 1689, the Earle of Annandall, Lord Rofs, S^r James Montgomery of Scalmorlie, cam to London, contrair to the Kings expres command, and presented ane adrefs to his Majesty, which, with a lybell called the vindication of it, (wryten be Mr. Robert Fergueffon, as Sir James told the Earle, who furnished him with the materialls,) gave fuch offence to the King, as mad us quicklie fee we had totalie loft the King's favour. Thus, the Earle continued att London, without entering into anay defyn, till the begining of December, about which tym, Sir James Montgomerie, who is, perhaps, the worft and moft refles man alyve, cam to the Earle, and propofed to him, that, fince ther was no hops of doing any thing with the King, we ought to aply our felvs to King James, who was our lawfull Prince, and who, no dout, wold give us what preferments and imployments we pleased. To this purpofe, feveral days we difcoursed, and the Earle having agreed to the propofition, it was thereafter propofed be Sir James to the Lord Rofs, who, after much difficultie, ingadged therin. Then did we meat and confider the moft proper way of making our aplication to the latt King, but Sir James had already fo ordered that mater, that the Lord Rofs and the Earle had littel more to doe but fay Amen; ffor att this tyme he produced thrie papers, all wryt with his oun hand, 1st, A Commiffion

* The first portion of this paper, down to the words "we in Breadalbins chamber burnt them," at page 511, has been already printed in Dalrymple's Memoirs, Appendix, Part second, page 101.

for him to represent the latt King in Parliment ; 2^d, Instru&tions to his Commiffioner, confifting, to the beft of the Earls memorie, of 32 articles ; 3^d, A Declaration, calculatt ffor Scotland, all which wer to be fent and fyned be the latt King. The perfon who was to carie this extraordinarie meffage, and which feemed of grateft difficultie, was as readie as the reft, who was on Simpfon, whos acquaintance the Lord Rofs and the Earle oued to Sir James. Som days after, the Earl was conducted to the Fleet Prifon be Sir James, wher they again discourfed the wholl affair with Simpfon and Navell Paine, and declars he was in all thrie tims ther with the fam companie, the Lord Rofs being only once ther with them. Therafter the Earle had tuo other meittings, the on in his own lodgings, the other at the Glob Tavern, near Northumberland Houfe, wher wer prefent, Sir James, Mr. Simpfon, Captain Williamfon, Sir Robert Clark, and the Lord Rofs, who was only at on of them, but dos not remember which. Williamfon and Clark did at this tym refolv to goe for France with Simpfon. The nixt and laft meiting the Earle had in this affair, was att Captain Williamfons houfe, near Hyd Park, wher all the above named perfons, except Navell Pain, wer prefent. We looked over all the papers wer to goe with Simpfon, and the Credentiall he was to have from us was fyned ther, which was produced under Sir James Mongomeris hand in black ink, and wryt over in whyt ink, eather be Clark or Williamfon, and fyned with whyt ink be Annandall, Rofs, and Sir James. The fubftance of it was, that they wer forie they had departed from that dutie and alegiance they oued to K. James, grat affurance to be faithfull in all tyme coming, teling the neceffitie of fatiffying the pople of Scotland in the method preferyved, and that ther might be full credit given to the bearer ; which, with the formentioned papers, wer att this tym delyvered to Simpfon, who caried them to Irland, be the way of France. This is all the Earl remembers to have been tranfa&ted in England in this mater.

And the Earle dos declar that the wholl of this proje&t was bottomed on this ground, that we wer able to bring home King James in a Parliementarie way, being, as we believed, the majoritie of Parliment ; ffor, tho we durft not make anay infinuation to the diffenters of bringing hom K. James, thy reallie abhorring that thought, yet manay of them, we kneu, wold concur rather to force the King to yeald to thos demands

which he had shod his dislyke of, or so to oppose the Kings mesurs, that, (tho thy defyred not the Parliment dissolved,) yet wold certinlie have oblidge the King to do it, which wold so have served the desyn, that the Earle can with grat assurance declar not only the countrie had been in confusion, but that when the King shold have been necessitat to call ane other Parliment, the pluralitie wold have brought back K. James. That this project might be manadged to the best advantage, the Earle and Sir James Mongomerie, about the end of December, went to Scotland, the Lord Rofs having parted tuo days befor; and it was at this tym that Sir James did settel a correspondance with Navaill Pain, under the drection of Archbald Moore, Patrick Johnston, and James Hamilton.

The Earle declares, that, so soon as thy aryved att Edinbrugh, thy waited on my Lord Arran, and told him all thy had tranfacted att London, in sending the message to the latt King, which he then aproved of, and was willing to doe anay thing wold bring his old Mester. Thus maters went on in Scotland, the Jacobits and we joyning cordialie in the desyn of obstruacting so the Kings affairs, as shold oblidge him to dissolve his Parliment. To this end, all endeavours wer used to oblidge thos who wer for K. James, to com in and take the oaths; so that, from the number of Jacobits that wer to com in on the on hand, the apeirance we mad for the libertie of the subjeat on the other, by which we had manay dissenters, and the advantage we receaved from frequent adjurnments, gave us good hops of succefs. But quicklie wer we disapointed, ffor the Parliment had fitt feu days, when we plainlie see that the dissenters had got such a confidance in the Earle of Melvills sinceritie, both for the interest of the King and libertie of the pople; and, seeing us openly apeir with thos thy concluded Jacobits, thy left us almost in evrie vott, so that, the Jacobits fynding that grat inconveniencies might aryse to them from so publick ane apeirance against the interest of the King, and settelment of the nation, thy told us plainlie thy wold leave us, and concur in the monay bill, which was the chiff thing that from the begining we wer all resolved to oppose. Thus, the mesur of getting the Parliment dissolved being brook, we brook amongst ourselves, and evrie on looked to ther own saiftie.

Whylst thos things wer tranfacting in Parliment, Mr. Simpson coms to

Edinburgh with the return of his message from K. James, and, to the best of the Earls memorie, it was upon the being her Majesties birth day. He brought with him a grat bundall of papers, sealed up, in a large lather bage, with the latt Kings oun seall. It was delyvered to Sir James Mongoumerie, and opened be him in his oun chamber without lating either Rofs or the Earle, who wer equallie concerned in the message, so that Sir James might have taken out what papers he pleased without controll.

The Earle, according to the best of his memorie, givs in the following list of what papers he see under the latt Kings hand :—

1. A Commiffion to himselfe to be High Commiffioner.
2. Instru&tion to him in a large parchement, consistng of 32 articles, and manay particular instru&tions.
3. A Commiffion for a Counsell of fyve, verie ample to Arran, Annandall, Rofs, Sir James Mongomerie; and whither the fyft was blank, or Argylls nam filled up in it, the Earle dos not remember.
4. A Commiffion of Counsell, wherin Duk Hamilton, and most of the old Privie Counsell wer named, and a blank for the Counsell of fyve to put in whom thy pleased.
5. A Commiffion for the Seffion, wherin Sir James Ogilvie, Sir Will. Hamilton, and manay others, the Earle dos not well remember.
6. A Commiffion of Justiciarie.
7. A Commiffion for James Stuart to be Lord Advocatt.
8. A generall indemnitie, fix persons only excepted—The Earle of Melvill, Earle of Leven, L. G. Douglass, Major G. M'Kay, Sir John Dalrimple, the Bishop of Salsberie.
9. A grat manay letters wryt with the latt Kings oun hand, and above fortie superscribed be him, to be directed and delivered as the Counsell of fyve should think fitt.
10. A letter to thrie that sent the message.
11. A particular letter to Annandall, and a Commiffion to command the Castell of Edinburgh, with a Marquis patent.
12. The Earle hath heard that Sir James had a particular letter, but never see it; but he see a Commiffion to him to be Secretarie, and a patent for ane Earle.

13. The Lord Rofs had a patent for ane Earle, and a Commiffion to be Colonell of the Horfe Gards.

The Earle dos declar, that fom of thir papers wer burnt, and fom not ; what are yet extent, and in the Earls custodie, he shall delyver to whom her Majestie shall apoint.

And the Earle dos further declar, that till the return of the message, he only communicatt what pased at London to the Marquis of Atholl and the Earle of Aran ; but that he had discourfed with the Earls of Linlithgoe, Balcaras, Breadalbin, Lord Duffus, Preston, Lord Boyne, Sir James Ogilvie, Sir Will. Scot, in relation to the bringing hom King James, and that all of them wer for the King, and of K. James interest.

And declars that the wholl papers above mentioned, wer caried on the Saturday morning, the message having com on the Thursday be Sr James Mongomerie to the Earle of Arrans chamber in Holyroodhouse, wher Arran, Annandall, Rofs, and he did go thorou them, and ther did consult what papers was proper to shoe to the rest of the Caball, who wer to meit that afternoon at Breadalbins chamber. It was heir resolved, that nothing should be communicat to them, but the commission to the Commiffioner, the 32 articles of Instructions to him, and the particular letters ; becaufe we aprehended thy wold have taken umbrage att the extraordinarie (power) given to us by the Commission of the Counsell of fyve, and warants for the grateft trusts and offices of the kingdom, which fom of them had in the latt Kings reigne injoyed ; so in the afternoon, according to apointment, we meat att the Earle of Breadalbins lodgings, wher wer present, the Marquis of Atholl, the Earls of Arran, Linlithgo, Balcaras, Annandall, Breadalbin, Lord Rofs, and Sir James, who, after having confidered the papers, wer not satisfiied with them, and wer ill pleased that the declaration sent to France was not returned, and all of (them) did extremlye blaim us, who had sent the Message, ffor thinking that it was possible to doe K. James buffines in a Parliementarie way ; and that in place of thos papers, we ought to have sent for ammunitie, and arms, and fom forces, if they could be obtained ; so we parted, and the papers continoued in Breadalbins hand, till the Munday ; att which tym Sir James and the Earle went to Breadalbins chamber, who sent for on Cambell, a wryter, who had the custodie of the papers, and we being satisfiied thy

culd be of no import for K. James service, and prove distructive to us, if thy shold fall in the hands of the Government, we in Breadalbins chamber burnt them.

After the burning the papers, the Earle remembers to have had an other meating in on Rofs his house, a knoun tavern, wher wer present the Duk of Queensberie, Marquis of Atholl, Earls of Linlithgoe, Balcarafs, Breadalbin, Annandall, Lord Rofs, Sir James. The Parliment then siting, thy went out of the Parliment house, and ther discourfed the mater of the first message fullie, and of sending a second, which the Duk of Queensberie pressed it might be by those who sent the first, it being more proper that thy shold mak the return, then that he, and thos who wer not concerned in the first, shold mak a neu on. We, on the other fyd, thought that we had don enough be our selvs, and that since thy kneu all our grounds, and that the King understood sufficiently we wer in his interest, it was proper for them to mak a second, and we shold concur in it; so nather of us agreing to the others resoning, we parted without any resolution.

The Earle declares, that after the burning the papers he never had anay anent a second message, only he remembers that Sir James Montgomerie presed that ther might be on sent, but the Earle, being willing to lett the mater fall, and to be rid of the importunitys his stay in toun wold have occationed, he went to the countrie, and att parting, told Sir James that if anay other message was resolved on, and he wold fend Simpson to his house, he wold concur in it; but so it was, that Simpson did not com to him, nor did he heir of a second message, but from the Earle of Breadalbin, who caled att his house as he went from Edinburgh to Chester, to meet the King. He then told the Earle that ther was a second message sent with Simpson, who was to go in Mr. John Campbells companie to London, and that he believed ther was non ingaged in it but the Earle of Arran, Lord Rofs, and Sir James, but did not tell the Earle anay part of the substance of the message.

As to what is said to be deponed be Croon against the Earle, he does declar he nather knous Croon nor Mr. Hays, who is said to be the carier of the letters to the latt Queen, nor did he ever fend or was accessorie to anay message sent to her. Ther cam, indeed, a letter to Scotland, with

on Blackedder, from the latt Queen, to Sir John Cochrans fons houe, which was delyvered to Sir James Mongomerie, and by him shoed to me, which, with ane other letter of the latt Queens that my Lord Arran sent to me, and I shoed to Sir James, and returned to my Lord Arran, I understand are nou in the Commiffioners hand, and is the wholl of the correspondance I ever heard of with the latte Queen.

The Earle dos further remember that the Earle of Arran, Sir James, and he, did fend on Captain John Bell to Irland, to the latt King, to give him ane account of the stat of the nation, that thy resolved to have given him a credentiall in wryting, and it was wryt with creamed milk, but, fynding that the fyre mad it com out, thy burned it, and bid him tell King James, that if he wold land anay men in Scotland, thy douted not but ther would be a grat apeirance for him; but, Bell being taken, this message was interrupted.

The Earle further remembers, that Breadalbin kepted a constant correspondance with the Highland rebels, and that he hath shoun him letters of Buchans, and that the Earle of Breadalbin delyvered him a letter from Buchan, telsing him he was verie glad to heir he had returned to his dutie, and advyfyng him to appear in arms, to give example to the rest, who wer well affected; att which Annandall was verie angrie with Breadalbin, aledging that he cold not have knoun he was in K. James interest, except he had told him, and immediatlie burnt the letter, and mad no return.

The Earle remembers to have heard ther was a patent of a Duke to Argyll; and that Captain Johnston, the Earls brother, was to be Lieutenant to the Lord Rofs; and that the Marquis of Atholl told the Earle that he had brought from London with him a 1000 guines of the latt Kings monay.

432. ANE ACCOUNT OF WHAT ANNANDALE REMEMBERS IN RELATION TO
NAVELL PAIN'S GOING TO SCOTLAND.—Aug. . . 1690.

The first nottice the Earle had off Navell Pains coming to Scotland, was by a letter from him to Sir James Mongomerie, which was shoed the Earl be Sir J. and wherin he told him that he was only to com the lenth of the English border; and, as the Earl remembers, the reison given for his

coming wes, that he being informed he was to be indyted for high Trefon, did not think it faiff to stay a tryall. The nixt account of him was by a letter from him selfe, daited from a servants house of the Earls in Annandall, to whom he gave himselfe out to be a Merchant, and that the Earle oued him a considerable soun, which, as he said, was the cause of his coming to Scotland. Ther was no concert in relation to his coming down to Scotland, that the E. knous of, nor had he ever any correspondance, by word or wryt with him, but what he hath already declared, except this letter, and its return, of which the contents wer, That the gentelman the Earle had seen a pair of stairs upwards, was com to that place, and that he defyred to knou from Sir James Mongomerie and the Earle, whither we thought it faiff for him to com to Edinbrugh or not; which letter the Earle communicatt to Sir James, and his advyce was, that he shold not com to Edinbrugh, and that I shold lett him knou so much be my return; and Sir James wryt a not to him, dere&ted for Sir Henrie or George Sutton, which he defyred the Earle to inclose; I kneu not the contents, it being sent sealed to my lodging; which I did. The substance of the Earls return to Pain was, that he had receaved his, and shod it to Sir James, and that it was both our advyce he shold not com to Edinbrugh, but defyred he shold go to Sir Patrick Maxwells house, who was a frind of the Earls, ane honest man, whom he might trust, and who, on my account, wold be discreet and civill to him; but, befor this cam to hand, he was seafed be the countrie pople.

This, with what I have wryt to Mr. James, wold be put in intergotur with, taking no notice of the informations coming from the Earle.

433. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO MR. JAMES MELVILL, IN RELATION TO SKELMORLY AND LORD ROSS.—Aug. . . 1690.

SIR,

Your good frind Scalmorlie hath not disapointed me; he has nou been eight days heir, and to this moment is not heard of, except be on message he sent to Annandall, when he was in hyding. I allways thought

ther was nothing to be expected from him, and nou, the Queen being satisfiſſed that both my Lord's agreement and what was expected of her in relation to him is at a point, ſhe hath ordered a warant out againſt him. I doe believ he is the worſt man alyve, and that he muſt yet have ſom desperat part to act, ſince he hath ſlighted ſo much mercie; he hath been the yock of all the villanie that hath been tranſacted againſt the Government, and realie I am not a littel ſatiffied that he hath not com in, for he deſervs no mercie, and it wer a ſtrange thing in any Government to let him free, and puniſh others. I knou not what impulſe this is on me, but I reallie think that Ratelor of his will ſtand on ſom poſt or other. Annandall tells me, that when he and he parted in Scotland, he curſed himſelfe if he did not eather ſink or ſuim in K. James intereſt. You muſt all tak head that ther be nothing ſaid of Annandall, but that he hath delyvered himſelfe to the Secretaries office, and that he is to be bailed: as to what you wryt of the cabalings againſt my frind, all that caball ar ſo nickd in the rump that thy'll never ſtand upright again; ſo pray good Mr. James, oblige me, and ſleep in peace, and, under the pain of death, lett me heir no more of clatters; and, when K. William knous all ther defyns, Hugh Wallace will look as his noſe had bleed. I ſhall mynd Raiths feall. For your ſnuff box, I never took ſo much pains to no purpoſe, I cannot get ſuch ane on as I had, if I wold give a thouſand pond for it; I ſhall ſend you ſuch as I can gett. My ſervice to my Lady and your ſiſter Burlie; ffor the Meſter, I have nothing to ſay to him but he lovs George Stirling, who except Sir James is the greateſt rogue in Criſtendom.—Fairwell.

I have wryt ſeverall letters to the Advocatt, and I am told, except on, he hath not receaved them, which I wonder att. Pray cauſe delyver them all in tym coming.

To interrogatt Navell Pain; who gave him information of the tranſactions of the Engliſh Conſell, and who brought him the intelligence to the priſon that he ſent abroad to France and other places, and if he did not give a new letter to ſom perſon to be tranſmitted to Scotland, which wer thos Lanton receaved by David Linſays dire&tion?

434. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVILL, IN RELATION TO
EARL ANNANDALE HIS INFORMATION.—Aug. . . 1690?

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

You will see be the inclosed hou plainlie Annandall hath delt with the Queen, and hou providentiallie he hath comed in, whyll both the other tuo, who made much grater professiions, have plaid the rogue. For Sir James Mongomerie, ther can be no such villane; he hath nou been heir eight days, and sent on to Annandall, of purpose to lett him knou he had tricked you, and that he never desynged to com in; yett he says to some of his oun peple that he had no pass from you, but forged on, to mak the best of his way for London. The Queen expects your Grace will call for thos papers you depositat, and destroie them, for she is resolved to issue out a warrant to sease him, which I believe is impossible, and that he will goe over see. I supose your Grace will think it proper that ther be nothing of all this affair in the least insinuat, till you can be mester of the persons principalie concerned; for, to sease on without the rest seems not proper. I hope your Grace will be satisfiied it's not the cabalings of thes men will mak anay influence against you, and I hope your Grace will see that in the narrative sent, both your Grace interest and that of our people is not forgott. I thank God I have yet failed in no oportunitie I have had, to be unmyndfull of eather; and still on that bottom of truth, wheron, by God's grace, I shall ever stand. Your Grace wold give it out that Annandall hath surrendered himselfe to the Secretaries, and is to be bailed; he tells me he will wryt a letter to your Grace with this exprefs. You wold cause tak grat pains on Navell Pain, for, suposing Scalmorlie wer taken, we have no evidance but Ross and hee; and pray you be pleased to mynd him as to Fergeson, for Annandall knous him littell. I have told Mr. James of ane other interrogator to be put to Navall Pain, which will cleir much of his correspondants heir. Ther is no neus from Irland, which we wonder att, tho we have had fom easterle wynds, that might have stoped the pacqueet.

Since the wryting this, I have receaved your Graces packet of the 13. That grat Generall is heir no better thought of then with you. It's well

that the Kings afares in Irland ar att a point, els M'Kay might cutt work for him in Scotland. As it is, I hope ther's nothing to fear but robbing; yet it seems ftrange that thy fhold have horfe, and much ftranger that, tho our ffoot be not able to fallou ther foot, our hors fhold not be able to fallou thers. I think, my Lord, nothing will fo much prevent the deserting anay of thos forces, as bringing the north country troops fouth, and fend thos of this fyd north, for certinly ther lying long amongft difafected pople, and perhaps fom of them ther relations, is the caufe of it. I have fpok with the Queen anent the monay, and fhe hath promifed to fpeak anent it, and fee what can be don, tho till the King com, I cannot undertak much. The Queen thinks, that nou, fince ther's yet no poft from Irland, he will be his oun meffanger. With the nixt poft I fhall give you a more particular account. The Queen is of opinion nou, ther fhould be nothing faid of this confpiracie, becaufe that pople may fly out, if thy have anay force to goe too; therfor, all that muft be faid is, that Annandall is bailed upon his furrender, ther being no evidance againft him. Pray your Grace caufe tak grat cair of Navell Pain.

I wifh to heir from you fo foon as this coms to your hands.

435. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVILL, IN RELATION TO LORD ROSS.—Aug. . . 1690?

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

By the laft flying pacqueet, I fent your Grace a full account of the difcoverie mad hear; and nou I fend what further hath occured to the Earle fince that tyme. Yefterday the Lady Rofs and Scalmorlie cam to toun; thy have both mad ther aplication to the Queen. My Lady Rofs defyred libertie to goe out and in to her Lord as fhe fhould have ocation, which was refused. It's given to her choice, eather to go in and ftay with him, or to mak him a vifit, without libertie of returning. This, my Lord Nottingham fays, is the common form in fuch caifes. The other hath feen the Queen this morning; fhe pretends the refon he is not comed in, is becaufe he wanted a letter from your Grace to the Queen; fuch fhams wont goe with her Majeftie. Ther was fearch mad for him

in Campbells in the Pell Mell, on the 17th, att night. The Queen hath told the Lady that she will enter in no treatie; but if he render himselfe, he shall be secur as to his lyfe; but, with all, the Lady pretends she knous not wher he is, nor hou to be found. I shold be verie glad to knou your Grace mynd in relation to H. and P.; for my part, I knou not what to think; for I see plainlie thy never defyned more then to save themselfs; and what account can be given that this bufflines shold have been discovered thrie months agoe, and yett kepted up, and no application made till the King was victorious in Irland; and, as I told your Grace formerlie, in relation to P. he never defyned anay thing but to saive himselfe; for he wold nather tell of persons nor things, and flatlie denyed att on tyme what he had said att another; all this I have from the originall. Afterwards he defyred me to axe the Queens libertie to goe hom, which I did; but she and her Counsell, Carmarthen and Notingham, without whom she not on step, if it wer your concern, did both consider him as a Rogue, and ordered his commitment; I tell you his caise plainlie. For the other, he parted with you on the third, cam hear on the 8 or 9th, and it was the 17th befor he was axed after. Tho the Queen was so earnest that he shold speak with no body, that she sent a gentellman to wait for him at Waare, and delyver him a letter; but, besyds this, he sent to S. and told him he was not to com in, and assured him the pass he had from your Grace was forged, of purpose to mak the best of his way to London. I doe confesse I cannot enough admire why your Grace dos not inclyn that this man shold be intearlie att mercie for sur such notorious vilaniys, wher the knyff was put to the throt of the interest of the best of Kings, and of the King of Kings, by thos who pretended such zeall for both, is not to be paraleled in historie; nor hath ther been anay thing lyk sincer repentance in the caise; on the contrair, all the tricking in the world. I confesse it's my opinion, that thos who hav been enemys to the fettelment of Church and Statt, and ouned themselfs such, who are ingaged in this mater, are be much the better men, and deserve more of the Kings favour then the other; and I will say, lett thos churchmen be who thy will that wold sett up on such a pack, are enimys to that reputation, which, from your manadgment in Scotland, you justlie deserve, and all the world is inclyned to give you; and the onlie way to mak this behaviour of thers no reflection on the partie, is to give them all the dis-

couragement that can be ; ffor to think well, or fpak well of fuch men, is but wonding ourfelvs. Your Grace knous I am a plain fpeaker, efpecially wher my Mefter or your Grace intereft is concerned ; it's impoffible for me to have anay referve ; and as to what H. pretends to fay of pople in England, it will be found, and I defyre your Grace will remember I fay fo, it was but a blynd to inclyn your Grace to give him terms ; and tho I knou all perfons, diffenters and others, are alyk to you when the faiftie of the King and Kingdom are concerned, yet thos about the Queen, who, I fupofe, he dos infinuat he is capable to wond, ar fo farr from that apprehenfion, that, on the contrair, thy are certin that ther are diffenters on the bottom with him, and therfor are more ernest then I to have him in hands. This I thought fitt to fay on this fubject, that I may knou your Grace opinion ; ffor I am verie fenfible you are fo farr beyond anay reafon that I can pretend to, that I wold not wittinglie countera&t your Grace fentiment if I cold fhuned. The Kings affairs in Irland goe verie well. The Irifh mad fomwhat lyk refiftance upon a hill near to Dublin, lynng the hadges, and making grat fyr without anay great execution : in fhort, thy wer beat in to the toun ; and the King caufed Sir Robert Southwell to fend a trumpeter to knou if they wold furrender. The return made wes by ther Governour, on Bristou a franch man, in the prefence of the Duke of Berwick, that he wold endeavour to gain the eftim of the Prince of Orange, by making a vigorous defence of the toun King James had given him the honour to command. Mr. Scravenmoor wryts that the place will not hold out two days. On the Saturday was feven night, 5000 of the Kings armie pafed the Boyn two mylls above Limrick ; the water prettie deep, and the enimys stronglie pofted on the other fyd ; but, according to ther ufual way, thy went of with a hallou. The fam letters ad, that Galoway have refused to tak in the franch, and that thy are pofted within thrie mylls of that place ; this all we expect to heir for fom days from that fyd. The Queen hath twice axed me what's becom of Navell Pain ; pray you, my Lord, lett's heir what's refolved. The Queen hath promifed to fee what can be don anent the monay ; but I have no grat confidance in it.

This being the day the poft coms in, I have waited till on a clock for letters, but hath received non.

436. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—Aug. . . 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

The defyn of this informer is, what I alwayse thought, more to save himselfe and his frinds, then anay thing else. I sopose the Queen is of this mynd; her letter to your Grace will more plainly tell you her sentiments. He hath shifted and gon about strangely. First, he said Fergefon kneu all, and afterwards it seems, when he had spok to him, he said he kneu nothing in short, except the defyn in generall, and that he had sent and receaved letters from the latt King. He will acknowledge nothing; shuns to give anay thing in wryting, and will nam no person. You knou what was the last thing your Grace said to me on that subject; I am for that mesur still; I think he shold be sent to the tour, then pople may treat with him at leasur; you wold signifie so much to the Queen; for such shams are not to be imposed wher ther is so much realitie; befyds, I plainly see all will be turned to ane other use, which will be no way for your Graces interest; ffor it's plainly said, that thy wold never have thought of such defyns, if those things nou establisshed be A&t of Parliment had been told them wold be agreed too. Pray you, my Lord, on the recept of this, dispatch your opinion least it com to latt; for having kised the Queens hand, he resolvs to ask libertie to goe home; he hath been with me this morning, and hath been dealing with me to intercead for the other tuo. I told him if thy wold be plain, and give discoveries under ther hand, both as to persons and things, I shold, after I had acquainted your Grace, doe my part; but till then, I thought it not saiff for the Kings service, nor could I see what securitie thy cold give for ther good behaviour. My Lord, this affair hath been hitherto manadged to calmly; and except what you commanded me to tell the Queen be put in execution, I am verie aprehensive the wholl defyn will faill. Pray your Grace, dispatch you opinion verie quickly, and lett non with you knou it, els he will goe out of the way; only cause Mr. Dunlop wryt to him to deal plainlyer with the Queen. I cold not refus to transmit this letter to him, he being verie earnest I shold. I dout not but he hath communicat to his frinds what hath pased, and that all this doing of his

is don in concert, and with ther knouledge. We wold gladly hope that your Grace hath put Navall Pain to it; pople that knou him hear fay he will not byd it, for he is but a daftarly fallou; the fooner the better; pray your Grace, fend me a double of that letter to Fergeson; your Grace wold be pleafed to fend at leaft evrie weak ane exprefs; for when the Queen dos not hear that all is well, fhe douts the worft. I am, and fhall ever be, Your moft faithfull Servant.

Pray your Grace, delyver all my letters to Mr. James, and he will not neglect returns.

437. COPY DECLARATION BY GEORGE EARL OF MELVILL.—Aug. . . 1690?

I, George Earle of Melvill, being required by the King to depon upon oath, what I knew of Sir James Montgomrie of Skelmorlies acceffion to a plot for overturning the prefent Government, and re-eftablifhing of K. James, doe declare, that after fome difcoveries had been made to me of fuch a defign, the faid Sir James made application to me, by a third perfon, defireing free accefs and regrefs, (which I did grant to him,) and that he would make a difcovery of the Plott, and would endeavour to prevent its takeing effect. When I fee him, he acknowledged his acceffion to the faid defign, and that he hade writt too and received letters from K. James and his Queen, in order to the carieing it on; and told me feverall particulars in relation to this, both as to perfons and things, which does not all fo diftin&ly occurre to me at prefent, being at a diftance from my nots, but he promifed to deale freely and ingenuouflie with the Queen, and gott a pafs from me to waite on her Majeftie; he promifed likewaies to fend me fome authentik letters and papers, under K. James and his Quens hand; upon which, and his fatiffieing of the Queen, I promifed him his pardon, and did confign it in a gentlemans hand, to be delivered to him upon fulfilling this condition, of fatiffieing the Queen with his difcovery; but her Majeftie declareing her felfe nowaies fatiffied with his cariage, the pardon was retired and deftroyed, and this, according to the beft of my memory, is the truth.

438. QUERIES FOR MR. NAVELL PAIN.—Aug. . . 1690.

1. If in the end of the year 1689, or at any other time, he did not discours and enter into a designe with Sir James Montgumrie, and severall others, to restore the late King in Scotland, or to make any disturbance to the present Government?

2. What Scots persons he spoke with in relation to the subject?

3. If Sir James Montgumrie did not come to the E. of Anandale and Lord Rofs to the fleet prison, and ther discours of sending on Simfon to Ireland by the way of France, and if he spoke with Mr. Simpstone anent the foresaid subject, and what past at their meeting?

4. If the said Mr. Simpstone was not accordingly sent with severall papers to be sign'd by the late King, viz. a Commission for on to be Commissioner to the ensuing Parliament; a paper with instructions to the Commissioner; a declaration for Scotland, to be published when it should be judged proper; and a credentiall by Anandale, Rofs, and Scermurly to Mr. Simpson, the substance wherof was, that they were heartily fory they should have fallen from their duty and alleadgence to the late King; giving assurances of their fidelity in all time coming; desiring him to signe these papers sent, as a thing absolutely necessary for quieting the minds of his people in Scotland at this juncture; and, lastly, desiring he might give full credite to Mr. Simpson the bearer?

5. What Commission he gave to Simpson or others for carrieing on King James's affairs?

6. If Simpson had not English business as well as Scots to manadge?

Whither Mr. Robert Ferguson used to visit him, and what past betwixt them, and whither Sir John Cochrane visit him or not?

7. What forraigne imbassadour or envoy visit him before he left London, and what pass't betwixt them; by whose means he procur'd a fight of a letter from the K. to Portland, when his Lordship was in Holland; what his business was, and with whom he conversed in Holland?

8. Who corresponded with him since he was prisoner; who sent him money and gold; and by whom it was sent?

9. What were the grounds of his assurance of the French invasion last

year; what correspondencies in England or Scotland about that time does he know of?

10. What warrant he had to give remissions or indemnities to persons; and to whom he gave them; whither he had a generall warrant from King James to remitt whom he pleased; or if he procured particular remissions after persons applyed for them; and with whom did he treat concerning any indemnity?

11. What he know's concerning the threatning letter sent to my Lord Advocat?

12. Who informed him about my Lord Buckly's brothers alleadged concerns for King W. in France; and what was said to be the nature of them?

13. How came Mr. Ferguson to be acquainted with Mr. Buckly's pretended message to the French King?

14. Upon what ground did Mr. Ferguson oppose it; and what methods were taken to make it ineffectuall?

15. Who that Monsieur Haman is, to whom three of his letters were directed under chevalier Arthurs cover?

Whither having seen those papers that were to be sent by Annandale, Skelmurely, &c. with Symfon, he did not make amendments, or dash out with his own hand some things that were in them?

439. HIS MAJESTY'S ORDERS FOR BREAKING UP OF GLENCAIRN AND KENMURE'S REGIMENTS.—2 Sept. 1690.

WILLIAM R.

Right trusty and right inteerly beloved Cousin and Counciller, Whereas Wee are certainelie informed that these two regiments in our antient Kingdome of Scotland, formerly under the command of the Earle of Glencairne and Viscount of Kenmoore, are very weak, and not in a condition to doe service, For which cause wee are fullie satisfied that it will be more convenient for our service that the same be broken, and be given to Collonel Hill, to make up one regiment under his command, then that they should continue in two distinct regiments, as they have been formerly. Therefore wee do hereby order, appoint, and authorize you, to breake these two regiments, and to give the same to the aforesaid

Collonel Hill, to make up one regiment, to be commanded by him as their Collonel, conforme to a comission graunted by us to him, of the date of these presents, with full power to yow to do every other thing requisite and necessar, for makeing this our Royal will and pleasure effectual. Given under our Royal Hand, att our Court at Watterfoord, the second day of September 1690.

440. THE EARL OF KINTORE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—2 Sept. 1690.

MAY IT PLEIS YOUR GRACE,

Edenb', 2^d 7^{ber} 1690.

Having come to this place, (the day after you went off to Court,) in order to kifs your Graces hands, I esteime myself verj vnhappy to hav lost that occasion, when I should have given testimonj of my due acknowledgments to your Grace for your manj favours conferd on me, especiall in that you were pleased to ovn my condition in the misfortune I have meat with upon my foolish foenes accompt, who now is become verj sensibl of his folj, and is to be heir within few dayes, to throw himself in the Kings mercj and Governments hands, and after his aplication to the Councill, at whose disposall he absolutlj is to submitt himself. I hope and begs your Grace will interpose with the King for a remission to him. I know he was not a day with them, when he repented him of his rashnes, and now is vnder so great remorse, that tho I shall not offer to plead for him, yet his condition is to be pitied. I will presume to give your Grace a further trouble, when it's tym vpon his accompt, and meantym assures your Grace, that so long I live, I can never forget your kindnes, which shall still engage me on all occasions to remajn, Your Graces most obliged humble Servant,

KINTORE.

[*From the Portland Papers.*]

441. NARRATIVE RESPECTING SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY OF SKELMORLEY IN THE QUEEN'S HANDWRITING.—6 Sept. 1690.

Saturday, Sep^r ye 1st, 1690.

Sir J. Montg. he mumbled something of his circumstances, which I could not well understand. I told him Lord Melvill had writ me word

several times he did design coming here to tell me several things, which tho by his delay I had had other ways of knowing, yet I was come to hear what he had to say; but I assured him I was a very good judge whether he delt sincerely or no. He began a preamble of his falling ill as soon as he came, and missing the letter, did not know how to address himself. That he had heard since, that gentleman was clapt up, so he desired to know if I had not the letter. He still talkd as if he had a mind to evade the main thing. He told me he did not doubt but he had enemies, who had endeavoured to misrepresent him for his not coming so soon as he came to town, and desired to know whether what he had said had removed any of those prejudices. I told him all that was nothing to his purpose, but that he should tell what he had to say, which would be his best way. He then began. That about a fortnight or twenty days before he left this town, he received a letter from the late K., who persuaded him, for his own safety, for one reason, because he had 10,000 men ready to land out of Irland into Scotland, which would reduce that Kingdom, and they should be there by the 1st of March. To this letter he wrote an answer, wherein he advised, that rather money than men should be sent over, for that any landing of either French or Irish, would unite all people against him. That he could judge why Irish were to be sent, which was only to make room for French in Ireland: that he advised rather to send the Irish into France. This letter was sent by France, that the Queen might see it, who shewing it to the King of France, he was so delighted with the proposition, that he made the Irish be sent over under Macartie. This, as I remember, he sent by Simpson, and with it some propositions, which being all refused, the thing was at an end. He sent several advices to the Commissioner, and did particular services, which it would not become him to tell, but Lord Melvill. He said that was all he knew, but if I would refresh his memory, he should be glad, and would feign have made me

I forgot that he capitulated, first, that I should tell nobody. I promised him at his desire to keep the Commissioners promises to him. He desired again none should know it. I asked him what he meant by none. That the Commissioner knew it, and Lord Monmouth. He said he knew nothing but by the letter I saw, and spoke it in some concern. He said he was to be no legal witness, and made many other agreements.

When I asked what I had done, all the measures wear, being more able than the King, who is more reserved, and so had not gained so many. He could not name the body who gave

spoke. He told me he could assure me my administration had done much good, other measures being taken, that made me speak to ask what he meant, for he had begun before the K. went. He said there are others. I asked who. He said they had already spoke for themselves, besides he named Lord Breadalbin, Lord Belcarres, L^d Lithgo, and one Ogilvy Lord Boyn of the Session. I asked if that were all he had to say. He told me yes,

all that related to Scotland; and for England, he knew nothing. I told him I did. He said he believed that was possible; all he knew was, that one message was sent to the Bishop of Ely and Lord Griffin, but he could tell of none else. I told him Lord Melvill thought he knew a great deal, but would not name persons. He said he could not, for he knew it only from the messenger, and did not believe it himself, because he named persons who he daresay are true to the interest; that my Lord Marlborough and one more. I asked who that was. After scruples, he named Lord Nottingham, but did not believe it, but else upon his word he heard none named, and I might think they would not venture. That the messenger had his charges paid, and 300 more. He believes the messenger imposed upon them in several other things. Not a farthing of money he protests.

He made many protestations, and desired I would now accept of his zeal and service, and desired to owe all to me myself, and hoped I would believe him. I told him it was in his power hereafter to shew the truth of his words by his actions, but that required time for the trial; and I believed he would not wonder if I took that, after what he had done, and so I would have come away. He desired to know how he stood with me, and if I thought him sincere. I said he had been reserved. He was troubled at that, desired to know how he should behave himself if of keeping up, would come and kiss my hand in public; was very pressing. I put it off, with taking time to consider, tho with much ado.

442. EARL OF DRUMLANGRIG TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—6 Sept. 1690.

MY DEAR LORD,

Stirling, Sept^r 6, 1690.

I shall not trouble your Lop. with the relatione of our buffinesse here. I have writt fully of it to my Lord Commissioner, from whom I know you will have it. I must tell yow that the last favour I received from you does me great service. Colonell Ramfay and I never sleep without minding your health in your own good wine, for which I render your Lop. many thanks. Without it ther is noe comfort to be had here in a cold evening. To this favour I have received already, I must intreat your Lop. to add ane other, and that yow let me know what newes comes

to yow from England or Ireland, that at the fame time wee may be delighted with your wine, and diverted with your newes. I forgot to fpeak to my Lord Commiffioner befor I came from Edenburgh, to have his allowance to fee my Lord Perth. He was once married to my aunt, fo I wold ufe the civility to wait on him befor I pairt, if my Lord Commiffioner think it fitt; otherwayes, I am refolved to forbear the complement. If ther is noe other newes, I hop your Lordship will order fome of your fervantes to put up the gazets and newes letters under a covert, and fend them to me, which will extremly oblige, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. moft humble Servant,

DRUMLANGRIG.

443. THE EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—6 Sept. 1690.

MY LORD,

Whitehall, Sept. 6, 1690.

The Queen haveing commanded me to fignefie her pleafure to your Grace concerning tuo veshells fecured at Glaſgou, I fend you inclofed the original Order of Councill, which will beft acquaint you with what her Majeftie would have done. I am,

Your Graces moft humble and obedient Servant,

L^d Com^r of Scotland.

NOTTINGHAM.*

444. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVILL AND THE LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL.—7 Sept. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE AND LORDSHIPS,

I am commanded by her Majeftie to acquaint your Grace and the

* The following is the Order of Council referred to:—"Att WHITEHALL, the 6th of September 1690. *Present*—The QUEEN's most excellent Majesty in Councell. "Her Majeftie in Councill was this day pleased to order that the Right Honourable the Earle of Nottingham, principall Secretarie of State, should give intemation to his Grace the Lord High Commiffioner of Scotland that her Majeftie hes ordered Captain Portinger, Commander of their Majefties ſhip the Dartmouth, to bring away the tuo veshells which he hes ſecured at Glaſgou, which have unloaden their tobacco without entring the ſame in England, that his Grace may be aſſiſting to the ſaid Captaine Portinger, in executing the ſaid order.

"CHA. MONTAGUE."

Honourable Lords of Privie Counsell, that the King landed yesterday att Millford Haven, having shipped att Waterford the day befor. That he lay last night att a house of Sir Robert Suthwells, near that place, and lys this night att Badminton, a house of the Duk of Bauforts, and to-morow night is to be att Reading, 30 mylls off; so is expected heir Tuesday earlie. Ther's grat joy in this city on the neus, and will be much more att his aryvell. Her Majestie doubts not but the sam demonstrations of loyaltie will appear evrie wher with you, and hath commanded me to tell you that she thinks her selfe oblidge to give you her hartie thanks for that prove you have given of dutie and affection to her and the Goverment, in doing your part to keep the country in peace during the Kings expedition. I am, with grat respect,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE AND LORDSHIPS,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

London, 7th September 1690.

445. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—7 Sept. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

The extraordinarie rainie wather oblidge the King to drau of his armie from Limrick. He hath left the Earle of Portland to see the armie fet-teled, and is to give a commiffion to the Lord Sidnay, and tuo more not yet named, of Lieutenant of Irland. I resolv to be att Reading to-morow night, and to propose, if it be possible, ane allowance for your Grace to com heir, tho I apprehend he will be so cruded, that he will not allow me to spake till he com to London. So soon as this coms to your hand, you wold dispatch what you think proper to be said or don, for I am told that the King defyns spidellie for Holand, to communicat with the forain Princes befor they return hom; but, tho this be verie probable, yet I cannot assure it as truth. I shall not faill to lett you understand what I can learn from tyme to tyme. A. hath been with the Queen; I have had no particular account, but that he conceals most things, espetiallie in relation to England, and urged the Queen to ask him questions, of purpose to knou wher she pointed, that he might understand what she knew. I

have no more to add, but assure your Grace that I'll be as careful of your concerns as I would be of all that dear to me. Fairwell.

Pray you cause make great joy for the Kings return; all the bells of the City have rung since the news came. It's now 12 a clock.

London, 7 Sept^r 1690.

446. EARL OF DRUMLANGRIG TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—10 Sept. 1690.

Stirling, September 10, at six in the morning, 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

In my last, of the 8th, I gave your Grace an account of my resolution to find out the enemy; and accordingly, that same night I marched, and came next morning, a little after day break, to Campsmore. But, for as close as I kept the designe of marching, I was no sooner gone out of Stirling, than some of their friends, (of whom they have too many in this country,) sent them intelligence; and, by the account I had from the Governour of Campsmore, with what other intelligence I could make, I understood they decamped the same evening, and marched to Bewithier. Upon which, I called together the officers of the army, with whom, and some gentlemen of the country who were along with me, and who, I was informed I might trust too, I advised what was fittest next to do, and it was concluded to march back to Stirling, both because, if I should have marched forward, I could not promise to myself to overtake the enemy, who were all horse, and I obliged to bring up my foot by slow marches, and because of the want of provisions and tents to lodge our people in, who cannot (except we should throw them away,) stay two nights together in the open fields in this bad season; and truly our return fell happily out, for had we kept the fields yesternight, I am sure we should have lost more of our men by the weather, than I believe we shall by the enemy, meet when we will. I find by our marching to the enemy, and their retreat upon intelligence of it, after so great boasts made by them, they are become contemptible both to the country men and forces, and I believe (now that they see us ready for them) they will never attempt an descent upon the low country here; and for us to march to them, except with horse and dragoons, after the weather is broken, and that it's

impossible to march foot in chaise of horse, were, in my opinion, to small purpose. As for the horse we have here, the rebels can hardly have much worse, for the troops are both thin, their horses verie bad, and ill appoynted with officers, so much, that I think there will not be many more then fix commiffionat officers to the fix troops, so I hope (if the Councill would have us to attempt any action) that the officers of these troops will be commanded to their charges, and that Captain Bennet may be ordered to joyne with his detachment of the fourtie horse, and in lieu of them your Grace, if you please, may call for a battalion of foot from this place. Upon our march from Campsmore to Stirling, I received a letter from the Councill of the eight instant, giving me instructions, pairt whereof I had fullfilled before my march from Stirling, where I left a good partie for defence of that place, and shall be sure to have as watchfull an eye upon the motions of the enimies as I can, and shall obey their Lordships other directions in the termes they have injoynd them. I knou not as yet whether the enimie hes marched, and therefore I keep my Lord Argyle still, with those under his command, till I am informed of the motion of the enimie or of their disperfing, and this I hope your Grace will be pleased to communicat to my Lords of the Councell, whose orders, as they are given me from time to time, I shall observe and obey with all faithfullness, and shall think myself highly honoured, if your Grace will be pleased to give me what advice and directions you think fittest for, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Your Graces most faithfull and most humble Servant,

DRUMLANGRIG.

Since I wrote my letter, I received the honour of on from your Grace. I have nothing to trouble you with, more then what I have allreddie wreat, then that the whole gentrie here think it will be much for the interest of the Government, to threaten such as befriend the rebels on this syde, with fyre and sword, if they continue to doe so, and they importune me to wreat to my Lord Monteath, and some others, to that purpose, which I would willingly doe, to satisfie the desire of our friends here, if your Grace and the Councell will authorize me therein. I intreat your Grace to lett me knou as soon as possible what to doe in it.

447. THE EARL OF BREADALBANE TO THE THE EARL OF MELVILL.—
17 Sept. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, *Castle Kilchurn, Sep^r 17th 90.*

I did last night receav a citation from the Councell, to attend ther Lop^s on Tuesday next, for receaving ther orders and instructions towards the setling the peace of the contree, and preventing of depredations committed by the Highlanders. It is a good designe, and I pray God it may prosper. I have been, and am, as desyrous to hav it done as any person, as I am a very great sufferer by the present dissolut condition it is in. I hav had my house of Achalader (which your Grace hes seen) burnt to the ground, and on of my vassals lands totaly burnt, and diverse of my lands layd waift; and if I uer not living at home, I should fearly hav any labourd, they lay so situat that they are exposed to all broken men being so near them. My Lord, I had layd asyd thoughts of travelling this winter, not expectig any such call, nor needed it to hav had such a certification, being I leiv peacably and legally, and the dyet is so short, that I have not time to ryd it, much less to be readie for such a journey. But the busines propofed for my coming needs not vpon that accompt be delayed; for if the Councell be pleased to fend ther Instructions to me, when I receav them I shall goe about ther commands as diligently as if I had them out of your Graces hands, and I judge I am nearer the place of putting them in execution then if I uer at Edinbrugh, which uer to lose time in the prosecution of that affair, and gives me unnecessar trouble and expence. I receaved also a protection for debts, but it expys on the day it ought rather to tak place. I shall uait the Councells pleasur in this propofall. I am, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Your Graces most humble Servant,

BREADALBANE.

448. THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND TO THE KING.—18 Sept. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Wee can not suficiently exprefs our exceiding great Joy for your Majesties safe return, and glorious successe in your late expeditione into

Irland. Your heroick couradge in expofeing your facred perfon fo frequently for the intereft of religione, and releiff of your fubjects, will tend to your immortall renown, and gives us prefent occaffione to bleffe God for your prefervatione. Neverthelefs wee were not without a deep concerne for your Majefties fatitie in fo great dangers, in which not only your kingdomes, but Chriftenedom, is fo much intereffed.

Your Commiffioner did propofe to the Parliament to confider what the exegencie of affairs did requyre, and did fignifie that your Majeftie hade given, and was willing to give, great affiftance to what they would doe for their own prefervatione and peace; for it's evident the prefent rebellion of fome, the difafe&ione and treacherous defignes of others, are not levelled at us alon, but at all your kingdoms; and, if it fhould prevail, it would not ftop here, but inflam the reft, which doeth requyre the continuance of your Majefties care and protectione of us.

Your Parliament hath given frefh evidence of their duty and affectione to your Majeftie, in falling upon the moft expedite methodes for affording fuch aids and fuplies as may beft fupport your Government, and procure the peace and weellfair of this your ancient kingdom. The great haraffings and troubles the nation hath endured, have rendered them lefs able, but what is done was with great freedom and chairfullnefs.

Your Majefties Commiffioner, the Earle of Melvill, hath manadged that great truft repofed in him with much dexteritie and dilligence. Ther was never greater freedom in Parliament or Councill in ther reasonings and refolutiones, and yett without giving offence or irritation to any. He hath brought matters calmely to a very good iffue, and wee hope the fettlements made fhall be manadged in the courfe of the government with fuch moderatione that your reigne fhall be comfortable to your fubjects, and without trouble to your Majeftie.

Your fervants, in their feverall ftationes, have acquitted themselves, both in Parliament and Councill, with faithfullnefs and forewardnes for your Majefties fervice, wherof wee doubt not your Commiffioner will give your Majeftie a more particular account; and, in the mean tyme, wee have fent the Earle of Leven with this letter, a perfon weell qualified and fitt to reprezent to your Majeftie the prefent ftate of your affairs in this kingdom, and who himfelf was earlie ingadged, and hath all along given

evident proofes of couradge and zeall for your Majesties service upon all occasions. Wee are, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE, Your Majesties most loyall most faithfull and dutifull Subjects and Servants,

RUTHVEN.	PAT. HUME.	HAMILTON, P.
JO. DALRYMPLE.	DOUGLAS.	CRAFURD.
P. CAMPBELL.	SOUTHERLAND.	MORTON.
J. BURNETT.	RAITH.	LOTHIAN.
A ^R MURRAYE.	FORFAR.	CARDROSS.
JOHN HALL.	BEILHAVEN.	C. CAMPBELL.
	STAIR.	JO. LAUDER.

Edinbr, 18th Sept^r 1690.

449. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—27 Sept. 1690.

MY LORD,

Fort Willm, 27th September 1690.

I shall not need to trouble your Lordship with any thing I have written to my Lord Commiffioner, becaufe I know you will see it; this is cheefly to present my most humble service and acknowledgment of all your Lordships favours. This bearer, Duncan Buchanan, master of the wrights here, hath of a long tyme had noe money to pay his workmen but 30 lb. sterling, which I lent him; and being at this present out of boards and nailes, hee hath taken the opportunity to come and folicite for money for his necessity; and I humbly pray your Lordships favour in his concerne; for I still am faine to lye in a tent, and must doe so till after his returne, and that the ships come, soe that his being hastened back will be a great favour to myselfe as well as to him. This garrison is coming into shape, and will be very neate when finished, and, I hope, will answer the end for which it was intended, my busines being at present to doe what I can to finish it, and to draw of the midle fort of gentry and commons to sit quiet, and then the lairds will have the lesse to doe, or wee to caire for them; and I hope to be successfull in it, for it works well. I am,

MY LORD,

Your Lordships greatly obliged and most humble Servant,

JO. HILL.

Balnagownes company are much concerned that they had noe pay sent

them with the rest; and I fear they'll all desert, and then others may follow their example. They have, from the beginning, been forward to the service. I humbly recommend the consideration of it to the Lords of the Treasury. I have mynded it to my Lord Commiffioner and the Major General, (for I have noe argument to answer them 'with,) not knowing on what account they were neglected; but that I will write in their favours.

450. THE EARL OF PORTLAND TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—29 Sept. 1690.

MONSIEUR,

Loo, ce 29 Sept^r [1690.]

Je me fuis si fort abstenu des affaires d'Escoffe depuis l'hyver passé, et j'avoys assez d'apprehension que l'on ne fuspectait que je ne m'en melasse que je n'ay pas voulu escrire une seule lettre en ce pais durant toute la Session du Parlement; c'est ce qui est cause que je n'ay pas repondu a celle que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'escrire sans quoy je n'aurois pas manqué de vous en remercier et de vous temoigner Monsieur l'estime et la consideration que j'ay toutjours pour vous, et que je feray sans reserve, MONSIEUR, Vostres tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur,

PORTLAND.

451. THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS IN AND ABOUT EDINBURGH TO THE KING.—2 Oct. 1690.

DREAD SOVERAIGN,

Wee heartily blefs God, and humbly adore his infinite goodnes, who giveth salvation to Kings, for having prospered your Majesties armes in Ireland against his and your enemies, preserved your Royal Person, defeated the subtile and secret designs of evil-minded men, and given your Majestie a safe and most acceptable return to all your good subjects. Nor are wee less affected with that indispenfible dutie lyes upon us to exprefs our deep sense, and thankful acknowledgement of your Majesties most Christian goodnes, in having established in this current Parliament the Doctrine and Government of this Church of Scotland by your Royal authority, under the ministry of the Earle of Melvill, your Majestys Com-

miffioner, to whose wife and fteddie condu&t, and faithfull and diligent management in this your moft loyall Parliament, this our happy fettle-ment is, next under God and your Majefty, chiefly to be afcribed. Which things, great Sir, as they do intirely ingadge us to your Majefty in all humble dutie and moft fincere affection; fo they give us no lefs confidence to expect your Royal favour in preferving and maintaining us in the peacable poffeffion and exercife of what you have thus graciously granted; and that the God of Heaven may blefs your Majeftie and our moft gracious Queen with the beft of his bleffings, by enduing you with all Chriftian and Royal gifts and graces, eftablifhing your throne in righteoufnefs, and granting you a long and prosperous reign over thefe Kingdomes, fhall ever be the moft earneft prayers of, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, Your moft humble, moft faithfull, and moft obedient Subjects and Servants,

(In name, and by order of the Minifters of the Church of Scotland in and about Edinburgh,) GA. CUNINGHAME.
Edinburgh, Octob^r 2d, 1690.

452. THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS IN AND ABOUT EDINBURGH TO THE
EARL OF MELVILL.—2 Oct. 1690?

MY LORD,

It was a great fatisfaction of fpirit to us, that your Grace being advanced to fo high a ftation, was fo helped of God in your adminiftration, as not only to feek and procure the good of this nation, but alfo to be eminently inftrumental in advancing the reall advantage of the Church of God therein. And this, my Lord, we look upon, both as a peece of our felicity, and alfo as a part of your Lordfhips honor, feeing thofe that honor God, he has faid he will honor. Nor is this the firft tyme that he has put a marque of honor and a badge of his favour upon the hous of Raith, it being, in fome refpect, equally honorable and glorious to act eminently for God as to fuffer injuries for his fake. Seeing, then, you have thus begun to do worthily, it remains that you go on, and maintain what you have fo happily begun. The difficulties, we know, will be great that both you and we have to encounter; that unlefs they be tymoufly

obviated, and inconveniences prevented, all that has been done, may as speedily and more easily be undone. We say not this to discourage or dishearten your Grace from strenuous endeavours to maintaine your own deed, but to encourage you the more; for altho the interest is Gods, and he will soveraignely and pouverfully hold hand to his own work; yet when he is pleased to make use of instruments, he useth also to spirit them, for what he calls them unto. And he is not wont to be wanting to them who waite on him in the way for hazardsome duty. Up, therfor, and be doing, my very deare Lord, for this mater belongs unto you, and lay out yourself with his Majesty to give him right and just impressions both of Gods cause and of us his servants, and to assure him, that as even our greatest enemies dar not question our sincere and cordiall affection to his person and Government, so his owning and countenancing of Gods cause in our hands will be his surest establisment. In order wherunto it is earnestly desired that we may have such a Commissioner as will be faithful to God and his Majesty, and acceptable to this Church; for your Grace knows that a good understanding betwixt his Majestys Commissioner and this ensuing Assembly will make all things go easily, both for the service of God, the satisfaction of his Majesty, and the engadgeing of this wholl countrey more entirely to his Majestys Government; besyds, that such a Commissioner will need the fewer instructions; and as to this head we must begg your Grace leave to say that the fewer and more general the instructions shall be, it cannot but prove the more successfull. For, seeing his Majestie cannot but have an entire confidence in this Church, that, under God he hath so wonderfully relieved and restored, if he shall chuse a Commissioner lyk minded, there can be no need of many instructions; your Grace knows that our priviledges are both tender and deare to us, and it cannot at this tyme be thought that we ar in hazard to abuse them to his Majesties disadvantage; moderation, we know, is that which is most desired, but it is as evident, that all arguments for it do ly more closely and pressingly upon us then upon any other, except that men can think that we ar voyd of all consideration of our present circumstances; and withall it is also certain, that if we should be so unhappy as to fall into any excess it would unvoydably fall on none but such as are enemies to his Majestie, as weell as unto God and this Church. These things we againe most earnestly

recomend to your Grace; and, in so doing, you will never find it a grief of heart, but it may be the establisshing of your hous, and certainly will be to you the mater of joy in the day of accounts; and, that God may blefs you with all bleffings, and make you more and more instrumentall for the good of this Church and kingdome, fall ever be the most earnest prayers of, MY LORD, Your Graces most humble most faithfull Servants,

(In the name and by the order of the Ministers

in and about Edinburgh subscribing by)

GA. CUNINGHAME.

453. THE EARL OF CRAFTURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—2 Oct. 1690.

MY LORD,

The enclosed paper requireing some haste, I judged it necessary to transmit it by this post. What otherways relates to the several universities, I design to send by the next. I was much satisfied that your Lop. took so well with your posting, and hopes you shall have a prosperous journey of it, and hearty welcome when you see your Master. Our Highland rebels are probably dispersed, and the heads of such as lately took up arms, are said to be besieged in the Castle of Cluny, within some miles to the Earle of Kintours house. Whatever certainty be in this, it is evident by the countenance of our angry men, that they are under great discouragements; for this report, trifling with a favourable account of matters from Ireland, hath almost extinguished the sparks of hope formerly stirring in some mens breasts, and no less encouraged the Kings friends, amongst the number of which I hope you will ever rank, MY LORD,

Your Lops. much obliged and faithfull humble Servant,

Edr 2^d Octor 1690.

CRAFTURD.

454. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—2 Oct. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Fort W^m ye 2^d of Octob. 1690.

I haue the honor of your Graces letter of the 23d September, and the fence I haue of your Graces fauour, is more then I know which way to expresse. As for the regiment, I perceive, (when your Grace writ,) yow had not the notice of Buchan and Cannons breaking up their campe,

and scattering, of which I gave an account in two letters prior to this, soe that I know of noe difficulty in the march of those companies that are to come here, but I haue written to Weem, who knowes all the wayes and the passages (if hee haue yet recovered as much health,) to acquainte your Grace of the best method. The noise of the regiment is here before your Graces letter, and some of the souldiers thinke they are to be remoued, and I perceiue, (if they might haue their will,) would rather stay, since they begin to finde they can liue better here then elsewhere; I haue, howeuer, kept the knowledge of the comission as close as I can, but they know some thing of it without me. I am concerned that I haue been necessitate to be soe troublesome to your Grace by my unhappie circumstances, but I hope the worst is ouer. The souldiers are much quieter by the litle money they got. I haue been large in my former, soe forbear to repeat, but, since your Grace hath giuen soe great encouragement, I only pray the two gentlemen formerly mentioned, that are soe usefull, viz. Captain Anthony Wilkes, formerly Governor of Ruthen Castle, and Mr. Neil M'Neil, who is a good phisitian and chirurgeon, may, by your Graces fauour haue two companies, and (if possible,) the choise of one or both of thir officers, and, if Weem obtaine the Lieutenant-Colloneley, that Captaine Forbes (who hath been abroad, and is worth, for his action and engenuity, 3 other Captains) may be Major; but I refer all to your Graces pleasure, and that an establisment may be made of the garrison and the payes, that soe it may come to setlement. And it will be convenient that (as before) there be a Comissar or Store-keeper independent on the Comissary-Generalls, for whom they put in must be their oune creatures; and I begin to perceiue they make large accompts. Wee are all quiet. I hope my Lord Argyll will easily accomplish his affair; hee hath sent ouer two gentlemen to Mull, to know their resolution, who are not yet returned; but still amongst many of the Highlandes, they are boyd up with great matters of King James out of France, and of the west of Ireland, whither (some say) Buchan intends, but a litle tyme will sattisfie them all. Buchan is at Glengary still, yet I could wish that those two gentlemen your Grace mentions, were (by any reasonable methods) assured to the King; and if that were thorowly done, the rest would signifie litle. I perceiue your Grace is for England. It may (with your

Graces fauour) be remembred, that I was the only instrument, and that with confiderable charge, to fave his towne of Belfast, (foe ufefull to his armys,) from fire and utter deftru&tion, of which his Majeftie had a certificate fent him, and which towne ufed, in tymes of peace, to pay the King from 16 to 20,000 lb. per annum. I hope this garrifon will anfwer all that can in reafon be expected from it, by the poore endeavours of

Your Graces moft obliged, humble, and obedient Servant,

JO. HILL.

Some popifh preifts defire a paffe to goe beyond fea; 'tis a good riddance, and here are 3 or four Englifh officers would goe home.

455. THE TOWN COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—
2 Oct. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

That day your Grace pairted from this place, the Councill of Edinburgh did elect us to be their Magiftrats, and immediatly thereafter took the oath of alledgence, and fufcryved the affurance. We conceive it our indifpenfable duetie, now in the entrance of our magiftracie, to affure your Grace, that as this incorporation did early apear for their Majefties intereft, fo wee fhall continow ftedfaft in our loyalty and alledgence. Wee have feaverall things to represent to your Grace, concerning the fincking condition of this citie, its ftraits and deficulties dayly increffing, and that the good intention which your Grace and Parliament had for the touns designed relief, (to our great regrait,) will not anfwer that noble and juft end; bot forbears further to enlarge herein, untill a fitter oportunitie; being fully perfwadded that this place will utterly perifh, unles fome fuittable fupport be procured by your Grace from their Majefties royall bountie, and herein ftands both the remedie and hops of, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, Your Graces moft humble and moft devoted Servants,

PATRICK HALYBURTTOUN, *Baillie*.

JOHN HALL, *Provost*.

J. MAKLURE, *Dean-a'-Gild*.

JAMES GRAHAM, *Baillie*.

W^m. MEINZEIS, *Thefaurer*.

RO. BLACKWOOD, *Baillie*.

MICHAEL ALLAN, *Baillie*.

Edinburgh, the 2^d of October, 1690 years.

456. LORD ROSSE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—8 O&. 1690.

MY LORD,

Hearing your lordship is arived, I haue offred you this trouble, to return your Lordship my hearty thanks for the experience I have had of your friendship, and to tell you I rely upon your Lordship, both to take of any unfavourable characters may have been given the King of me, and also to endeavor to make good impresions of me, which I hope your Lordship is able to doe, and withal to get me liberty to uait on the King, to represent to him my circumstances. I have not the vanity to think I am in a condition to make fuitable returns to so great kindnes, and for what more I hope from your Lordship; but if at any time Providence so order it, I hope your Lordship shall find what you doe for me is not to ane ungratefull person, but to on who shall aluaies retain a gratfull resentment of all your favors, and that long for ane occasion to demonstrat hou fixedly I am, MY LORD,

Your Lordships most faithfull and most humble Servant,

Tour of London, October 8th [1690.]

ROSSE.

457. THE EARL OF CRAFTURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—9 O&. 1690.

MY LORD,

Since your Lordship parted, and that the most part of our Counfellors, who are Presbiterian, do either live at a distance from this, or are now gone for London, an advantage is taken of their absence, and our Church interest does every day suffer at that raite, as if this be not helped by an addition of some well chosen persons, we shal quickly loose in Council, what we gained in Parliament. The insulting of the adverse partie is so nottour, that I am affraid it may terminat into something that is precipitant and irregular. However, I am exonered, in that I have given early warning of it. Yesterday in Council it was judged highly convenient that two friggets should be quickly dispatched hither for crusing on our western and northern Highland coasts. They would be a terror to those people, beyond many thousand men, and fully determine them to that which they seem enclyned

to, the submitting intirely to the present Government, for they are all scattered and out of heart, if the two ships which are said to come from Dunkirk with armes and amunition do not give them new life and courage. The papers relative to the Univerfities are here tranfmitted to your Lordship by, MY LORD, Your Lops. ever faithfull and oblidged humble Servant,

Edr, 9th Octo^r 1690.

CRAFURD.

458. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE EARL OF CRAFURD.—10 Oct. 1690.

MY DEAR LORD,

I came here faifely, I blefs God, Tuesday night late. The King hes been fo bufied, that I had but litle time with him fince, but have fent a comiffion for a Comiffioner to the Generall Affembly, and a letter from his Majeftie to them. I could gett it noe fooner difpatched, and the time is but fhort. I wifh from my heart that people had taken my opinion in delaying their Generall Affembly for halff a year longer; ffor it makes a great noife here, and like to prejudge the Kings affairs, and the publick intrest. The clergie that were putt out and come up, make a great clamour; many here encouradge it, and rejoyce at it. Your people at home does nothing for their own vindication, which is a great difadvantage to them. Its hardly poffible to represent to you in a letter the true and full ftate of affairs, nather hou fare people have been wanting to themselves, in not takeing advyce timeoufly, in what was fitt for their own intrest, but takeing a decreet as it were to themselves, becaufe they thought they were right. There is nothing nou but the greateft fobrietie and moderation imaginable to be ufed, unlefs men will hazard the overturning of all, and take this as earneft, and not as imaginations and fears only; and it would be my opinion, that this enfueing Affembly fhould medle with nothing at this time, but what is verie clear will give no occafion of divifion amongft themselves, nor advantage to thefe who have no good will to them, and are but watching for their halting; and they may endeavour to ftop their enemies mouths by their moderation; and I wifh they might adjurn after a few dayes fitting till fome more convenient time, when heats and miftakes may be more over, and people calmly to fee their own true intrest, and the calumnies that men are affperft with,

and too much believed, removed, and seen to be false, and the Church may have a fuller representative. I wish the extract of all the processes may be sent up, and the procedure of the visitation of the Universities. This is a great neglect.

His Majesty has pitched upon my Lord Carmichael for to be Commissioner to this Assembly, which I am verie glad of, both upon his own account, who is a verie honest man, and out of true kindness to your Lordship, because at this critical juncture it might have been inconvenient for you on severall accounts, which I shall not now mention, and will be obvious to your self. You may communicate what you think proper of the heads of this to some whom you think fitt, but burn my letter. I desired that what concerned your self, you might communicate to me, and that you should send up your reply to the Bishop, and a new signature; this would not be delayed, that I may use my endeavour in time to serve you. I am so hurried and straitened with time, that I cannot write more now. I pray God direct you and all honest men. I am, in all sincerity, My LORD,

Your Lo. most affectionat humble Servant,

London, 10 October 1690.

G. M.

If my Lord Carmichael be in the country, send an express immediately for him.

459. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO LORD CARMICHAELL.—10 Oct. 1690.

MY LORD,

The King hath commanded me to acquaint your Lo. that he has pitched upon you to represent his Majesty at this ensuing Assembly of the Church, and I am very glad his Majesty hath made so good a choice; and though possibly your Lo. inclinations might be not to appear much in such a time, yet your zeal for the Kings service, and concern for the publick interest, of which you have given so great proofs, will make you willingly comply with his Majesties commands. I doubt not but your Lo. wisdom and moderation will contribute much to bring that meeting to a happy conclusion, so as may tend to your own good, and the disappointment of their unfriends, and who are watching for their halting. It's my opinion, all things that may give the least advantage to such at this time, should be,

with all care, shunned ; and the shorter whyle they nou fitt, the better. I am both straitned with time, nather can I wreat so fully as I would, so must leave of, for the pacquet is too long in goeing, and yow will have litle time. I am, in all sincerity, MY LORD, Your Lo. affectionat humble Servant,

MELVILL.

460. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO MR. HUGH KENNEDY, MINISTER AT
EDINBURGH.—10 Oct. 1690.

SIR,

My respekt to yourself, and concern for the publick interest, oblige me to obtest you, as you love the prosperitie of your religion and countrey, to contribute your utmost endeavours to have this ensueing Assemblie brought to a good issue, to which nothing can contribute more then a moderat mannagement. It may not be amisse, that, after some few dayes meeting, and doeing such things as are indispenfable necessarie, yow adjourn for some moneths, by doeing whereof yow will doe much to confound the designs of your enemies, and advance the interest of your Prince, to whom, under God, you owe your libertie and quiet. Think not lightlie of the advice of, SIR, Your real friend and Servant.

Lond. Oct. 10, 90.

461. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO MR. JAMES KIRKTON, MINISTER AT
EDINBURGH.—10 Oct. 1690.

SIR,

The assurance I have of your concern for the publick interest, and of your averfion from all precipitant methods in advanceing thereof, makes me free lie give you my thoughts as to your present circumstances. I need not tell you that your enemies are many ; you know the times too well as not to be sensible that multitudes observe and lie at catch to take advantage of you. Nothing will more gratifie your enemies than indiscreet zeal ; a sober conduct is what they hate as most destructive to their interest, and I am sure nothing would more gall them, and defeat their designs, then if the ensueing Assemblie should meet, and only determine matters that are of absolute necessitie ; and then, after having solemnlie entered upon possession, under the countenance of authoritie, adjourn

for some moneths. Your interest lies in having things thus done, more then can be well expressed by, SIR, Your reall friend and Servant.

Lond. Oct. 10, 90.

462. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO DOCTOR RULE.—10 Oct. 1690.

SIR,

Did I either consult my interest or quiet, I should abstract from all public affairs; but the desire I have to see the prosperitie of my religion, King, and countrie, makes me willing to sacrifice my ease to the advancement thereof. I cannot but observe the criticall juncture in which your Assemblie meets, and I should neither be a friend to you nor the publick interest, if I did not freely tell you that it will be of your advantage to make as suddain an adjournment of this Assemblie as can be. Remember that you have a Parliament here to observe your motions, and a King that hath done more to satisfie you then either you suspected, or enemies were willing you should believe, would be done. Consider how much is at stake; and God himself direct you. I am, SIR, Your true friend and Servant.

Lond. Oct. 10, 90.

463. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO MR. FRASER OF BRAE.—10 Oct. 1690.

SIR,

It will be easily believed by those who know me, that no concern of my own could prevail with me to trouble my friends with advices; but when the interest of my poor country is at stake, it were a criminall abstraction to be unconcerned. The management of your approaching Assemblie will have a great influence upon your future circumstances. Pray lett there be that moderation in your conduct as may confute the slanders of your enemies, and contribute to your future establishment. A short session, and handling only of matters that are generall and absolutely necessarie, will be your safetie; if you should but enter upon possession, and adjourn, it would be much to your advantage. Slight not the intimations of, SIR, Your true friend and Servant.

Lond. Oct. 10, 90.

464. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO MR. DAVID WILLIAMSON.—10 Oct. 1690.

SIR,

Lond. Oct. 10, 1690.

Were I not perswaded that you were sincerlie concerned for your countrey, and the Protestant interest, I should neither give you nor my self this trouble; but when I know the designs that are against you, and how many are waiting for your halting, I can not but obtest yow that nothing be done in this Assemblie but what shall be unexceptionable; such as settling your Presbyteries, makeing some generall rules as to discipline among those that willinglie submitt to and own your government, and then adjourn. Consider that the Parliament of England fitts, and what a ruin you will bring upon the common interest in these nations and abroad, if you should, by your a&tings, hinder his Majestie from having supplies suited to his great affairs; better, a great deall, that you should only enter into possession of your Generall Assemblies, under the countenance of authoritie, and doe nothing else then, in the least to prejudge the weightie concerns of your good and kind King. Let me beseech you to comply with the desire of

I wish you had sent up some of your own number, and they would have been able to have given you convincing demonstrations of the truth of what I say.

465. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—13 Oct. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I have att last spok with the King, but att no lenth. Never man was so cruded as he hath been since he cam. I receaved your exprefs att fix this morning; went to Kensentoun att seven; but the King was gon be fix to Hampton Court; and it was eight att night befor he return'd. I gave him a short account of the stait of the countrie, and of your Grace desyr to com here to give ane account of your administrations in Scotland. He hath commanded me to tell you that he grants your desyr, and allous you to part from Scotland so soon as the Parliment is adjurned; which, if you have not don on the former warand, you receive on with this to the 28 of October. I told the King that I understood a grat

manay peple wer desyning to com up; fom to complain, and others to apologis for ther trefons; and desyred to know if it was his plesur that such trouble shold be given him. He said he shold be glad it wer prevented, but he did not see hou; for he could onlie oblidge thos who wer in the Goverment to attend ther offices, and he thought thos desyred not to complain; and, for the other, they had as well stay at hom. Your Grace shold have given me your opinion what you thought proper in this caise; for, according to the Kings resoning, which is just, I knou no person to be discharged but D: H: If your Grace think it worth the whyll, I can procur a letter appointing all to attend ther offices except they have the Kings libertie. The Advocatt told me that the Earle of Hume had wrot to your Grace and him, teling his inclination to com in and byd his tryell, if you wold nather imprison him, nor oblidge him to take the oath. I stated the caise to the King, and he desyred me to tell you, that if he will not tak the oath, that you leav him to fallou his oun way; and that you cause sease him rather then give anay terms. My Lord Portland is com'd over, and will be att Kensentoun to morou. As to what M^r James wryts of your lodgings, thers on Pestoun livs in them; and they are noe better furnisid then when he and I wer ther. If your Grace givs me anay command, in relation to them or anay other, it shall be obey'd; you wold think of thos things quicklie; and if ther must be more work befor the King, you wold think who are the proper peple to be hear on your syde, and give them the intimation of your plesur befor you com away. I'll give your Grace no further trouble nor wryt to no body more this post, being resolved, after I have spok with the King, to dispatch ane other, and wryt more fullie ffor your Grace allouance, and the adjurnment will be to long stayed if I shold say more. In place of letters, I fend your fons ballads to cause print. I am, Your Graces faithfull servant.

London, 13 October 1690.

466. SIR JAMES DALRYMPLE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—13 O&. 1690?

MY DEAR LORD,

I receaved with much satiffaction yours of the 10th instant. I am glade of the good choise his Majestie hath made of Carmichell to be his Com-

miffioner to this Affembly, who is acceptable to all fo far as I can learne. It is neceffar inſtructions ſould be ſent to him, that he may render the leſs trowble or hazard. I doe not ſie much more needfull at this tyme, but that a commiffione of moderat perſones may be named, to proceed in the tryell of unqualified Miniſters, which will render Episcopacie conform to the ſetlment of the Government by the A& of this Parliament; wherein both civil and eccleſiaſtick authority will be conjoynt; wherein the King owght to be ſatiſfied in the choiſe of the perſons. I lyk weell the meaſurs your Lo. give me, and ſhall emprove them ſo far as I can. I wreſted my hand by a fall er I returned from waiting on your Lo. ſo that it is painfull to me to wrytt, which muſt excuſe that I add no further, but that unchangably I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. moſt faithfull and moſt affectionat humble Servant.

467. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—14 Oct. 1690.

MY DEAR LORD,

I had the honour of your Lops. by a flying packet this morning about ten of the clock, and bleſſes God for your favourable journey and ſafe arrival. Immediatly upon the receipt of yours, I diſpatch'd an expreſs for my Lord Carmichell, and acquainted him with the occaſion of it, and obeyed the ſeveral dire&ions intruſted to me. I think the King hath made choiſe of an honeſt and moderat perſon to repreſent him in this Affembly; and, in as farr as I am capable, will endeavour to aſſiſt him in counſeling the Miniſters to a ſhort Seſſion, and mild beheavour, for which I found them ſufficiently diſpoſed, from a due regard to the Kings preſent circumſtances, and their own true intereſt, tho there had been no precaution given them, either dire&ly or indire&ly, from Court. I judge it my very great happineſs, that I bear no representation there, for ought I know; not under the notion of an elder; for tho I would judge it my honour, in a ſettled time, to be a door-keeper in Gods houſe, yet, in the preſent poſture of affairs, it would have cruſhed me, and lyen heavier on me then any affliction I had ever been tryſted with, to have born any publick chara&ter; ſo I do acknowledge it an unſpeakable happineſs that

I am dispensed with in this matter. As for the tenor of the Commission, his Majesties letter to the Assembly, they are things above my reach, and shal be far from the presumption of any comments on them. If our friends be kept in duty, and likewise in heart, in the pursuance of it, and enemies from insulting, I have my end and desires. That the Lord may give wisdom in all things, and strengthen his people for whatever is before them, they shal not want, such as they are, the ardent wishes of, MY DEAR LORD, your Lops. most affectionat and frequently oblidge humble Servant,
Edr, 14th Octo^r 1690. CRAFURD.

468. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—16 Oct. 1690.

MY LORD,

The state of the rebels in the Highlands becomeing desperat hes oblidge severall of the cheiff of them, such as the Lords Innerurie, Frazer, and others, to render themselves prisoners, and submitt to his Majesties mercie. This, with what hes occurred to the Earle of Argyle in his expeditione against the Isles, occasioned severall motiones to be made at the Board anent these particulars, which were concluded in a letter to his Majestie; which letter, with a copie therof, and the Earle of Argyles originall letter to Major-Generall Mackay, and a coppie of the Articles of the surrendar of Islanstalk, are herewith transmitted to your Lo. to be delivered and communicat to his Majestie with your first conveniencie, entreating that your Lo. may vse your interest with his Majestie for a speedie and particular answer, that none of his Majesties affairs depending hereon may be retarded. Wee are, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble Servants,

J. MORTON.

C. CAMPBELL.

CRAFURD.

H. MACKAY.

A^R MURRAYE.

SOUTHERLAND.

JOHN HALL.

RO. SINCLAIR.

STAIR.

SIR C. CAMPBELL.

Edinbr the 16 Octob^r 1690.

469. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—17 Oct. 1690.

MY LORD,

It being resolv'd betwixt my Lord Commiffioner, my felfe, and some others, that exact minuts fhall be fent up, of the procedour of this Affembly, to prevent all informations by the common poft, it will be a needles part in particular perfons, to give their comment on matters, finfe your Lop. can judge as well, tho at a diftance, when matter of fact is truly narated, as if you were all along prefent. I am ftill of the opinion I was at firft, that our members are fufficiently difpofed for a fhort feflion, moderate things, and to manage thefe with great calmnefs; as I am convinc'd it is their intereft at this juncture, it being the Kings, which, in juftice, fhould never be feperat from theirs; fo I will employ my felfe to the outmoft, by all the credit I haue with them, to confirm them in that happy temper. My Lord Carmichell, now his Majefties Commiffioner, haveing, after a modeft demurring upon his acceptance, at laft taken on him the representation. The fecond packet which was tranfmitted to me being fuperfluous, and your fon being abfent, to whom you ordered me to delyver it, I fhall, within this houre, in the fight of Mr. Scrymgeor, committ to the flames, which will equally anfwer the end, as the obeying of your firft direktion given to, MY DEAR LORD, your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr 17th Octo^r, 1690.

CRAWFORD.

470. LORD CARMICHAELL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—17 Oct. 1690.

MY LORD,

On Teufdayes night, at eight a clok, I receaved a letter from the Earl of Craford, concerning a comiffion for me, which did fo mightilie furprife me, that I can not exprefle the perplexitie it cawfed, to think of ingadging in fo weighty affair. I cam hither on Wendfday, wher I fownd tuo from yowr Lop. of the 10 and 11, which left little place for my deliberation, for, it being his Majefties pleafure, I durft not declyne; onlie I wifh my fincer indevoures may in fome meafure anfuere the undeserved good opinyon it hath pleafed his Majeftie to conceive of me, by conferring

fo great ane honor and truſt upon me. My Lord, yeſterday I expected inſtru&iones, which as yet are not come; but, mean tyme, ſhall obſerve theſe generall intimations yowr Lo. hinted at. I muſt acquaint yowr Lo. with a difficultie fell owt yeaſternight, at the cloſe of owr firſt miting: It ſeemes to be the generall opinyon of the Aſſembly, that they hav the right and power of adjurning themſelves from tym to tym, tho, by dealing in privat with them, I hav kept it from anie publick debate, and, having no inſtru&ione at all, was neceſſitat to manage it the beſt I cowl, ſo that my conſent being always aſked by the Moderator as to the nixt tyme of ther miting, I deſyered him to ſignifie they may meet againſt ſuch a tyme; wherwith, ſo far as I conjecture, they are not ſo fullie pleaſed. My Lord, I muſt intreat to be particularlie inſtru&ed, ſpeatialie as to this point of the right and power of adjurning, that I may know what to doe therin. Yowr Lo. may expect a particular accownt of all that occures from, MY LORD, [Your] moſt humble and faithfull Servant,

Edr O&or 17, 1689.

CARMICHAELL.

471.—THE EARL OF KINTORE TO THE KING.—18 Oct. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

Tho I have coveted nothing more than that my whole family, as well as my ſelfe, ſhould intirely give themſelves up to your Majeſties intereſts, yet hath it been my miſfortune that my ſon, and my eldeſt ſon too, did foully turne his back to that duty which he owes both to your Majeſty and me, and lately joyne with your enemies. I will not in the leaſt offer to extenuat his crime, either from the enticements that prevailed upon his eaſie youth, or from ſome threatnings by which he was in part hurried on, for fear of conſiderable dammage to his eſtate, which was then intirely under their power. He ought to have conſidered, that as they were your Majeſtys enemies, they were mine too; but above all he ought to have reflected on the great obligations I owe your Majeſty. I confeſs, when I reflect on his fault, I am almoſt perſwaded to deſiſt from beging your Majeſtys favour to him, but fatherly affection, and that deſyre which all men naturally have to preſerve their families, ſhall I hope plead my excuſe with your Majeſty, that I now do moſt humbly implore your Majeſtys

pardon to him. I am encouradged the more to begg it, becaufe of that fenfe he owneth he hath of his error, and which prompted him voluntarily to abandon the enemies, and render himfelfe, when they yet pretended to no fmall hopes in their affairs, which God, of his infinite goodnes, has now quyte blafted. I hope, Sir, he may in tyme comeing, prove not only a peaceable fubje& to your Majefty, but alfo a faithfull fervant, and in that follow the example of his father, who have alwayes made it my work, and will ever on all occafions continue to give all poffible evidence, that I am moft fincerely, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR SACRED MAJESTIE,

Your Majeftys moft humble, moft obedient,
and moft faithfull Subje& and Servant,

Edinburgh, 18th October 1690.

KINTORE.

472. THE EARL OF CRAFTURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—18 O&. 1690.

...MY DEAR LORD,

The harmoneous agreement, and moderat temper and purpofes, which I told your Lop. would be found ftirring in the mindes of the Members of our Affembly, was this day evinced by an unquestionable paffage, a vote paffing the houfe for the letter tranfmitted by this occafion, without one fingle diffent. I need not comment on that letter, their duty to the King, their concern in the Proteftant religion, their tendernefs to fuch as are otherwayes minded, being confpicuous almoft in every lyne of it. As my care was fuch for bringing matters to this happy iffue, by managing men of all degrees, according to my credit with them, and their own inclinations, with that fame induftry as if my life depended on the refult of my labours, as well as the peace of this nation, fo it is the joy of my heart, that the Lord hes countenanced me in this with fome fuccefs, as he hath manifetly done this Affembly by his breathing on us, and prefiding among us. The Lord Innerury is equally aſham'd and afflicted, for the late ſtep he hes made out of the road of his duty, and feems reſolute, by his after zeal for the Kings ſervice, to attone for his miſbehaviour. He implores your Lop. to aſſiſt him by your countenance, for obtaining his Majeſties forgivenes and gracious pardon to him, which will not only add to the former ties which the family had to your Lop., but will likewise

engage him in particular to a dutyfull respect for your Lop., and a solicitous concern for you in all your interests. And if I may plead for him, upon the account of my relation, what favour is done that way, shal be very thankfully acknowledged by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. much oblidged, and affectionat humble Servant,

Edr, 18th Octo^r 1690.

CRAFURD.

Since your Lop. deals for it, I am preparing a write for his Majesties hand, in relation to those bishopricks formerly belonging to my father. I crave leave to mind your Lop. of my Cousin Kirktown.

473. LORD CARMICHAELL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—18 O&. 1690.

MY LORD,

Since my last, the Assemblie met agean this forenoon, to returne an anfuere to his Majesties letter, and the drawght being brought in, was unanimoullie approven, without a contrarie voice, by the whole Assemblie, as it stands in the copie that is hearwith transmitted, in a letter from them to your Lop. I hop ther anfuere will be satisfieng to his Majestie, the just copie wherof is hearwith sent to your Lop.; and for the greater dispatch, they apointed to meet agean in the afternoon, that it might be seigned *in presentia* by the Moderator, who I assure your Lop. a&ts his pairt wiell and weisellie; and I conceive your Lops. takeing notice therof may be of good uffe. My Lord, I expected to hav had his Majesties Instru&tions befor this tyme, but I hop your nixt will fullie satisfie, MY LORD,

Your Lop. most faithfull and humble Servant,

Edr, October 18, 1690.

CARMICHAELL.

474. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—21 O&. 1690.

Edinb. 21 Octob. 90.

This day on Mr. Campbell is come from Sir Donald M'Donald, to treat for his submission to there Majesties. He is directed to Major-Gen. M'Ky and to me, he not knowing but that wee were in good terms. It was told me that Macky would treat him the worse on my account; and yett the trusty was to doe nothing without me. I desyred him to ad-

dressè solely to Macky. His propofals are, to have ane indemnity, pardon, and restitution of his sonnes forfeiture, (which is scarce worth asking,) and to have a pension, because his estate is fore broken, that he may have what to live on in peace, and to be made a Lord. I told him that if Sir Donald and his sonne had been so wise as to have taken my advice at first, and to have kept quiett, or my second advice sent by Coll. Hill and Mr. Macquien, and come tymously to a submission, it had been for his good; but that now the Kings affaires were in other circumstances, and that the best argument now for favour was absolut submission to his Majesty; but I caused him address to the Maj. Gen., for I refused to medle, but to leave it all to him. The Maj. Gen. answered, (as they againe told me,) that there was no treaty but by absolut casting themselves on the Kings mercy; and thereafter that he doubted not to procure favours to him as good as was fought; and if he would address to the Councell for a safe conduct to come and return, it would be granted; and that then beeing heer, they would see more. Mr. Campbell return'd to tell me, that he did not know whither Sir Donald would ask for the safe conduct or not; but said, he was confident that without a pension he would not submit, and that the Captain of Clanranell and Keppoch would doe whatever Sir Donald did, and ether resist or submit with him; and he told me such flourishes as was fitt for ane agent to say. I refused againe to medle, but referd him altogether to the Maj. Generall; withall assuring him, that if he put the King to more expence, he was never to expect acceptance, no, not on submission.

Now, my Lord, I judged it my duty to acquaint his Majesty and your Lop. of this; for I haveing already written to the King, that on the change of circumstances, I would prosecute nothing on his Majesties former warrand without a new comand, all I can doe is to lay it before his Majesty. It's certain these will put the King and kingdome to fyfty times there value of expence, tho to there ruine; so I wish that resolution be taken which is for his Majesties service; and if yow order me to doe any thing in it, I will or will not, as yow order.

The Assembly is now mett; and I wish them more prudence and moderation then ther litle commiffiones have shewed in all place. Yow know I speak what I think, tho I know yow think me in that effaire al-

wayes partial or mistaken; but I still think yow will be at last of the mind of your fervant in that matter.

Mr. Macquien was and is a rascall. Mr. Campbell tells me he never went near to Sir Donald, but encouradged the enemy, and then went to Irland with your pass, and the Proveest of Edinburghs money.

475. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—22 O&. 1690.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

22 *October* 1690.

I had this letter just now from Coll. Hill. It's like he hath writt to your Lop.; but, for the more security I have sent this, since it gives account of much of the Highland effaire at present; and lett others insinuat as they please, it is evident as light, that his methods have broke the Highland combination, and forced them to there present calm; for not on man was reduced by force; not on injured by the army; but ether themselves by fatigue, or the peacable subjects by strange burdens; and after the army was gone to winter quarter, then all the low country men, finding the Highlanders in distrust with on another, and all of them abiding at home, when the army could not hinder them from doeing mischeef where they pleased; on this they are all come without force on them to render themselves up. When none persues, the Highlanders are all on propofals of peace, and will certainly submitt, unless the opiniatring of giveing them no conditiones provock them to another campaign, no doubt to there losse, but to more valuable expences to the King; and albeit Seafort walkt like a fool, yett Coll. Hill did long before that procure his breaking of from the confederacy, and therby the breaking of there whole designe; and, therfor, tho he came in in his owne way, yett it is no good ensample to the rest to see him used as if he had been vanquished by force, whilst he was his own conquerour.

My Lord, I most complaine that the Governour of Inernes, and Bellingowne, have just now imposed a boll of meall on evry 100^{lb} rent; 4 tymes our cels is imposed on us, contrare to law; and two shyres are now about to give a clamorous petition to the King, since they find no help on complaints heer. For Gods sake, give us a Governour who is not a fool, and a Shireff who is not a knave.

476. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—22 Oct. 1690.

MY LORD,

The minuts of what paffes in our Affembly being commonly tranfmitted to your Lop. by another hand, it were an idle task in me, and an additional trouble to you, to burden you with my information, and fhall only fay this upon the whole, that as I was at much pains to prepare the minds of men for this great meeting, fo I clofely attend the dyets, that I may hear all motions, and preferve that happy temper, which is fo highly neceffary in this critical juncture, and hes fo vifibly hitherto appeared in all their procedour. Tho' I be very unwilling to give your Lop. trouble by addreffes from me, where the concern is not plainly publick, and am almoft equally fcie to apply for others, as to deal in my own concern; yet where a reference is at your doore by order of Parliament, and that I have your former allowance to mynd you of the thing, I crave liberty to take nottice to your Lop. of that concern of Mr. John Herbert, now minifter at Northberrwick, who had fuch a fpeciality in his cafe, as moved the Parliament earneftly to recommend it to the King, and yet was fo modeft, as that upon his occaffion, he would deal for no matter which was reprefented to be an ill preparative to have moved others to feek repetition, when their forfaultures had been payed in to the Exchequer. I do not urge the reafons, they being all contained in his petition, which I delyvered to your Lop., and leaft that may be loft, is within thefe few dayes tranfmitted to you by another hand. I know the character he bears of an embaffadour of Chrift, his deep and patient fufferings in the late times, his zeal for the Kings intereft, and your Lops. fervice, will plead ftrongly at your hand; and if the favour that juftly upon perfe& acquaintance with him I fincerely bear to him, can advance his intereft, I owe it in juftice to his caufe, and friendship to himfelfe, to add my mite of concurrence to the endeavours will be ufed by other hands, which will be a new obligation if granted, upon the fuggeltion of, MY DEAR LORD, Your Lops. affectionat friend, and frequently oblidged humble Servant,

Edr, 22^d Octo^r 1690.

CRAFTURD.

477. LORD CARMICHAELL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—22 O&. 1690.

MY LORD,

I hav hearwith sent to your Lop. the minuts of the Assemblie since my last. I feind they inclyne rather to dissolv themselves, which hath been more practicable then to adjurne, and probablie they may be satiffied with a longer dayet, for the meeting of the next Assemblie, then I am instructed to grant; as to both which I desire to knou his Majesties furder pleasure. In all ther procedure as yet, I observe verie much moderatione. The Assemblie fites evrie forenoon, and the severall comitties prepare buffines in the afternoon, so that ther is no lost tyme. The hill preachers are submitting, and resolves to be determined by the Assemblie. I am hopfull maters may be concluded to his Majesties satiffaction, and the Assemblie may within a fortnight dissolve. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and most humble Servant,

Edr, Octo^r 22, 1690.

CARMICHAELL.

478. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO MR. GABRIEL CUNINGHAM.—24 O&. 1690.

REVEREND SIR,

London, October 24, 1690.

Your address was presented to his Majestie, and I am commanded to tell you, that he kindly accepts it, and that as the reformed religion haith allwise been so dear to him, that he haith willingly exposed himselff to the greatest daingers for the preservation thereof, so he assures you that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make it prosper in his ancient kingdom. He doubts not of your containuing firm in your dutie to him, and he allows me to assure you, that in your doeing so, and keeping in your judicatoures within the bounds of your propper work, without concerning yourselves in things alien from you, that he will preserve you in the peaceable possession and christian excersise of what he haith graciously granted; but he expects that in your manadgement you will have a respect to his affairs els where, as well as amongst yourselves, and that a regard to the publick interest and common good of his kingdoms, will weigh more with you then any particular considerations; this is what his Majestie

haith commanded me to give in return to your addrefs. As for what you thought fit to fay of me in it, as it was not my defire you fhould doe any thing of that kind, (tho I cannot but acknowledge your kindnefs in it,) fo I muft tell you, that I did nothing in the truft with which my mafter honoured me, but what I was convinced was for his reall intereft and fervice, and the public good; and feeing I have had the happienes not to difpleafe him in my condu&t in Parliament, you have no reafon to entertaine jealousies of a change, if your felves contribute not to it. All that I fhall fay further is, that as the fafety of religion and libertie is verie much bound up, under God, in the prefervation of the perfon and fuccefs of the armes of our great and gracious prince, fo I doubt not but you will be earneft in your prayers to the Almighty for both. This you are to comunicat to your brethering, to whom, as to yourfelff, I am, SIR,

Your verie affectionat friend and Servant,

MELVILL.

I am verie glad your bretheren are defireous that Mr. Carstairs ftay here, it may be of advantage to your intereft, and is that which is acceptable to their Majefties.

479. EARL OF CRAWFURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—28 Oct. 1690.

MY LORD,

Upon fome warning I had that feveral perfons that had been in armes were to go in this fleet now defigning from Leeth Road for Holland, I cauf'd make a fearch, where many prefumably efaped, there being a vaft number of fhips, and few hands to fearch; yet the Lord Bellandin, and Garletons brother were feafed, and, after examination, the firft ordered to the Caftle, and the laft to the Tolbooth. I am ordered by the Council to fend up to your Lop. the enclosed papers anent Baillie Graham, chofen firft Baillie at the laft election, but without any comments upon them. The Council have fufpended him from his office, and given warrant to draw an indictment againft him, upon his behaveour anent thefe paffes. Thefe other papers of Buchans I am not ftinted about them by any command of Council, and fo judges my felfe indifpenfibly bound, in faithfullnefs to the Government, to ufe fome plainnefs. I am farr from

limiting the Kings mercy to his subjects, who have started out of the road of duty, but thinks it strange, that persons already judg'd and sentenc'd by Parliament, when in full reverence of our forces, should have such tearmes offered them as is conditioned by Buchan, and is pleaded for others; for, if this be the method of it, I know not who shal suffer, either in their persons, liberty, or estates, if he but apply to a right officer, and be cautious in his tearmes. We may be free of action for this winter by such management, but in double danger of more trouble next spring, besides the contempt thrown on the Government for the time; and truly matters are come at that already, that it is an ordinar overture made to some hands, an offer of bale to keep the peace by those who are already judg'd by the Parliament. If this wear to be customary, the power of indemnities will not remaine solely in the Kings person. I write a large packet to your Lop. of the 25th instant, which, by an accident, is not yet gone, and contains my papers anent the bishopricks, which affair, in all the steps of it, is intirely trusted to your Lops. management by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Edr 28th Octo^r 1690.

CRAFURD.

Our University business suffers much through your Lordship's not having sent the commissions that were desired.

480. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—28 Oct. 1690.

MY LORD,

The unfortunat Lord Bellenden, whose imprudence guides him into many errors, thinking that the suspicion of his being guilty was allowance for his singular conceits, and desyring a pretence to retire to travell or live abroad, choosed this opportunity, is taken in a vessell goeing for Holland, where he resolved to live. That all this while of his fancies, he never medled or comuned with the Kings enimies; that he is now content, or rather desyrous, to be a dutifull subject to there Majesties, and to give other signes or surty for that effect; that he is not only free, and no creature to witness the guilt alleadged against him, and so farr that the wife and children of the man who is alleadged to be killed by him, are

convinced that he is innocent, and will not concurr in perſuit againſt him ; and that he is of a noble and conſiderable family, will all concurr to move your Lops. favour and interceſſion with his Maſteſty, ſo to order heer, as privat malice may not ruine him ; for in it he will owe all he ſhall enjoy to the King, as his deliverer, and your Lop. as his cheeff freend, and oblige him and his family for ever to your ſervice. My Lord, excuſe this, writt in haſt at a mourning ladies requeſt, whoſe ſad ſtate may add to the other motives of mercy and favour, and amongſt the laſt I place the earneſt interceſſion of, MY LORD,

Your Lops. moſt humble Servant and affectionat Coofin,

28 Octob. 1690.

TARBAT.

481. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—30 Oct. 1690.

MY LORD,

We heare ſo various reports from what's ſaid and thought at Court, that albeit ſome of them be unpleaſant enough, yett I have this much ſatiſfaction, that I cannot truſt them, becauſe my Lord Raith tels me they are not true ; I can doe litle more then regrate if they were, but am ſorry that I can doe no more. But lett me, in the old ſtraine, tell that your too much addiſtion to on party cannot but be dangerous, ſoone or ſyne ; and eſpecially, when, (as I think,) they are not worth all that : not that I think they, as being moſt ingadged againſt the K.'s enimies, are very ſure to him and you ; but if they gett more be farr as there ſuitable proportion of place and favour, they are ſelfiſh, and no good nor juſt freends, if they think that all beſide them, and many more nor they, are to be caſt of to pleaſe them only ; and, eſpecially ſince many others are deſyrous to ſerve with them, it is ill manners, and too dangerous, to enhance all. My dear Lord, I think you beleeve, and on my oath you may, that I covet not to be in, but on the contrare ; but it is nether fitt for the K. to be head of a party, nor for ane officer in ſo high a ſtation as you are in, to be of a party, and the filly pretences of the moderation now ſhown heer, which is to keep quiet ſome moneths ; and then that all laicks and eccleſiaſtickes know they moſt expect all the effects of the wrath of ane angry enemy, in place of equall judges ; and the eccleſiaſtick party,

in there severall commiffiones, have given fuch evidence of there methods and designs, as the farr greateft part of the nation is at a maze and dread, which, on way or other, will have dire effects. And, my Lord, take not meafures from that litle cloud, which, tho as ane handbreadth, intends to fspread over all, for they have nether that witt nor vertue which will fupport themfelves, nor vindicat you, but, on the contrar, they lofs dayly of there owne, beyond what I am fure your Lop. can apprehend. So, my Lord, unles, by fome equality in the partition of power and favour from the King to the severall interefts; allow me, in juftice, as weell as the kindnes and refpect I owe you, to prefent the dangers as not contemptible. Confider the generall preffures by impositions, free quarter, contingent burdens, the evill of the damnd Highland warr and robberies, the hatred of very many to the Prefbyterian methods, and more now as ever, the grudges that on only faction have all truft, and power, and profitt, and, my Lord, Scotland could never in patience endure the 4th part of thefe, without mifcheevous conclufions; and it feemes ftranger that they think what was complained of lately is outdone fo farr. I was refolved to have faid this when your Lo. was heer, but I could not get tyme of you; and now I fee fo great a ftorm gathering, which will break out in a totall fubmiffion to the King, conjunction with England, and indeavours of pre-judice to you, that I behooved this once to adventur to advertife you, and to wifh your Lop. may tymoufly remeed them in the caufe, and bring in with you fome who will be true to the K. and yourfelf, and acceptable to that part, or rather 3 parts of the Nation, who are growing very ill natured. From there ill will I pray God deliver yow.

30 Octob. 1690.

482. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—30 Oct. 1690.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

30 Octob. 1690.

Thefe frequent troubles by my letters, I wold not give in my owne concern, but the fad condition of a diftreft lady and her family, oblidges once againe to intreat your Lop. to confider that the unhappy Lord Bellendens cafe merits confideration and pittie; for albeit he denies the fact, and that no witnes can depone againft him, and that the remote pre-

sumptiones of his fleeing or absconding, are to be found weel enough groounded in his humour, and rashnes of temper, and in the hasty proclamation issued out against him, before any proof was so much as indeavoured, insinuating dreadfull intentiones by puting money on his head, befor so much as ane legall outlawry was pronounced. But now on his being apprehended, it is found by those who saw the man killed, tho they doe not know who kild him, yett they witnes both extraordinar provocation and violence given by the defunct to the person who, upon these injuries, did fyre a pistoll at him, after he was stroken at, and his horse beat, by missing of himself, before put hand to a pistoll; and this so farr convinces, that no party persues. And some timorous freends of Bellen-dens, on his absconding, and under terror of the severe proclamation, did procure letters of slaance or dischaarge, of the wife and children; and where matters of fact haue been clear and confest, wee never almost heard of a remission refused, when the partys reliet and children were taken of; so all these things put together, doe give a faire opportunity to your Lo. of exercife of pittie, charity, and of oblidging a family to yow, for which his poor lady is to addresse, and would have this to add to her indeavours, from, MY LORD, Your Lops. most humble Servant and affectionat Coosine,

TARBAT.

483. THE EARL OF CRAFTURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—1 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

Tho Mr. Carstares be arrived, and that I have seen him in our Assembly, yet I have neither had the opportunity of saluting him, nor corresponding with him, directly or indirectly. It is most joyous to me that his Majestie hes allowed your Lop. to write such a letter as your last to Mr. Gabriel Cunningham, which hath revived the spirits of our members, and am convinc'd will lay double bonds on us, to study moderation in all our procedour, and exceedingly endear his Majestie to the hearts of all them of our way, and strengthen your Lops. interest in this Nation. We were guilty of the greatest ingratitude to our King, as well as folly in our way, and treachery to our interest, if we were not tender of his concerns, and watchfull that his measures be not broken with his allies abroad, his

subjects in England, or even with those here who are otherwayes minded, by unseasonable precipitancy, and griping at all now that may be necessary at long-run for settling our Government upon a sure foundation. Much pains is taken by idle stories from above, and improven here, to discourage your Lops. friends in their steadiness to your interest, and no less industrie in others to undiscieve men, and to evince the unwarrantableness of such discourses, and his Majesties firmness in the trust he reposes in you; which I hope as there is better reason for this, so in a little time it shall have more universal credit. Our Commission for visiting the Colledges mett this day, but were forced to adjurn, from the want of those Commissions often delt for, and long since expected here. It will ruine the Universities, if something be not speedily done, and hastily transmitted hither. As very many are desirous that Mr. William Dunlop were Principal at Glasgow, so I am convinced none deserves better at your Lops. hand, he being a faithfull friend to you in all your concerns, acceptable to the place, and much favoured by all our Ministry. Mr. George Campbell, by a vote of our Assembly, is transported from Dumfries to be Professour of Divinity in this place, but hes some time allowed him for removeing of his family. Your Lop. may mind that the day you parted from this, as I had done often before, I adventured to supplicat your Lop. that a certain man with a low voice, and of a warm temper, might not be your choise for any of the Colledges at St. Andrews, ells the peace of that place is broke, which I hope you will preserve with great care. I see every day more occasion that some favourable addition be made to, or change of our Council, and if it can be obtained of some near to this place, who may attend habitually, or be called at a critical time, ells the Kings interest, as well as your Lops. will suffer, which may be easily prevented, and not so readily helped, if matters once run out of the right channell. By last post I gave your Lop. the trouble of my papers relating to the Bishopricks, and transmitted another packet relating to Baillie Grahams affair. It is observ'd by some, that as he was the only man, except my Lord Rosehaugh, of all that were then at London, who oppos'd the election by the pole for the meeting of the Estates, and laid down his magistracy in the April after, from his unwillingness to swear alleadgance to King William: so, the 3d day after he was elected baillie,

by himfelfe, without confulting any of the Toun Council, he gave a pafs, and cauf'd affix the Touns Seall, to perfons not prefent, perfectly unknown to him, and at the defire of one Trottar, who had been feveral times imprifoned for his trafficking againft the Government; and fo much under his own fufpicion, that in the time when thefe paffes were delt for, he told that he believed that Trottar was putting a trick on him, but that the matter was not great, for thofe kind of people were better abroad than in the countrey; and accordingly, thefe paffes were employed for Bellandine Gordon the trafficker who came over with M'Kay, and is prefumably the fame who carried the commiffions and difpatches from the late King. The Council thought it hard to truft a man in the magiftracy, who, a year and an halfe agoe, laid down his office, upon fcruple to be under alleadgance to King William, and this year gave paffes at the difpofall of an enemie to the Government, who continues himfelfe in conftant fellowship with the difaffected here; and have therefore fufpended him from his truft, and ordered a lybell to be drawn againft him. This procedour went not well over with fome, who oppof'd it in the time, and I have ground to believe will beftirr themfelves above, that it be overturned there, by giving another account of matter of fact, or at leaft a different glofs on the thing; yet I offer to pawnd my credit on every circumftance of time, place, and action, as I have reprefented it. And, for my own part, fhall be very advifeable how the whole affair fhall be managed, tho, for the credit and fafety of the Government, I durft not omitt honeft mens fenfe of his inclinations and mif-behaveour in this point. I fhall now break off, leaft I weary your Lop. and, in the old manner, without complement, and in much fincerety, am, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. ever faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr, 1st Nov 1690.

484. LORD CARDROSS TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—1 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edr. 1 Nov^r. 1690.

The Affemblye continous ftill very moderat, and, I hope, will doe nothing that will either diffatiffie their friends, or give advantage to their

enimies ; and, I apprehend, doe not designe to fitt long at present. For my part, tho I am no member of it, yet I have not, nor shall not be wanting to doe what I can, that they aēt nothing that will be displacing to the King. My Lord, this day the Commiffione for the Univerfitys mett ; but not beeing a quorum, we could doe nothing ; only we found, by accounts, both from St. Andrews and Glasgou, the losfs thefe Univerfities ar like to be at for want of his Majefties Commiffiones for filling up their vacancies, the time of their doun fitting being pafst ; fo that if your Lop. do not minde them very foon, they will losfs much of this years teaching, which will be a national prejudice. My Lord, I hope and intreat that in thefe Commiffiones your Lop. will not forgett that of Principal of Glasgou to Mr. William Dunlop, of which I hath formerly fpock and wrot to your Lop. He is a perfone who's witt, difcretion, fidelity to the Government, and other qualifcationes ar not unknown to your Lop., and therefore I need fay nothing of them, but will add this, that I know he is a faithfull fervant of your Lop. and that your Lop. favour to him in that will oblige many honeft gentlemen. I hope your Lop. will not take amifs this earnestnefs for my friend in, MY LORD,

Your Lops. moft faithfull and moft humble Servant,

CARDROSS.

G. Major Makay defignes for London on Munday.

485. LORD CARMICHAELL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—1 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

It hath been my indeavour, and is alfo the inclination of moft of the members of the Affembly, that this meeting fhould be fhort ; bot the fmalleft maters that come befor them waift tyme infenfible ; yet it is hoped that the nixt week might bring all to a period, if a return to this could come fo foon. They have agreed in ther committies upon three A&ts, herewith fent ; and some have been earnest to have them voted in the Affembly, which I have caufed delay untill I have your Lops. return. The A&ts may receave some alteration in the Affembly, bot probable it cannot be confiderable. They are alfo buffie frameing inftructions for a committee, that is to fitt after the Affembly is over, for difcuffing of re-

ferences and appeales, which would have been tedious for the Assemblée to have done; and they resolve this committee shall consist of the most moderate, and to give them all rules and cautions necessary. These are not yet perfected; but here is a draught of such of them as the sub-committee hath thought upon; and it is not doubted but they may be made usefull enough for moderation, onlie I cannot wait for a perfect draught. The causes of a fast are likewise a drawing; and they will no doubt demand the counsell's concurrence in the instituting of it; and for their monitorie to the kingdome, since it is onlie to revive the practise of pietie, it's lykly to be safe enough. Upon all thir matters I intreat to know his Majesties pleasure distinctlie and particularlie, his Royall judgement being my most necessary direction, which I desire so soon as possible that the Assemblée may be concluded; it will onlie wait your Lops. return. My Lord, they assert it hath never been the practise of Assemblies to adjourn; but to dissolve, and have tyme and place appointed for a new Assemblée; and a longer day then my instructions allowes will be acceptable to them, which I formerlie acquainted your Lop. with, but received no answer. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull and most humble Servant,

Edr, 1 Novr 1690.

CARMICHAELL.

My Lord, it being so verie late, I was necessitat to mak use of another hand, for which I beg pardone.

486. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—1 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

My last letter was so full of indiscretion, that I may doubt if this will be welcome; but construe it as it was meant. I give my oath I abstracted from all concerns when I did writt, except the Kings, the kingdomes, and your owne.

This day, I have tuo letters from Coll. Hill; but he writts to me that he hath writt fully to your Lop.; and his sentiments of the Highland affaires are so just, and his measures so fitt, that I could add litle to them; and I have nauseously repeated mine to his Majesty and your Lop. but

once for all, to strike a mid in the E. of Argyles claimes against them, to take there superiorities and jurisdictiones in the Kings owne hands, quhilk is no great difficulty, erecting a shyre in Inverlochy for the nationes peace, making a burgh there, and setting the garison of it, so as a neutrall man to all adjacent interests be Governour; no Highlander ane officer, at least very few, (perhaps on or two will be expedient,) and a litle gratuity annually to Lochiell, Glengary, and Sir Donald, will be the true mean to keep them in duty, and to render them usefull for the King. But the Major Generall, they say, would have most of the officers and souldiers to be Highlanders, directly contrare to what Hill and I think and knows to be right. Col. Hill is very desyrous that Capt. Forbes, Cullodins brother, be his Major, and he seemes very fitt evry way for it; but the two regiments appointed to make up Hills, will not furnish him two good companies; and to send up a multitud of officers, with a handfull of souldiers, to be disbanded in the hills, and nether money nor cloaths to give them, cannot be a good measure. If your Lop. would order the Treasury to furnish money and cloaths tymousslie, that is, as soone as is possible, for Coll. Hill will get the souldiers sassy to Inerlochy from Inernes, and if they were modeld or they came to Inverlochy it were fitter. Now, my Lord, this I most say, that Coll. Hill hath been the instrument of breaking this Highland trouble, and breaking all their conjunctions and designs. It is clear to a demonstration, for they were intire when he went thither. He first perswaded them to make no opposition to the setting of the garrison, and then after all the army was retired to their winter quarters, he so dealt with the clans, that all who were not of them, were forced to render themselves at mercy, when no body was persueing them; and now his hindering their conjunction to oppose Argyles descent on the mainland, (which, God knowes, had been easy for them) hath crowned all this years work. But I feare as yett that the consequences of E. Argyles expedition may raise mischeeff above ten values of Mull. However, it is your Lops. interest and honor to lett the Kings thanks fall on the right subje&. I have writt to Coll. Hill your particular care of him, in sending the butt of sack to him. It came in good tyme to the old man in a very hard case. Pray consider his paper in all its particulars.

1 Nov^r 1690.

487. LORD CARMICHAELL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—6 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

Having receaved his Majesties letter, in obedience therto, I did acquaint the Assemblie with what was proper to be comunicated to them, which was verie acceptable; they wer not wanting to expresse wpon ther pairt ther deutifull and thankfull recentments therof. I am verie hopfull that ane returne to what I writ with the flyeing pakete is come off ere nou, that I may have it ane day or tuo before the dissolucione of the Assemblie. I need not troble your Lop. further at present, having transmittted hearwith the last minutes of the Assemblie, and shall continue so to doe, which is ane indispensable obligatione lying upon him who is in all sinceritie, MY LORD, Your Lops. most faithfull and most humble Servant,

Edr, Nov^r 6, 1690.

CARMICHAELL.

488. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—6 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

6 Nov^r 1690.

I think it a great misfortune that I am ingadged to give your Lop. so frequent trouble by letters, others did importune me to doe so; but now I doe it in a case where the occasione doth force me more as all intreaty. It is in the case of Lady Mary Macdonell, who, by the barbarous usage from those who should, and are bound by the law of God and man, to furnish herr, doe put her not to necessity, (that is a gentle word) but to downright starving. Never persone was more at once ane object for justice and pittie then shee is; and considering her quality and condition, it is not unworthy of majesty to redress and help herr. I nether dare, nor will prescribe how or in what this should be done. Shee hath good freends about the King and Queen, who will addresse to there Majesties for herr; and shee by me begs your Lops. assistance and concurrence with Sir Edward Villares or others in this. My Lord, I can declare that shee entertaines herself on as little expence as nature can dispense, and herr condition is unsupportable; and for all the pafs your Lop. did give her

for kowes from the Isle of Sky, her servants were mockt, and sent back without bread. The case sayes, not to excuse this. From, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most humble faithfull Servant,

TARBAT.

489. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—8 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

This is only to convey Coll. Hills. I know he hath writt more fully to your Lop., but this hath some things omitted there. If yow impose officers, especially Highland ones, and yett more specially Highland lairds, on him, or tho he (*rogatus rogo*) desyne or offer them, yow will spoile the great use and desyne of that garrison; for he offers them not to offend his great neighbours. We have no new thing heer, except what 's of the Generall Assembly, and of that I need not writt to your Lop.; and besides I am so taken up how to defend my self, as late Register, from Alex^r Monro, before the Commiſſion, our defences and duplyes beeing to be printed and published, perhaps in two languages, that it safes your Lop. from more trouble now.

8 Nov^r 1690.

The E. of Seafort came to the Castle yesternight. He is very unwell, and is used as if he had been taken by force, which makes others resolve to be so or they be thus used, as I heare.

490. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO THE KING.—12 Nov. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

The happiness we have had by your Majesties influence, as ane instrument in the hand of God towards us for good, and the countenance you have given us, in holding this nationall Assembly of the Church of Scotland, doth encourage us to make application again to your Majestie, that as in our answer to your gracious letter, directed to us in the entrance of this Assembly, we engaged to your Majestie, that in all things that should come befor us, we wold carry with that calmness and moderation, which

becometh the Ministers of the Gospell of Peace, and which your Majestie did so effectually recommend to us, so now in the close of this our Assembly, we presume to acquaint your Majestie that, through the good hand of God upon us, we have in a great measure performed accordingly; having applied our selves mostly and especially to what concerned this wholl church, and endeavoured by all means, ecclesiasticall and proper for us to promote the good therof, together with the quiet of the kingdome, and your Majesties satisfiſſation and contentment, and God hes been pleased to blisſ our endeavours, in our receaveing to the unity and order of this church, ſome who had withdrawn, and now have joyned with us, and promiſed ſubjection; and in provyding for the propagation of religion and the knowledge of God in the moſt barbarous places of the Highlands, which may be the ſureſt way of reducing theſe people alſo unto your Majesties obedience; and eſpecially in regulateing the miniſtery of this Church, after ſo great revolutions and alterations; for we have, according to the uſe and praſtice of this Church ever ſince the firſt Reformation from Popery, appointed viſitations, both for the ſouthern and northern pairts of this kingdom, conſiſting of the graveſt and moſt experienced miniſters and elders, to whom we have given inſtructions about the late conformiſts, that none of them ſhall be removed from their places, but ſuch as are either unſufficient, or ſcandalous, or erroneous, or ſupinely negligent, and that thoſe of them be admitted to miniſteriall communion with us, who, upon due tryall, and in a competent tyme for that tryall, ſhall be found to be orthodox in doctrine, of competent abilities, of a godly, peaceable, and loyall converſation, and who ſhall be judged faithfull to God, and to this Government, and who ſhall likewise promiſe to own, ſubmitt unto, and concur with it. We have alſo taken care, that all perſones who ſhall be found to have received wrong in any inferior judicatory of this Church, ſhall be duly redreſſed. Other things, which are not of ſo univerſall a concern, we have delayed till the next Generall Assembly. This accompt, great Sir, wee lookt upon our ſelves as obliged to give unto your Majestie, for that great goodneſs yow have been pleased to expreſs in giving ſuch countenance to this Assembly, and in appointing ſuch a Commiſſioner to repreſent your Royall Perſon, who hath been, in all his conduct in this affair, moſt acceptable unto us. That God may

blifs your Majestie and our most gracious Queen with all blifings which concern both this life and the life to come, is the earnest prayer of, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majesties most faithfull, most humble, and most obedient Subjects,
Subfcrib'd in the name and att the appointment of the Generall Assembly, by HU. KENNEDIE, *Mod^r*.

Ed^r, 12th day of November, 1690.

491. LORD CARMICHAELL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—14 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

The Assembly was yeafternight concluded. In his Majesties nam I did diffolve it, and declared it to be diffolved, and then appointed the nixt Asfembly to meet at Edinburgh the first of November nixt, according to his Majesties instructiones, which I hav also, in all other points studied to follow as closlie as possible. The thrie Acts wherof the copies were sent up, becaws on of them was onlie allowed to passe, I got them all thrie to be laid asyd; the instructiones and rules that they hav given to the Comittie or Comiffion, are according to the copie, withowt anie materiall alteratione, onlie as to what was desyered, that they showld bear ane expresse clawfe that non showld be censured for difference of opinyon, or former conformitie in mater of church government; it cowl'd not be done in this maner, for the Kings best friends were of opinyon, and did assure it, that if this provision wer mead so expresse, it wold occation great offence and jealowfie, and both hazerd the opning of the breach that hath been mended up with the weild people, and render the division of the conformists weider and incurable; so that, since the Parliament, in ther A& restoring Presbiterian Government, thowght good to omitt this expresse provision, and to be content to set down onlie the allowed cawfes of censure, to wit, errowr, scandall, insufficiencie, and negligence; it was judged that the Church might better follow this example, specialie since the Assemblies instructiones expresse bear, that the Comiffion showld medle with nothing but what is ther expresse set down, which is equivalent to what was recomended. And, to mak the mater mor fure and clear, it

is both marked and recorded in the records of the Assemblée, and continued in ther letter to his Majestie, that conformitie and difference in opinion in Government shall be no grownd of censure, wherby your Lop. I hope will perceav, that this artikle is wiell enuch ordered, and the Kings instructions upon the mater fullie observed. It hath also pleased the Assemblée to appoint Doctor Rule and Mr. David Blair to goe up and wait upon the King, to giv his Majestie a more full and satisfieing accowmt of all that hath passed, and they will quiklie follow Mr. Carstaires, if nothing fall ow't to hinder them; in the mean time, Mr. Carstaires (with the transcrip of the minuts of the Assembly) will quiklie be with your Lop. And, if he wold have undertaken to mak the report alone, it might wiell hav been rested on, but he was unwilling to doe it, and was desyrows that others showld been sent; he hes been verie active to have maters goe right, which hes had verie good effect. Thus your Lop. hath the accownt of all past, and I dowbt not but ye will let his Majestie wnderstand my siner indevours to have served him; which I hop he will graceowllie accept. It remaines now that I showld hav his Majesties dischairge and exonoratione, which I shall caws draw hear, and send up with the first conveniencie, that, as your Lop. had a hand in ingadging me in this imployment verie unexpectedlie, so ye may lykways disingadge me, with that favor that he expects from your Lops. kyndnes, who is, MY LORD, your Lops. most faithfull and most humble Servant,

Edr, Nove^r 14, 1690.

CARMICHAELL.

I hav intreated Mr. Carstaires to acquaint yow Lop. how usefull my Lo. Halcraig hes been to me, in evrie thing that was his Majesties concern.

492. VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—14 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

14 Nov^r. 90.

I received your Lops. ane houre agoe. I will not complaine of its beeing misticall, I am too weell acquaint with that to be surprised; but, albeit I am, and was, farr from offering any thing be way of positive advice, farr less of instruction, yett I can truly sweare I spoke with a true

heart in that, and in whatever I said to you. I know I can be mistaken, and it is not impossible but we both may; yett I still think that it is safer erring on the gentle and comprehensive, then on the narrow exclusive side. I doe not beleeeve the tenth of our reports, but I know the universality of our murmurs; and it is impossible that the negative moderation, (viz. to kill slowly, and with smoother words,) and the reforming of Church by E. Angus regiment, and such others, can produce good effects; and if to think that when most interests are taken in to the Government, is the methode to preserve and sustene a Government, be a mistake, I confesse I am in that error; nor will 3 or 4 yeares putting of a mischeeff alter my judgment. As to my going up, I did not think you would think so, when you knew not of it; I sweare I never heard of ether call, desyre, or permission; nor see I to what end I should, except it were to borrow money to spend. I pray God that you may take such courses as will prevent the evils feared by,

Your Lops. most faithfull Coosine and Servant,

TARBAT.

493. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—15 Nov. 1690.

MY DEAR LORD,

I have recommended so much in trust to the bearer, that I shal be very short in this. What hath been my part in our Assembly, since I was a member, or in other judicatories, I referr to other hands, and shal not enlarge upon the venturings I have had for your particular interest here, but shal restrick my selfe to this general, that what I have done of that kind, is not only out of true friendship to your Lop. and from a sense of former favours done to me, but likewise a full conviction, that if your Lop. should be rendered uneasie in your present post, and upon that weary of it, the Presbiterian interest, and in consequence the Kings in this nation, will go near to ruine. I hope selfe is not my cheefe concern in this matter, ells my disceitfull heart is at present treacherous to me, and that in this reflection I look beyond family, friends, or allies, and have my cheefe regaird to a publick interest; but I trust the Lord, who is admirable in counsel, and excellent in working, will bring meat out of the eater, and sweetness out of the strong. I crave leave to mind your

Lop. of that excellent christian, Mrs. M'Donald, whose case deserves your pity, and whose piety conciliats to her the favour of all good people. I hope she will fare the better at your Lops. hand, that she is pleaded for by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr, 15th Nov^r 1690.

CRAFURD.

494. LORD CARMICHAELL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—15 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

Having writ to your Lop. fullie yeafternight, I can ad nothing but what the bearer, Mr. Carstaires, will give a more particular accoumpt, to whom I hav been exceedinglie oblidge. His coming hear hes been of no small use to his Majesties service and interest ; and I must not omit to signifie, that Mr. Kennedie, who was Moderator, hes manadged everie mater cam before the Assemblie so wiell, that I beg your Lop. may in your own way signifie so much to his Majestie, and if your Lop. get allowance to let him understand his Majestie is pleased, will be no prejudice, he being nou chosen Moderator to the Comittie, for realie he deserves it. I shall trouble your Lop. no further at present, but in anie thing I can be capable to serve your Lop. shall be most chearfullie and sincerlie performed by, MY LORD,

Your Lop. most faithfull and most humble Servant,

Edr, Nov^r 15, 1690.

CARMICHELL.

495. LORD CARDROSS TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—15 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edr, 15 Nov^r 1690.

I will not trouble your Lop. with any account of our Assembly and its ryfing, nor of our other affairs here, since Mr. Carstaires, who was to part from hence this night, as he this day told me, can fully informe your Lop. I hope, my Lord, that the Presbiterians enimies ar disapointed, and their designes frustrat. My Lord, the Mint is now going, and I have sent up a few of each species to your Lop. by Mr. Carstaires ; if your Lop. think fitt, you may shew them to the King and Queen : the ten-

pences doe not look fo clear and well as the nixt will, however, I could not but fend of them as they wer, being the first; the falt is only in the blanching, it being done with old materials that was lying in the Mint, but your Lop. may observe it helped in the 40 pences; we have coyned non yet but 40 pences and ten pences, the punchiones of the other species not being yet come from London. My Lord, I am informed that General Major Makay hath a designe to get the King to turne out my brother John from being Lieutenant-Governour of Stirling Castle, that Sir William Douglas, Lieutenant-Colonel to Sir Thomas Livingstone, may have it, and thereby make way to his nephew Major Makays being Lieutenant-Colonel. My Lord, if my brother hath done any thing unfutable to his duety, or that deserves his Majesties or your Lop. displeasure, I will be farr from interceeding for him, but, if not, I hope I may expect that your Lop. will not leave him, and that the King will not thrust him out and preferr ane othir, at least, before he allow him a hearing for his vendicatione, if they make any misrepresentatione of him for procuring their ends. My Lord, I can not forbear acquainting your Lop. that both the Army and Countrey exclaime extreemly, the one for want of pay, and the other for being subje&t in a maner to free quarters, which is inevitable, neither officers for most part, nor souldiers of the Scots establisment, having wherewith to pay, tho a great deale be owing to them; it seems absolutely necessary that the arriers be payed, and the countrey cleared, and that the forces of the Scots establisment be immediatly reduced to such a number as the kingdome is able to mantaine, otherways the burthen will soon exceed what the Treasurie cane be capable of purging. The setting about collecting the hearth muney seems to be too long delayed. The conditione of the countrey and army have made me trouble your Lop. with what is in this page beyond my intentione at the begining of my letter. I am, MY LORD, Your Lo. most faithfull and most humble Servant,

CARDROSE.

I hope your Lo. will order down our papers of the copper coyn and mint, as soon as can be.

Mr. Carstaires can informe your Lop. of some pretension of Westsheils, which I can not yeald unto, as being contrary to the Generals right, tho I have a great kindnes for him.

496. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—18 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

This day I perused the Earle of Mortons papers anent his Claime for Orknay and Zetland, and, being now acting as a privat man, and not in judgement in the Treasury, I may talk other language then were fitt for me in that Court, and speak to the case as I were an indifferent person; and really, if I do so, and futed to my unbyassed sentiments, I must freely declare, that whatever objections my Lord Advocat made against that right, in the faithfull discharge of his office, are sufficiently answered in my Lord Mortons Replies, which I leave to be confirmed by your Lops. perusal of the papers. I find my Lord reposes a great trust in the Kings justice and generosity toward him, and expects of your Lop. an appearance for him, futed to that honor he hes for you, and sincere resolutions of serving you in all your concerns. If my application can be of weight, to further your Lop. in endeavouring the preservation of that old family, from my wifes and my own relation to him, I will be forgiven if I use it with all the earnestness that is consistent with good manners. That paper anent Captain Bruce being intimat to the Magistrats of Edinburgh, occasioned the reading of it in Council, where all the dutyfull respect imaginable was payed to his Majesty, and a committee appointed to make tryall in the matter, and to report next Council day, against which time it will be transmitted. But in friendship, to your Lop., I crave leave to represent that it was observed by some, that the tenor of that paper did little clash with the Claime of Right, which asserts that the sending of letters to the Courts of Justice, ordaining the Judges to stop or desist from determining causes, or ordaining them how to proceed in causes depending before them, are contrary to law. It is not debated but the King may reprove or pardon, as he thinks fitt, nor is it questioned that in causes pursued by his Majesties Advocat, a stop may be given for what time the King thinks fitt; but the demurr is in other cases, where his Majesties Advocat is not the pursuer. My only aim in this is to give your Lop. early warning of our scruples in that matter, and where they are lodged. Since you are to have the Councils report in all that affair,

it were an idle part if any hint of the thing before that dyet were given by, MY DEAR LORD, your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr, 18th Nov^r 1690.

497. THE EARL OF CRAFURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—20 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

Our Colledges, all the nation over, will infallibly ruine, if a very speedy course be not taken for sending down those papers which I so often have demmanded of your Lop. Those Judges, chosen by the Commission, whose names were transmitted to your Lop. must either be approved by the King, els all the tryalls they have made of fitt persons to be Regents will fall to the ground, and the Colledges cannot meet this year. They have every where sealed up their opinion about the several candidates whom they preferr, but cannot judicially declare it, untill once by a write from the King, they be impowered for that effect; and if the Principalls, who, by the constitution, should concurr in those trials, shall in this exegency begin of new any trial, it will perfectly ruine all the classes this season, by the delay it would make, and, may be, change of the persons now designed, which would be a great affront to the Judges, as well as the young men now elected. The Commission was adjourned yesterday until that day fourthnight. I intreat your Lop. that the whole papers relative to those Colledges may, with certainty, be here before that time, and, least your Lop. should be under any mistake, that you narrowly consider the tenor of this letter. I earnestly plead that in the nomination of Principalls, you mynd what I spoke to your Lop. anent St. Andrews, that day you parted from this, that the University in that place do no break, yea and our Ministrie, in Fyffe, by the complementing of one man, who is no way gracious to the shire. I know a hint of this will be understood by your Lop. the matter haveing been several times discoursed by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most affectionat and faithfull humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Edr, 20th No^r 1690.

498. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—22 Nov. 1690.

MY DEAR LORD,

I had your Lops. of the 14th on Thursday; and the morrow after made the narrowest inquerie (in conjunction with your son and Sir Robert Sinclair) that we were capable of, anent the frequent opening of the packet. We found things that gave suspitions, but were no evidence upon which we could punish; and so made it our choice to make strict rules for ordering that matter, in all time coming, betwixt this and Berwick, (for our power could reach no further,) rather than upon uncertainties to exau&orant any man; for as the packet has been managed, it was impossible to know where the trick lay; and as we have now appointed it, we can hardly be abused. Captain Bruce, when sober, is indeed a very discreet gentleman, and of a pleasant humour; but if in drink, the most quarrellous man on earth. He is assolized from that pursuit, at the instance of the Magistrats of this place, as having killed the centry of the guard; but by a wonderful providence, was freed; for there being three coppies of the witnesses names and designations, that were to prove the act, the Procurator-Fiscall omitted to add to this expression indwellers, (of Edinburgh) to the summons given to the three materiall witnesses; which rendering the summons illegal, allennarly brought him off; and for the trick in it, the Fiscal is turned out of his office. It is not so much as said by any one of all the numerous witnesses, that any provocation was given to these officers; not by one frown, or any expression from the guards, when they fell on them, kill'd four, and wounded 14 more. The matter does indeed make a great cry; and your Lop. is not a little censured, even by your true friends, for cisting proces against those persons; for scarce will guards be induced to serve afterwards; and the illegality of the cist is unquestionably directly cross to the Claime of Right. Those officers are yet in reverence for having kill'd and wounded several of the rest, beside the centry; and your Lops. enemies are rejoyceing at your last step in that matter; and Jacobings insolently taxing the King for his part in it. It were adviseable for your Lop. that neither in this, nor in that foule murder committed at Glasgow

by Sir James Leslys men, you gave the least diversion to the common course of law ; for it is much to be feared, that in the last case, some of the officers are like to swear a mean man out of his life. Forgive this freedom ; for out of duty to his Majestie, and tender respect to your Lop. I have only been induced to be this plaine. The Council were like to grow so warm upon that theam, that I choose rather to wave the subject then put them to condescend on a narrative of it to the King. We have been at great pains to support the garison at Innerlochie, and have sent considerable money and other necessars thither ; so I hope it shalbe safe, if our money be not intercepted, which yet is sent with a considerable gaurd. I found it necessar, after haveing consulted with Sir Thomas Livingston, to keep up his Majesties letter for some dayes, appointing the three regiments to be reduc'd, it being highly convenient that the garison at Innerlochy be purg'd and strengthened, and these regiments brought out of those bounds, before they know they are to be dismiss'd ; for, in my opinion, many of them will be none of Collonell Hills choice to continue there. There is such freedom in this letter, that you will forgive me, if it be not signed by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most affectionat humble Servant.

Edr, 22^d Nov^r 1690.

499. THE EARL OF ARGYLL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—25 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edr, Nov. 25th, 1690.

I designe, to-morrow morning, to take poast for London. I am onlie afraid the battell will be fought and decyded before I can reach yow ; fain would I have a share in it. Yow know I love your antagonist, and he is in love with me. For God sake, if possible, keep him of till wee meett, for I am resolved to leave nothing unsaid, be the consequence what it will. I shall delay all particulars till meeting. Onlie in the mean tyme, my dear Lord, give what assistance ye can to my brother James. I am yours,

ARGYLL.

Morton is in the old manner your humble servant ; and want of monie onlie, hinders your seing him.

500. THE EARL OF CRAFTURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—25 Nov. 1690.

MY LORD,

Wee have done the Earle of Argile and our selves the justice to acquaint his Majestie with the great paines he hath taken in reducing the western Isles and Highlands to their dewtie and loyaltye. Wee have transmitted to your Lordships coppies of the Memoriall given in to us, under his Lordships hand, and of Colonell Hills letter relative therto, with his commission, and severall instructions of his Lo. narrative, and a copie of the letter written in his behalf to his Majestie, which were judged necessary to be sent to your Lordships by, MY LORD,

Your Lo. humble Servant,

Edinb^r, 25th Novb^r 1690.

CRAFTURD.

501. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE KING.—2 Dec. 1690.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majestie having, by your gracious deliverance, upon a petition presented be Captain James Bruce, requyred of us particular informatione of the unhappie rancounter that fell out betwixt Captane James Bruce and the Town Guards of Edinburgh, upon the evening of your Majesties most auspicious birth-day, Wee, in obedience therunto, named a committie of our own number to make inquirye therinto; who, after some tyme spent therein, made report to the Councill Board, that, according to the present state of that matter, they were not able to make so full a discovery of the particullar circumstances of that rancounter as the informatione called for by your Majesty does requyre. Wee, in the mean tyme, with all humilitie, presume to offer as our humble opinion and advice, that if it please your Majestie, the criminall proces to be intended against the said Captane Bruce may proceed in the ordinarie maner to the conclusion thereof, without putting any sentence to follow thereon in execution untill your Majesties further pleasure therein may be knownen; wherby wee will be able, upon sight of the probation to be led in that

proces, to give your Majesty that full, true, and particular account requyred by your Majesty from, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majesties most faithfull, most loyall, and most obedient

Subjects and Servants,

A^R MURRAY.

FORFAR.

CRAFURD, P.

JO. MAXWELL.

CARDROSS.

SOUTHERLAND.

RO. SINCLAIR.

Edinbr, 2 Dec^{br} 1690.

502. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—4 Dec. 1690.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Tho I have been oft ane unfucceffull agent with yow, for Mr. Archibald Sinclair, yett once I adventure againe on this occasione. He was cautioner, and therby creditor to the late Mr. of Bargeny; the efforts they made for redresse against the Lord Bargeny before the Parliament your Lop. may remember, but he was protected by legall forms, from giving just satisfaction of his sonnes neccessare debts, to Mr. Archibalds great losse.

Now, he hath discovered a litle peece of land which belongs to Bargany, holds ward, and vaiks in the Kings hand by death of Barganies author; a signature of it he hath sent up, and by me intreats your Lops. favour, without he recover his debt this way, its lost altogether to him, which I hope will prevail with to obtaine in his favour what is folicited by, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most faithfull humble Servant,

4 Dec^r 1690.

TARBAT.

503. EARL OF CRAFURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—4 Dec. 1690.

MY DEAR LORD,

As I hate complement, and loves ingenuity, if there be truth in man, I have ever looked on your Lop. as a true friend to your master, your nation, Church, my selfe and family; and if I have credit in this, as I conclude beyond all doubt I certainly have, you must needs give me charity that I have not been an unconcerned spectator while your Lop.

of late hes had your tossings above and blustering at you from all airths. It is not much that I can signify, yet I have used what influence I had here and ells where for your support, and weakning the credit of your adversaries. But I shall neither try your Lops. nor my own blushing by inlargeing upon this theam. The Bishopricks that my father had right to were many; but those he was possessed of were only Caithness, Ross, Murray, Dunkeld and Dumblaine. I kepted out the last in the write from this becaufe of Mr. Carstares concern, and that I was in doubt whither he had right only to the Deanrie, or likewise the Bishoprick. But I presume his title from King William extends no further then the Deanrie, there being nothing in former times beyond this due to the King's Chaplains. My wife is highly sensible of your Lops. prudence, as well as kindness, in this new overture for the releife of her sone Wigton; and freely remitts it to your conduct how to manage all that affair. By next post, I defin to draw a bill for 200 lib. to be given your Lop. and employ it as you think fitt for prosecuting of that matter. My credit could not reach it without the concurrence of my friends, who, I doubt not, will prepare the money in a day or two, which I frankly give, tho I be not otherwayes worth that summ if I were stript to my shirt; but I want not trust from either relations or acquaintances. What I write anent James Bruce affair was in friendship to your Lop. and is yet my sentiment and that of your best wisers. My reasons I send you here inclosed, and am convinced, that by some here and ellswere, a trick to your Lop. was designed in it, as I could convince you of if I were on the place with you; but the frequency of abstracting letters, or opening them, does much restrain the liberty of the pen of, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. much obliged and affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

Your choise of Sir Thomas Livingston to command our forces, is most acceptable to the best of the nation, and tho' he be still under indisposition, I intreat your Lop. be not brangled either by his modestie, or the suggestions of others, to name another, since in the winter nothing is required of him, that he cannot act in his chamber.

Edr, 4th Decer. 1690.

504. DUCHESS OF QUEENSBERRY TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—4 Dec. 1690.

MY LORD,

Eden., Dec. the 4th, [1690.]

The last time your Lordship was with my Lord, I did not know it till you were gone out of the house, which made me take the liberty of sending after you the papers relating to the poor miserable man condemned, which your Lo. that is so good a parent, will not wonder that I earnestly renew my former solicitation; for when you know it was beg'd of me by my son Charles, the day before he fell ill, and in the apprehensions I am still under for him, as it moves my compassion to ask the favour, so I hope it will your Lops. to grant it in any manner you thinke best for saving his life, for I am not to enter into the merits of the cause, tho I beleive it not so bad as was at first represented. However, clemency being always an error (if any) on the safest side, I beg your Lop. upon this occasion may be perswaded to begin with it in the administration of a command that as you deserve, is wish'd you may long enjoy by, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most humble Servant,

M. QUEENSBERRY.

I must beg leave to present my humble service to Lady Mary Leslye, and to employ her as an advocate in this affair to second me.

505. (Copy) DECLARATION OF THE EARL OF NOTTINGHAM IN REFERENCE TO NAVIL PAYNE.—6 Dec. 1690.

These are to certifye, all whom it may concern, that I, on the 23d day of August last past, received information upon oath, that Nevill Payne, gentleman, in and about the moneth of December 1689, did severall times meet and consult with diverse persons of the Scottish nation, to consider and agree upon some methods of addressing themselves to the late King James, and of corresponding with him: At which meetings it was resolved to send, and accordingly they did send, by a messenger on purpose to the late King, severall propofalls conterarrie to their duty and allegiance to their Majesties and their Government; and upon the return

of the said Scottish gentlemen from London to Scotland, the said Nevill Payne agreed to correspond with the said Scottish gentlemen, and settled a method of it in order to the better carrying on these designs against the Government.

NOTTINGHAM.

Whitehall, December 6th 1690.

506. DECLARATION BY WILLIAM EARL OF ANNANDALE.—8 Dec. 1690.

I, William Earle of Annandale, acknowledge my selfe to have received and to be master off the following papers, heerin mentioned, viz. ane letter, directed to my selfe from the laitt King James, ane patent to be a Marquis, ane commission to be Governor off the Castle off Edenbrugh, ane commission in favours of my brother Captain John Johnston, to be Livetennant Collonell to the troop of Guards; which papers I oblige myselfe to deliver, upon demand, to the Earle of Melvill, or whom else his Majestie shall appoint. In wittness wheroff, I have written and subscribed thir presents, att London, the eighth off December 1690.

ANNANDALE.

507. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—11 Dec. 1690.

MY LORD,

Yesterday in the afternoon, Nevill Penn (after near an hours discourse I had with him, in name of the Council, and in their presence, tho at severall times, by turning him out, and then calling him in again) was questioned upon some things that were not of the deepest concern, and had but gentle torture given him, being resolv'd to repeat it this day, which accordingly about six this evening we inflicted on both thumbs and one of his leggs, with all the severity that was consistent with humanity, even unto that pitch, that we could not preserve life, and have gone further, but without the least success; for his answers to our whole interrogators that were of any import, were negatives. Yea he was so manly and resolute under his suffering, that such of the Council as were not acquainted with all the evidences, were brangled, and begun to give him

charitie, that he might be innocent. It was surprizing to me, and others, that flesh and blood could, without fainting, and in contradiction to the grounds we had insinuat of our knowledge of his acceffion in matters, endure the heavie pennance he was in for two houres; nor can I fuggest any other reason then this, that by his religion, and it's dictats, he did conceive he was acting a thing not only generous towards his friends and accomplices, but likewise so meritorious, that he would thereby save his soule, and be cannoniz'd among their saints. My stomach is truely so farr out of tune, by being a witnes to an act so farr cross to my natural temper, that I am fitter for rest then any thing ells; nor could any less then the danger from such conspirators to the person of our incomparable King, and the safety of his Government, prevailed over me to have in the Councils name been the prompter of the executioner to encrease the torture to so high a pitch. I leave it to other hands to acquaint your Lop. how severals of our number were shie to consent to the torture, and left the board, when by a vote they were over-ruled in this. I shal not deny them my charitie, that this was an effect of the gentleness, of their nature, tho some others of a more jealous temper then I am put truely another construction on it. Penn does now crave banishment for a year to Holland, under a deep penaltie. I think he would willingly stoop to it, that it were under the pain of death, but I am no agent for him, and only speaks out his own words, which after his torture he desired I might represent to my master, for the sake of God, which I no way engaged for, and only acquaints your Lop. that you may have the outmost information in this matter, that can be given you by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. ever faithfull and affectionat humble Servant,

Edr. 11th Dec^r 1690.

CRAFURD.

508. SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—16 Dec. 1690.

MY LORD,

16 December 1690.

I have been of late under so great afflictions again, that I could answer non of your Lordships letters sooner.

The Kings orders mentioned in your last as to the relieving of the companies of Angus regiment at Fort William, should have been obeyed long

before now ; but things goes so flow here, that on can take no just measures. The months pay mentioned in the Kings letter, that should be sent before the regiment to Inverlochie, could not be found ; and to crud in troops upon Collonell Hill, without money or provifiones, wold make the new foldiers but muttinous, and putt the ffort in greater hazard then it was befor. It is ordered now, and some day this week the fforces marches. The ffort is secure and weell yett, and, if it be not neglected to send provifiones in due tyme, and allways befor hand, ther is no fear of it. Amongft the rest of buffienes, I have defyred to be repayed of the money that I, with so much trouble and caire, laid out for the Kings service in the North ; but my anſwer from Counsell and Treasurie was, they could not difpofe of the Kings money. This, I muſt ſay, is a little hard, but I muſt have patience in it, as I am oblidged to have in many more things. Wee are mightiely troubled about the commiffiones of the officers that is to ſtand in Collonell Hills regiment, for wee doe not know what officers to ſend with the detachments. It will be altogether againſt the Kings ſervice, Hills oppinion and inclination, that any officer that is a Highlander be putt upon him ; he hes ſent a copy of officers names, ſuch as he defyres, and thinks fitteſt for that buffienes ; and my opinion is, he ſhould have ſomewhat of his will in it. I ſhall trouble your Lordſhip no further at this time, but remain, MY LORD,

Your Lordſhips moſt humble and obedient Servant,

T. LIVINGSTON.

509. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—18 Dec. 1690.

MY LORD,

I had letters from Coll. Hill, wherof I would have acquainted your Lop. by the laſt poſt, but I could not gett opportunity to ſpeak with the Lord Pearth till yeſterday ; and I was the leſſe follicitous, becauſe I heard the Coll. had writt to yourſelf. I find by it, that Lochiell, Sir Donald M'Donell, and Coll. of Keppoch, are in nearer purpoſe to come in then they were, and then others are. He is of opinion, that if they were taken of, that all others who ſhall ſtand out, will be unſignificant, and he doubts not but they will draw of the Captaine of Clanranold with them. He

sayes, besides, that Coll. of Keppoch is not only content to live peacably, but to a&t and take on service with the King, and to a&t vigorously for his Majesty; and that the other tribes of the clan Donell will support him in it, (except Glengary, which Coll. Hill regrates very much,) and your sonne; and I am of opinion that whatever benefitt the King shall bestow on him, or any of them, should be annuall, that so it might be during there fidelity.

If this be acceptable to the King, then give orders accordingly. If it be not, then it is to be considered, if the advising not to buy in these Highlanders be not accompanied with these prejudices, they will combine and goe to the feelds againe this summer approaching, and they have no inconvenience by wanting those who are come in from them, except E. Seafort, but on the contrare; for they will be abler to doe prejudice evry way, when they had no body with them, who can not fatigue, appeare and disappear as they doe. They are as able as ever to make depredationes on all shyres adjacent to the hills, and all the prejudice which the garrifone of Inverlochy will doe to them will be ten tymes repaired by what they will take from the peacable subjects. The Kings forces most againe goe to the hills, be fatigued, and with as litle advantage as formerly, and a hazard of warre, and which some heer apprehend, tho perhaps from ignorance, that it may incouradge some assistance from France, to any one who can make any diversion in Brittain; and tho this should terminat in the ruine of these Highlanders, the gaine therby is small, the matter very difficult, as long experience hath assured, and a very unæquall compensation of the nationes damage, so all should be exposed to his Majesties veiw, that he may resolve the better; meane while that garrison should be encouraged, it should be better provided, considering its distance from hasty redress, and the rigor of the climat.

It's like the E. of Seafort's hard usage, (the being so voluntar a prisoner, if he should be any,) doth move others to trust lesse to capitulationes on discretion. I troubled your Lop. with his concern by two other letters, but had no returne; and, according to my good luck, I hear that I am blamed for his imprisonment, tho I sweare I think it nether just nor prudent, considering his submission, when all the army could not have forced him, nor yett can they force on who hath not the tent part of his

power in more acceſſible places, and neare there garrifones. But on who is ſo obnoxious to miſconſtructiones as I am, ſhould medle in nothing; for I heare it's ill taken that I ſhould adviſe the conform clergy, who are good men, acceptable to there pariſhes, and owne the King and Queens government, and are content ether to joine with the eccleſiaſtick government, or to abſtra& from it, if they be allowed to enjoy there legall proviſiones by the Kings prote&tion. I thought, and doe think it good ſervice to the King, to move clergy and laicks to evidence their loyalty to there Majeſties by ſuch addreſſes; and I am ſtill of the opinion, that by prote&ting them there will be more peace and ordor in the nation, then if this hott Commiſſion, now ſent north, caſt out ſo many good miniſters, and ſo acceptable to there pariſhoners; and, my Lord, conſider, (I begg it of yow,) if it be fitt to caſt of ſo many, to diſoblidge ſuch multitudes, and to irritat people for fooliſh conteſts in church policy, wherein we and our anceſtors have gone madd theſe 100 yeares by gone. My Lord, fyfty thouſand of the nation care not for Epiſcopacy, who now, by the preſent courſes taken, doe hate Preſbitry, and, if Preſbitry and peace be ſetled in Scotland, without preſbiters be hemd in, the former miniſters prote&ted from the angry parties wrath, and church men kept to the miniſteriall functione, without extravagating on there fancifull juriſdiction, I am farr miſtaken. I wiſh earneſtly that wee wanted all occaſion of remembering Epiſcopacy, or wiſhing new changes from Preſbitry; and I think it is eaſy for yow now to ſetle matters on ſuch a fownd, as Preſbitry and peace may ſtand together; but if other courſes ſeeme more eligible, I ſhall regrave, but never medle, nor ſide with on or other, but would be exceeding glad that all honeſt and ſober men of both ſides would unite, or if that can not be, that theſe out of the eccleſiaſtick caball may be prote&ted from thoſe of it.

My Lord, I entreat yow excuſe this, for I am vexed at the evils I ſee growing, which hath now brought me over my oft taken reſolution, to look on and hold my peace.

My Lord, the arbitrary impoſitiones caſt on by privat officers in many places, occaſion great murmurings. The northern ſhyres are now inſtruing to the Councell, that the ceſſe and the impoſitiones laid on by ſubordinat Governours in and about Inernes, doe exceed 70 lb. on every

100 lb. rent, beside free quarter and robbery; and God knowes what some of these troopes have been serving for all this while to King or country. But the method of allowing to Majors and Captaines what was never allowed to our Kings, is a bad state. Think of this, as yow please, it's from a sincere affection, written by,

Your faithfull Servant,

18 Dec. 1690.

T.

510. THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—

19 Dec. 1690.

MY LORD,

The receit of yours of the 4 was a great surprife to me, to find, after so long a delay of that afaire I recomended so earnestly to your Lo., that there is so littel done in itt. I doubt not but as you writ, and as I am other ways informed, the stop has not lane at your dore, tho there's that says itt has, but I wishe itt weer made euedent who haue ben the obstruc-ters. I hope my sons peaceable behauer all this time will render his circumstance some thing more fauerable then some others, and, when his Majestie confiders the serues his father has done, will moue him to renew the same fauer he granted before to my son, his liberty on baill, which will be receued as a great fauer to all concerned; and if the ill condition of his health weer known, itt would plead compassion for him. But I haue not time to ad more, but my Lords humble serues to you, and that I am, MY LORD,

Your Lofh. most humble Servant,

Holyrudhous, 19 Dec. 1690.

HAMILTON.

511. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—19 Dec. 1690.

MY LORD,

19 Dec^r 90.

Since my writing of the other, some reports come, which I hope will prove as false as former ones of that nature; but, whatever fall, for Gods sake take no petts. Remember your King, your country, your freends.

As to the Highlands, to prevent any sturr there will be (as I think) great service; tho others were not of my mind last yeare, yett I was in the right. It had been better to have bestowed 5000 then 50,000^{lb.}, and save many lives lost in that campagne. Coll. Hill is on a ground of true service to the King, as I conceive the state of affaires, so if the King judge so, I will goe north, and concurr with C. H., and I think doe service. If it be thought otherwayes, I am not fond of imployment.

As to the indemnity, your sonne and I have talkt and reasoned it with all our skill. I never thought ane indemnity should containe exceptiones of crimes or qualities, for by that thousands are kept in jealousy and feare, and that is the opposit of the designe of indemnity; but if exceptiones be necessary, it should be of expresse persons; and that ane indemnity is fitt, and ane extensive on too, vnless it be thought fitt to keep thousands in feare, that is, to fitt thousands to joine our enemies on any occasion; and all that you can secure will doe more ill as good in that case. But on great meane to keep men in peace, is to put them in ease and out of feare. Free quarter is a great hinderance of the first, and want of indemnity and the heat of the ecclesiastick government of the other; so, my Lord, it will be your interest to remede these. What money is given to prevent a campagne, and the noise of a warr in Scotland, tho it should reach 10,000^{lb.}, is weell bestowed, else I am ane asse. Others say that the indemnity will give freedom to E. Br. and M. A. to goe to Court. *Quid tunc.*

512. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—23 Dec. 1690.

MY LORD,

I had this day a line from Mr. Hamilton, giving me notice that he had not received that bill of two hundred pound sterling, and yet the letters write to your Lop. and others by that occasion were come safe to your hands. I remember nothing better then that I put it within your letter with my own hand, and told your Lop. why I caused draw the bill payable to him, that it might be at your Lops. disposal, without any persons knowing for what it was designed. Besides, Mr. Hamilton, whose secrecy I equally trust, as I know your Lop. does, was the only per-

son that in discretion I could make the money payable to, for it had been most unfitt upon many accounts that your Lops. name should have been given to any part of that matter. I send againe here inclosed another bill for the same summe relative to the former, which your Lop. will dispose of for the designed end, and manage as you think fitt. I return your Lop. thanks for the affectionat concern you expresse for me on all occasions, and am hopefull my beheaviour to your Lops. interest shall still be such as in justice I may claime the character of, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr, 23^d Dec^r 1690.

CRAFURD.

I find the Council will enlarge the Earle of Pearth, if his Majestie lay no commands on them to the contrary, which would be a great disappointment to my wife and me, who expects otherwayes of his Majestie, and have allready been denyed that sute upon my Lord Wigton and his brothers liberation.

513. THE EARL OF CASSILLIS TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—27 Dec. 1690.

MY LORD,

There hes been latelie presented in the Treasurie, a tack of the Lordship of Stirling to E. of Marr for 15 yeares, for the payment of ten merks yearlie, which I was unwilling to pass, for the reasons here inclosed, which I humbly desire your Lop. may be pleased to make known to his Majestie. Your Lop. may be sure if it were not the great zeal I have for his Majestys service and interest, and the sense I have of the obligations I am under, by the Instructions transmitted to the Tresaurie, namely, the 5 and the 9, of stopping of anie gifts, signatures, pensions, where we find difficulty, I have no particular concern herein, far less anie unkindnes to the family of Marr, to which I am nearlie related; and as this does proceed from scruples in law, I am verie hopefull it will be weall received by his Majesty, whose honour and interest shall alwayes be verie tender unto your Lops. most humble Servant,

Decemb. 27, 1690.

CASSILLIS.

514. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—30 Dec. 1690.

MY LORD,

I humbly thank yow for remembering me on Criftnas day, and begs pardon for telling that your letter was mifticall; but it was fo indeed; and this hath ferved in part as a key to it. If representationes can have a finiftrous influence as to my coofine, it's no wonder if they have as to yours: *fed qui jacet humi non habet unde cadat*. My Lord, I can but conje&ture at things, by what you writt; but this I will ftill fay, that fubjects ought to capitulat with there Soveraigne as to offices and Government on the Kings tearms. My Dear Lord, take no pett, but make the beft of what occurs; the King will foone find who are his beft fervants; and you can nether be fo ufefull to him, your freends, or yourfelf, when yow are out, as when in. But if my freend moft have a partner, his firft advantage will be, in haveing a good on; next to that is, if he fhall have on in the chara&ter offered to my coofin who can hold in a turne, in which cafe he manadge the flock, maugre the ill will of his partner; or if my coofine accept that chara&ter offerred, and get his fonne in his prefent place, perhaps it would be no great difadvantage. It's fpoken of heer to have extraordinar Lords of Seffion as a water chaine. Confidering perfonnes, it will be no ftrong on; but ether my coofine, or a fturdy on in the forfaid chare&ter, would be a Gallowbitt. My Lord, the conje&tures of a man at gaze (that is out of bufines) are as many miftakes; but I would think myfelf a bold man, and no good Councillor, did I advice the King at his way goeing to make any confiderable change; fince fmall caufes may produce great effects; and albeit I be not weell pleafed with fanaticks heatts, nor there haveing too litle check to regulat ther humor; yett I would rather ly under that, then advife the King to irritat them when he is goeing abroad; and none knowes how foone, and at what, there tittifh fancy will ftartle; and (to my regrate) I dared not advife to introduce what would be unpleafant to them, untill the King were in a fixt refidence, and returned, and untill he try others weell or he truft; but I confeffe, when God fhall returne him with fucceffe, I will boldly fay, that you fhould alter fome meafures, both as to perfonnes and things, elfe you will repent it; but I am as pofitive (with fubmiffion) that this is not the

tyme; and you will easly beleve that it is great conviction drawes this from your Servant.

30 Dec^r 1690.

Sett some stopp to your Kirk Commiffion, especially benorth Tay, elfe it will doe mifcheeff.

515. SIR WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—30 Dec. 1690.

MY LORD,

Edin. Dec. 30, 1690.

I fhall take upon me to truble your Lordfhip with this line, in advertesing yow that Grant is gone for Londone; and, as it's faid, to complain of unjuftice he hath received from the Seffion in a charg of horning he got from Prestonhall. I wifh from my harte he may bring it abov board, for nothing can contribut more for our advantage; and indeed my Lo. what favour was fhewed was to Grant, which I did remonftrat againft; for, in point of juftice, I nether confider one nor other, great nor fmall; for becaus I urged their may be no longer delay in that affair, feing the juftice of it was obvious to one and all, Grant, it feems, refents this againft me in particular, which I do not valou a ftra; and when it cam to the decifion, the letters wer found orderly proceeded, *nemine contradicente*. I fhall not take fo much of your Lo. time up as to deduce the whol proces, which reflects extremly upon Grant his refufing to pay the foun, after he writ a letter to Prestonhall to advertis him to receiv his mony. My Lo. Rofs, I hear cam yesternight, and hath difperfed a great many of thofe malicious pamphlets, caled the Vindication of the Addrefs. I wifh from my harte it wer anfuered by fom able penn, which may be easly done, it being ftuft with fuch notorious untruths, and writ with that pernicious defign of renverfing this happy revolution. My Lo. ther was a letter writ by my Lo. Straithmoir to his fone, telling that they wer in hops of overturning your Lo. and all your Prefbiterian adherents. What concerns your Lo. I am oblidged in honour to let yow know; for indeed I look upon it as tuching myfelf; and, on all occafions, you fhall find me, Your Lordfhips moft faithfull and humble Servant,

W. ANSTRUTHER.

I hope your Lo. will mind what you was pleased to promiffe me.

516. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE KING.—6 Jan. 1691.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In obedience to your Royall Commands by your letter to us of the twentieth-third of December last, Wee have committed Navill Payne, clofs prifoner within the Caſtle of Edinburgh, and have diſcharged any perſon to have acceſs to meet, ſpeak, or correſpond with him, except his keeper, and ſuch Phificians and Chirurgions as are allowed by us: Nevertheleſs Wee humbly crave leave to acquaint your Majeſtie, that by the claime of right, the delaying to put perſones in priſon to tryall is declared to be contrare to law: Wherefore in all humilitie Wee offer our opinion and advyce, that your Majeſtie give orders to your Advocat, to bring the ſaid Navil Payne to his tryall here, or if your Majeſtie think it more conduceable to your ſervice, to cauſe tranſport him to Ingland, he being a native of that kingdom. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

Your Majeſties moſt loyall, moſt faithfull,

and obedient Subjects and Servants,

HAMILTON P.

CARMICHAELL,

RO. SINCLAIRE,

CRAFURD,

SOUTHERLAND,

AR. MURRAY,

MORTON,

FORFAR,

JO: LAUDER.

ERROLL,

Edinb^r, 6th Jan^y 1691.

517. EARL OF CRAFURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—10 Jan. 1691.

MY LORD,

The late alterations in the State and Army, have very different effects in this place, according to the ſeveral inclinations of people; but the wiſer fort put their hand on their mouth, and wait the iſſue, which is the beſt diſcoverer of all matters; this ſtands ſure, and immoveable, that it ſhal be well with the righteous, for they ſhall eat the fruite of their doings, and it ſhall be ill with the wicked, for the rewarde of his hand ſhall be given him. The Earle of Caſſills yeſternight in Exchequer, brought in a ſuſpenſion upon a charge, at the inſtance of one Bruce Collector of the Biſhoprick

of Dumblain, and Chappel Royal, upon a pretence of a tack sett to a minifter in his bownds, about the 41, for that mans lifetime, and 19 years thereafter, who died about the 47 ; and fo some few years of the 19 being to run, in the 62, when prelacy was reftored, he judges that his tack now muft revive, for the 3 or 4 years that were cutt of, by the comeing in of Bifhops. We faw no evidence but my Lords word, for matter of fact, and tho the thing were true, as little foundation in law to claime it ; yet we granted fufpention for a fourtnight, within which time, I verily believe, he expects down fome gift of fome of thofe Bifhopricks. I hope Mr. Carftares, and my concern, will be adverted to by your Lop., that our right be not taken off the feeld, for if it pafs the Kings hand above, there will be little contending for us here. I am folicitous to know if any thing be yet upon the wheels for my Lord Wigton, and with what fucces. People here are under a great confternation, a deep concern, for the danger to his Majefties perfon and Government, from thir frequent plotts, fright of the evil confequences of the late moddell of our forces, and talked of changes in counfel and other Judicatories, but above all, fadd apprehenfions where matters will land, if this parliament fhould be difolved. The Lord give our King a fpirit of difcerning to know men, and to follow fuch methods as may conduce to the advancement of religion, and the fettlement of peace in thefe nations, in which cafe all privat concerns fhall not much affect, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr, 10th Jan^{ry} 1691.

CRAFURD.

518. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—29 Jan. 1691.

MY LORD,

Holyrudhous, 29 Jan^r 1691.

I received your Lo.'s by the flying packet laft weeke, wherin you acquaint me that it is his Majefties defire that an account may be tranfmitted to him, from time to time, how affairs are in Scotland, which yow defire I may order to be fent fo long as I am here. I have given direftions to the Clarks of the Councill to tranfmite to your Lo. the Minuts of Councill what is done every day they meet ; if any thing els of confequence occurr, that does not come before the Councill, I fhall give yow the trouble of itt.

Iff it be in any other method that wee should give the King an account of his affairs here, I desire to know it from yow, and it shall be observed so farr as is in the power of, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

519. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—12 Feb. 1691.

MY DEARE LORD,

If you did hear the half of what is told me, yow would not blame my small jealousy; but the injustice of it (if it were) would justly mak me angry. I perceave by yours that yow are a litle apprehensive of my thwarting your Clergy: I nor none needs, for they doe it dayly to purpose; but would to God yow were as litle plunged in the on side as I am in ether. I read, I heard, I saw them, and there fancies of there Hierarchy in its severall fool coats, to be the ruine of this unhappy nation now for 144 yeares; and I see not a solid remed but to find a better than ether, and God knows that is soone done; but to give licence to 60 — to trample 7 or 800, and to disoblidge I beleieve 70 thousand, I feare the event, and that is my concern; but I never conjecturd that any could think it ill to advise both laicks and ecclesiasticks to submitt to and owne the Government, and if they could be allowed, to concurr in there stationes with it. My Lord there needs no means of division; wee are at best to weak, but to study it. However, I assure yow I advised litle and medled none, and now nether medles nor advises; and the first faire weather will cary me farr enough of, God willing, I think evne from fuspition, I am sure from action, but never from beeing your faithfull Coosine and Servant,

12 Febr. 91.

T.

520. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—13 Feb. 1691.

MY LORD,

Hague, Feb. 13, 1691, Old Stile.

I hav had no letter from yow since I cam from London: we ar impatient heir to hear from Scotland, the post hath bein expected all this

week, bot is not yett com. The laft we hav from Scotland is the 25 of the laft, when matters did not look very weill; juft now, the King hath fingned two letters, on to the Commiffion to the Generall Affembly, recommending to them to unit with thos who ar otherwys weill qualified for the miniftry, tho they hav ferved formerly under Epifcopacy; and that fuch of them as wer turned out fummerly, and fhall be called to vacant churches by the plurality of the heritors and elders, wher ther is no juft caus to the contrair, that they be admitted; and that any who do complain of hardships in their fentences, they fhall take ther complaints into confideration, and deall impartially, as the caice requirs, and put the King to no funder truble to confider thes complaints, affuring them he will protect ther perfons, and maintain the goverment of the Church by Prefbitery, and that he will fuffer no invafion to be mad upon it. Ther is another letter to the Councell in relation to the fortifying of Inuernes; the doubles of the letters ar making ready to be fent to your Lo., bot this is the fubftance: the electors are frequently with the King alon, they ar in very good humour, and all the princes do pay great refpect to him, and declar ther fatiffaction. I can not beleiv it will be very publick whats refolved, bot the King hath told the Stats he intends to be this fummer in the campain. The extreem rigidity of the feafon hinders the outriking of the fhips, they can not weill work on them, bot they will be ready in good tim. The feafon is not likly to be for hunting, and fo I can not tell if the King will go to Loo; bot if he do, it muft be the end of March befor we can fee yow.—MY DEAR LORD, Fairweill.

521. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—20 Feb. 1691.

MY LORD,

Hague, Feb. 20, 1691.

The King hath fingned a letter for adjorning the Parliment to the fyfteenth day of May nixt, which we calculat to fall upon a Fryday; bot I did never know the day to which it was laft adjurned, and therfor I hav fent the letter open unfealled, that your Lo. may fill up the day in March to which it was laft adjurned, and caus difpach it: If the diett be towards the beginning of March, it wold be fent down by a flying packett, that no tim be loft. The K. hath likwys fingned a letter for making Sr Tho. Livif-

toun a counsellour, and a commiffion to him to be a Brigadeer-generall of the army, and a commiffion to Alva, to be a capten in Lanier's regiment. Lykwys, the relick of that fouldier My Lord Ballantin flew, having given in a petition to the King, representing the murder of her husband, the King hath writtin to the Counfell to giv him a full account of that matter. This is all fince my laft.—I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. moft humble Servant,

JO. DALRYMPLE.

522. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—28 Feb. 1691.

MY DEAR LORD,

Edr 28th Febr^y 1691.

I had your Lop.'s of the 21st instant, and am well fatiffied with your Lop.'s management of that affair of my fon-in-law. The delay you made I conclude hes been neceffary, and your venturing but a little of my money hath been well confidered, I being no way mafter of as much more, neither by real intereft nor credit. I have appeared little in any Church judicatory thefe 5 or 6 weeks, nor have I had leafure to converfe much with our Minifters for near that time; but this I know, whatever representation may be on the contrary, as their moderation was nottour in the Affembly, fo in their Committee and fub-committees, fince that great Judicatory difolved, their behaveour hes been ftill cautious and wary, nor can it be imputed to another temper if they do not obey the State, when they are enjoyned things their confciences cannot comply with, as directly contrary to their known principles. I am convinced of this general, that they do reckon it indifpenfible duty to give all obedience to rulers, in fuch matters as do indeed belong to the magiftrate, and wherein they can please God, will be very ftudious to give fatiffaction to men, tho they be taxed by enemies for badd principles and violent practifes; but we may have other things to employ our felves about in prefferveing the State, which I am much affraid is under hard circumftances at prefent. The lenity in the Government, which your enemies represent as an effect of fear, rather than a mild temper, has made them insolent to a ftrange pitch. The emptieing of prifons, by difmiffing rebels of all kinds, the giving to the wives of fuch their eftates, the forbearing to infift

againſt ſuch as are not yet forfeited, the omitting to ſequeſtrate the eſtates of ſuch, which has been much urged by ſome, hath ſtrengthened their hands and weakened thoſe of friends: Yea, matters are arrived at that pitch as I dare not write what paſſes, or what is too viſibly upon the wheels. Every where there is a buying up of horſes by angry men, frequent cabaling of ſuch, a great confluence of men of that ſtamp repairing to this place, and many more from all airths flocking to it. I pray God they have not friends here who are not generally ſuſpected. The Earle of Pearth would probably have been baled and ſett at libertie, if there had not been great ſoliciting for the contrary, and plain language ſpoken. If your Lop. and I were together, I would not only ſurprize you with ſtrange things, that cannot be written, both in Church and State, but alſo make your hair to ſtand at the ſad truths I ſhould communicate to you, and are almoſt only known to myſelfe, and by ſtrange providences imparted to me. Some of thoſe you believe your friends are much otherwiſe, and ſeverals of ſuch as the court rely on, to my certain knowledge are diſſerving that intereſt, and others who would venture their blood and all that is dear to them for King William, are ſcoffed at and under deep diſcouragements. I am much affraid that our King ſhall come to know men too late for the ſafety of this Nation. This is no melancholy fancie nor any effect of fear, but conſpicuous beyond all doubting to diſcerning honeſt men. I have exonerated my ſelf to your Lop., and ſome others, in giving faithfull warning. Uſe this and former advertiſements as you think fitt, and if your Lop. have a mind for more plainneſs, preſcribe a method how and by whom I may do it in ſafety. A ſhort delay, may be the occaſion that my diſcoverie may be of little import, and the ſeaſon of profiting by it will be over. I have laid down a way how your Lop. ſhall hear ſome things that I ought not to truſt by the poſt, to which I refer you, and ſhall add no more at preſent; but that in much ſincerity, I am
MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,
CRAFURD.

I hope your Lop. will mind my concern when his Maſtie returns, and that I may then know what I need to expect in it.

523. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO MR. JAMES MELVILL.—20 Mar. 1691.

DEAR COOSINE,

The inclosed will shew my case, few can know my greeff; yow know my unfortunat sonnes circumstances; it's a trick of those frenchmen to quarrell and insult, and to cloth ther insolenc with pretence of there Majesties service, tho they have been found solemn lyars in that on two or three occasions, and in this now they use that pretence most falsly; for in the first casuall scolding, there was not tyme for sex sentences, and at the last attaque, a crack of a pistoll was all there language. I know your father as kind to me as to his owne, but I know his too flow wari-ness; but I hope in my sad case he will not use it, but goe over some of his owne humor in pitty to mine. I lay it over on yow, doe but with half your vigor for me that the E. of Leven and Lord Raith doe in there sphears, and you will soone doe whats wished for by, DEARE COOSINE,

Your most faithfull Servant,

20 *March* 1691.

TARBAT.

I have directed the M^r of Staires letters to his lady; pray fend them carefully.

524. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—21 Mar. 1691.

MY LORD,

The bearer hereof and his conjunct John Blair, are now in the possession of the letter office, to the great satisfaction of such who are friends to the Government; William Mein, formerly in that imployment, being never either trusted or favoured by the honest partie. In such a critical time as this, when matters are like to run high, there may be great danger in keeping up Letters from friends, and disperseing of them from enemies, which was formerly Mein's trade, and, when he is now provoked, if he should be reinstated, would certainly with spight continue that way of it. I must therefore recommend it seriously to your Lop., as you favour a publi& interest, that you use your power to prevent such an affront to our Nation, such ruine to our correspondence, when there is a great need of

affisting one another, and such scoffing from a malignant partie, who already are crowing victory over us, in this as well as other struggles with us. You have a hint already of the late procedours in our Judicatories. They are not to be communicat in a letter, and yet necessary to be known for publick safetie. What method his Majestie will take for the knowledge of truth and the security of the informer, I will not prescribe; only in general, if a quick remeadie be not found out for preventing of some things, it is evident where they will land; for your Lop's. fancie cannot reach higher then some mens aims are plaine to what they lead; but my own safetie fetters me, that without the Kings command I cannot be special. By a deep confert of enemies to our Church and State, a great indignitie and affront is done to the Government, in which our visitors for the North mett with lately at Aberdeen; but least I should be reckoned too partial in what I write on that subject, I send your Lop. the exact doubles of some letters now in my hands, which I hope you will use to the best advantage, and shal only say in the general, if this matter be overlooked, we shal have things of that kind practised all Scotland over, for it was projected as a leading card, and is greatly encouraged by some; but I am resolved to forbear all comments on this theam. I am, My DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr, 21th March, 1691.

Since the beginning of this letter, I have received this account anent Kinrofs.

525. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—28 Mar. 1691.

MY LORD,

The Council satt this day, that some papers of my nephew Northesks might be secured; and err they parted, gave a supercedere of M^rmillans sentence untill the 17th of April, upon this alone ground, that the procefs could not have reached the King, being in Holland, since it went from this, much less a return of his sense of it could have been expected. He will infallibly die at that dyet, if nothing from the King be transmitted to

us; and with a struggle was the delay procured. Matters are quieter amongst us since some of our companie went to the countrey, unto our own and bystanders observation. It were well if we were always as harmonious, and be a great releife to the mynd of, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr, 28th March 1691.

CRAFURD.

526. EARL OF CRAFURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—31 Mar. 1691.

MY DEAR LORD,

Edr, 31th March 1691.

The enclosed from my wife to her son is left open from choise, that you may first peruse it, and then seal it with some fancie. There was a necessitie of being plaine in it, that the Earle of Pearth could not be enlarged upon the tearmes of his libertie; that they may no more trust to it, and, upon the matter, detain my Lord Wigton prisoner upon that expectation. My wife and I are over any thoughts of bestowing a fixpence more upon his transport from France, for I see all is lost money that is imployed that way; and if he were out of France, bills can be given upon his own estate readily enough for bringing him hither. I am deeply sensible of your Lops. kindness in this, and likewise secrecie and good management; and will reckon it among the other obligations I owe your Lop. The remainder of that money unimployed, may, by bills, be transmitted here; for as I had great difficultie it procureing it at first, so I am much pinch'd in my liveing, by the charge I am at in my constant aboade in this place, which yet I find necessary for the King's service in these difficult times, where so many are hedging, and the warriness of their temper more conspicuous than their zeal for the publick interest, or the King's service. I shal acquaint my nephew Northesk with your readiness to serve him in that gift when an opportunity offers. You need make no appologie for the opening of my wifes letter; it was necessary, and she freely excuses it. I am, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

CRAFURD.

527. SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—2 Apr. 1691.

MY LORD,

I am extremely obliged to your Lordship for speaking to the Queen to get tents for my regiment. I suppose my Lieutenant-Colonel will take care for getting them out of the tour.

The report we have had so long time hear of a French invasion, is now generally by ill and well inclined believed. If it comes, we shall find ourselves in great straits; for notwithstanding my frequent representations of lying in provisions, nothing is done, so that we shall be a great deal worse provided as those that come to invade us. I have been necessitated, so that I may exoner myself, to represent this to Court. My humble opinion is, that some of the English forces war send to the borders; for although they should never come further, it might creep some as is ill inclined at home.

We are so ill circumstantiated, that we shall not be in a condition to draw together; for no provisions, no Commissaire for provisions, fears of ammunition, no baggage horses; all which will put us in the greatest confusion of the world; and, in such a case, as it is ordinary all shall be laid at my door, and impossibilities I can not work.

It is highly necessary that a Lieutenant-Governor, and one of experience, be sent to Fort William. He is very weak, and can not stir; the Major, a rash, unexperienced young man; so that if some good man does not come presently, the King's service, in so considerable a post, is likely to suffer. I have no more at present to trouble your Lordship with, but that I am, MY LORD, Your Lordships most humble and obedient Servant,

Edenb. 2 April 1691.

T. LIVINGSTONE.

Mr. Hameltone, for what reason, I know not, refuses to take my letters into the black box.

528. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—14 Apr. 1691.

MY LORD,

The leniency of the Government in this nation has almost, if not altogether, unhinged both Church and State. In contempt of the law, such as

have been baled for difaffection, yea, even for treason, are preparing every where horſs and armes. The deprived Epifcopal Clergie, and ſome depofed for immoralities, are ſetting up meeting-houſes, and ſupported by violence, without applying to the Council, and qualifieing themſelves according to the A& of Parliament, by ſwearing and ſigning the oath of alleadgance, and engaging under their hand to pray for King William and Queen Mary, as King and Queen of Scotland. This is pra&tifed in this place; and ſuch when quarrelled have freely told, that they judged themſelves in no danger of the Councils cenſur, haveing more friends at that board then enemies; which, as it is insolent language, is too univerſaly ſpoke in the moſt ſhires of Scotland; and I hope will be reſented by that table. Indignities are done in many places to Preſbyterian Miniſters preaching in the tearmes of law, and regularly fixed, and interruptions given by people of other paroches, to the fixing of ſome where the calls are unanimous. Theſe things, in the opinion of very judicious perſons, will very quickly terminat into a rebellion, and this Nation is too like the being loſt, before means are taken for its ſafetie. Many are the preſages of ſpeedie flying to armes, and all much neglected by ſome. This church diviſion, in oppoſition to the legal eſta bliſhment, will in this Nation be found to be a ſtated difference for King William and the late King. If it be found otherwayes in the iſſue, let me be reckoned an impoſter and betrayer of our Kings intereſt. I give no comments on the great reſort at this critical time, of men of high quality belonging to this Nation, gone, and going for London. His Majeſtie is judicious, and hes wiſe men about him, who will ſcent them and their errand. Many are miſtaken, if they have not more then one ſtring in their bow; but time will give a more diſtin&t light then we have at preſent. It is confidently aſſerted, that the Kings letter to the Commiſſion of the Aſſembly, will be preſented to-morrow; ſome had hoped that upon new information it would have been diſcharged; but good is the word of the Lord which he hath ſpoken on this and other late trying diſpenſations. I may ſay, from certain knowledge, that the mourning of friends, and inſults of adverſaries, even in this one matter, would affect our King deeply, if he knew circumſtances; but I will probably forbear to give further representations, haveing ſo frequently exonered my conſcience, and ſtudied to ſerve my King and

countrey, by plaine accounts of matters. Use this as you think fitt, for in publick concerns you shal for some time have no trouble from, My

DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr., 14th April 1691.

529. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—18 Apr. 1691.

Holyroudhous, 18 April 1691.

I received your Lo. by the flying packet this morning, and returns you my hearty thanks for the good neues you give me of the Kings safe return. I shall not trouble you with an account of what past in Councill this day, suppoſeing yow will have it from other hands, and being resolved to part from this nixt weeke, on my jurney to London; and so hoping to see yow so soon, I shall only ad in this, that I am, Your Lops. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

530. SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—21 Apr. 1691.

MY LORD,

I receaved the favour of yours, dated the 11th of Aprill instant. I shall give your Lop. no further trouble concerning the want of necessaries in this countrey, and the difficulties I meett with, only shall tell your Lop. that the want of powder in this Kingdome is so great, that it gives our enimies (who know it) encouradgement. Ther is orderes sent to Holland for buying of some, but that will be at least two months befor wee can have it, wherfor I beg that this poynt may be taken in confideration, ffor comes ther any trouble or not from abroad, wee cannot want ammonition here.

I told your Lop. formerly, how necessar it was that ther were ane Deputie-Governour sent to Inverlochic. Hill seems not inclyned to wryte any more for him, for he pretends he hes fully enough signified his mynd. I cannot blame Collonell Hill, that he hes no inclination for a Highland-man in that garison.

On Sunday laft I receaved a letter from a correspondent of myne,

wherin he tells me, that Mr. Hamiltoune hes refused to take in my letters into the black box, notwithstanding your Lop. makes mention that you have given ordors for it. I am forry to give your Lop. any trouble for so small a trifle, but I cannot but admire what can be Mr. W^m Hamiltounes reasons; for sure I am the most of my Letters are concerning the Kings service, for which I have no allowance, consequently reasonable it is they should be putt in the black box, which is all at present I have to trouble your Lop. with, only I shall add that I remaine, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most humble and obedient Servant,

Edinb^r, 21 Aprill 1691.

T. LIVINGSTONE.

531. THE EARL OF CRAWFURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—25 Apr. 1691.

MY LORD,

Ed^r 25 April 1691.

I by this occasion have transmitted to your Lop. John M'Millans process, a petition from him to the King, and a letter to your Lop., which I hope you will use with the outmost pity to the poore man, who will certainly die against the 20th of May, if a reprove or remission from his Majesty come not before that dyet. The election of a Provost for this City hath occasioned great heats, both in publick and privat, and hath by some men been managed with much artifice, for particular ends. It will lye over till June, for ought I see, without coming to an issue. Baillie Muire, a man of great parts, no less zeal for Church and State, the choise and desire of the better sort of men, hath been ill used, and upon trifles, meerly accidentall, been unjustly taxed by some as a stickler in, and contriver against the Government. If there had been a shadow of reason for any such imputation, some now favourers of him would have deserted him, as well as others; but the honest man, who is equally tender of his credit as of life, is crushed under discouragements, from the lash of tongues sett on edge and envenomed by selfe prejudice and interest. I hope your Lop. will concern your selfe that he be not overrun by a torrent which arrises from a prejudicat fountain, equally enemy to your Lop. as to him; and that his credit be vindicated, and the City left at liberty to make their own voluntar and free choise, without imposing on them, or prescribing to them, either by the Court or other Judicatories,

and that his Majesty get not an unfavourable impress of him, by sometimes taking the start in their representations. I must recommend it to your Lops. care, to forward what you can that application of the Commission of the Kirk, for an additional benefice to Master David Williamson and his colleague, without which there can be no second minister, and the first will live uncomfortably, from the vast extent of his charge, and the pitiful provision for his livelihood. The Commission of our Assembly has adjourned, untill the 17th of June; and the Earle of Southerland, Mr. Gabriel Cunningham, and Mr. David Blair, are chosen to carry the answer of his Majesties letter, and have instructions for their management of our Church concerns. I have been much urged to have made that journey, but, upon a publick account, have overlooked my own particular interest, which made it convenient for me to have gone forward, and rather then the Kings business suffer by the absence of so many at a time in the rule, or his Majestie, and faithfull men about him, want true and full information of transactions here, am satisfied to be stripped to my shirt, divested of all my warrantable claims, and continue under the mercy of the enemies to the Government, whom, I have ground to believe, bear more particular prejudice to me then any Scotts man, and are upon the point of flying into the deepest irregularities. I know your Lop. will judge your selfe concerned to mynd my interests at Court, in my necessary absence, but if the publick go well, it shall lightly affect me, what pinches I have in my outward condition. As I am now writing, I have a distinct information, that, notwithstanding of a remitt of Council to Sir William Lockhart and his adjuncts, to concur in drawing a libell against those who raised that tumult at Aberdeen, he not only waves the thing, but directly refuses to assist. It appears strange, that a matter which the Council thought such an indignity to the Government, should be shifted, covered, and in a manner justified by him, in express contradiction to an order from that board to him, and, with insolent discourses and comments of his own, and insinuations of some men's opinion far above him, for the warrant of his actions. If he continue willfull, he will meet with a protestation for not obeying the Council, redressing those people, and want of a dew regard to the peace and credit of the Government. Your Lop. will manage this above, as he be not excused in such neglects, and that

justice be fairely deftribute, and the honour of the Council preserved.
I am, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant.

Since the writing of this, I drew Sir William Lockhart aside,* in the room where the Committee for Publick Affairs was mett, and questioned him what he had done in obedience to the Councils order, with that process against those who committed the ryot at Aberdeen. He told me he would do nothing in it until June, and answer to the King for it. I replied, that he was a servant to the Government, and that it was not his part to debate the Councils orders, especially when distinct in law, and

* The following Paper is in the handwriting of the Earl of Crawford. It is entitled :—" An Impartial and Full Account of the rise and progress of a late Conference betwixt Sir William Lockhart and me, in the Treasury Room, where the Committee for Publick Affairs were for the time assembled, and I President, by their choice.—

"The Act of Parliament settling Presbyterian Church Government, appointed the first meeting of the General Assembly to hold at Edinburgh, the third Thursday of October 1690; with power to them to authorize Visitors throughout the whole kingdom, and several parts thereof, to try, and purge out, all insufficient, negligent, scandalous and erroneous Ministers, by due course of ecclesiastical process and censures, and redressing all other Church disorders. In consequence of this, there were two Commissions appointed by the General Assembly, one on the southside of Tay, and another on the northside; this last mett at Aberdeen, on the second Wednesday of March 1691; what their entertainment was, I refer to the inclosed letter, the exact double of one to my selfe, from a ruling elder, a member of that visitation, and a man of great worth; and the subscribed address from that Commission to the Council, likewise inclosed. Upon a representation of the horrid abuses committed at that occasion, the Council gave warrant to the solicitor and his adjuncts, in concurrence with the Church agent, for citing of all such, who had been guilty of that ryot, either as actors or advisers to it; for evincing of this, you have here an extract of the Councils order. The neglect, or rather contempt, of this, by Sir William Lockhart, is plain by what followeth:—*1st*, He refused expressly either to sign himselfe, or give allowance to his servant to subscribe in his name, any warrant for citing of those persons, before he went for London, tho he had the papers eight dayes in his hand. *2dly*, He caused delete with a pen the Church agents name in the process, tho contained in the Councils order, as is yet in the write in the Clerk's hand, which the Council-clerk not daring to answer for, helped in the margin. *3ly*, His servant for him, after he went, continued obstinate in refusing to give out that warrant, untill, by the threats of an instrument from the Church agent, he was frighted unto a compliance; nor was this practise of his servant to be attributed to the young man, Sir William being express to my selfe, that he would answer to the King for what he did in this. Here is matter of fact, as it does concern the publick, and his employment, by which it is evident, that, for humor or interest, he has taken upon him to

that I would represent it; and then took my seat as President with the rest of the Committee. He then began to trouble the Board with discourtesies that had past betwixt him and the Church Agent, to which I told him, that these did not concern our Board, and that he might retire, being none of our members, and not sworn to secrecy, as we were. He insolently fought a vote, if he might not be heard what past at that communing. I told him we had other things before us then to be entertained with idle clashes, at which expression he huffed extremely. I then acquainted him that the Council was indeed adjourned for ordinary causes, but that our Committee was specially appointed for securing the peace, and, for such

controul the Councils orders, violat his trust, and, which is higher, to throw dirt on the Parliament who appointed those visitations. On Saturday was three weeks, after our Committee for publick matters was sett, Sir William being at the door, I ordered a macer to call him in, and then sought the Lords excuse, that for a little time I left the chair, and talkt with him in a corner of the room; the only theme we touched on, was that riot at Aberdeen, and there was nothing past betwixt us in privat, but what was smooth and faire: the result was, that untill June he would issue out no warrant for citing those persons, and would answer to the King for what he did. I did indeed insinuat, that tho the Council was adjourned for all ordinary actions unto the second of June, yet we might meet when we pleased, for things that related to the peace; but tho it were otherwayes, and that he presently cited those persons, a week would expire before the summons went that length; they were then to have fyfteen free dayes after citation, which would exhaust the time of the Councils adjournment. To which I had still the first return, that he would answer for what he did. Upon which I took the chair, and left communing with him. He then, beyond his privilege as Solicitor, or custom at all other times, and especialy at a Committee, where we were all engaged to secrecy, took on him without leave, or questions made to him, to talk to this effect: That the Church agent, as he tearmed him, an insolent, huffie fellow, had been with him, and would needs direct him how to manage that process against the people of Aberdeen; would have his name insert with his in the process, to which he could not stoop; and prescribed to him the giving present warrant for citing of those people. I then interrupted him, and told, that it did not concern our board, what privat conferences had past betwixt him and the Church agent. That we were mett for matters of another nature, to which he was not to be a witness, being no member. He insolently replied, that he sought a vote in the Committee for his being heard. I told him that he was out of his road, and not to prescribe to that board, nor would we bussie ourselves with his idle conferences with another; and that I thought he could not answer for it, to debate the Councils orders, but that it became him to obey; and since he had express warrant for citing those people at Aberdeen, he should not demurr on it, much less assert that he would not comply, as he had done in the morning to the Church agent and to me. Immediatly in the window, he fearing the boards censure, asserted peremptorly he had said no such thing to me. Upon

ends, were impowered to call the Council, when we thought fitt. He then refused that to me he had denyed to infist in that procefs untill June, and with fuch peremptornefs, after I had asserted it in publick, that I judged myfelfe bound in credit to give him a direct lie, his expreffion to me being a consequential one. He insulted likewise, in the forenoon, Mr. Blair, the Church Agent, and the Clerk of Councils man. If these things be tollerat, instead of being a servant to the Government, he may be reckoned a controller of the Councils orders. The warand from that board is here inclosed. It is boldly asserted, that money on the one hand, and the support of a man above him on the other, prompts him too much to those streaches. I love not to speak upon whispers, however generally talked, and so shall not infist on this alleadgance.

532. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL AND THE MASTER OF STAIR.—28 Apr. 1691.

MY LORDS,

Wee have resolved to give his Majestie ane account of our proceedings, which your Lo. will sufficiently understand by the inclosed extract of our nominatione, the copie of our letter to Colonell Hill, and the copie of the inclosed letter to the King, the principall wherof is committed to your Lops. to be delyvered to his Majestie, which is all at present from, MY LORDS,
your Lops. most humble Servant,

CRAFURD, P.

Edinbr, 28 Apryle 1691.

which, indeed I thought my honour concerned to tell him, that since he who was a servant, and farr below my quality, did take on him to give me, who was a counsellor, and in the Presidents chair for the time, a consequential lie, I might well give him a direct one, and then asserted that he was a great liar. To which he answered me, that he was the Kings servant, which I readily owned, but that he had no priviledge by that station to forgett himselfe, and carry so indiscreetly. He repeated againe, what he said at first, that he had said no such thing as I averred. To which I gave the first answer; upon which he retired in great passion. I am ready to subscribe to every tittle of this, if they were my last words. Let an impartiall person judge, if my briskness to him was voluntar or extorted, and whither it became him or me to be the Complainer. But his discourses, and the credit of them, goes so short way with them who know him, that I thought it below me to stirr in so filthie a puddle; and therefore industriously forbore what ever had past betwixt us, till now that it seems he hes taken the first word in complaining.

533. THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY TO THE EARL OF MELVILL AND
MASTER OF STAIR AT COURT.—30 Apr. 1691.

MY LORDS,

Edr, 30 *App*. 1691.

There being a report heir for some time, which gave grund to the Privy Councell to haue some apprehensions that this kingdome might be invaded this fommer, they thereupon thought it fitting to recomend to us the provideing of the particulars conteened in the inclosed, which is the copie of their A&t. In order thereunto, wee haue appointed Sir Patrick Murray to informe himselfe where such a quantitie of maill as is therein mentioned, (with 1800 bols alredy in store,) may be had; wee haue also given order to Captain Sledzer to caus fix such armes in the magasin as ar not for present use. The charge and expence of such a quantity of maill, with the armes, pulder, and other things appointed by the Councell to be provided, will be upwards of 10,000 lb. sterling; besides the price of 1000 fyrelocks, 300 barrell of pulder, and 300 pair of pistols, with hulsters, which wee haue alredy ordered to be brought home. For defraying of all this charge, wee haue no fond, and your Lo. knowes that as the agriement is made with George Hamiltoun of Buning for payment of the forces and garifones subsistance money monethly by advance; it amounts to 48,000 lb. sterling per annum, and albeit the Cese and Inland Excise wer duely and fully payed in yeerly, (which, by reason of the troubles and vastations hes bene in severall shires these two years past, is not to be expected,) it wilbe bot about 6000 lb. sterling moir, and which will not neir pay the officers, who receave no pay at present. Besides that, there will be a considerable sum wanting to compleit the pay of the subalterns and souldiers yeirly, who receave now bot subsistance-money. Be pleased to acquaint his Majesty with this affair, and if, after consideration had thereupon, he resolue the particulars conteened in the Councels reference falbe provided, then it would be considered where the money shalbe had for defraying the expence and charge thereof.

In our last to your Lop. of the 15th of February, Wee told yow, that untill the 11,000 lb. sterling we were necessitat to make use of, out of the thrie moneths cefs, for makeing up the tuo moneths and halfe moneths

cefs, paiable at Candlemes laft to Bunning, wer reimburfed, neither fie nor penfion fould be payed; fo, by this we think it not amife to let yow know, that as yet there is no pairt thereof reimburfed, nor any precepts drawn for fie or penfioun; nor doe wee fie how it wilbe otherwayes for fome time, by reason the produce of the Customs and forran Excife in this time of warr is unconfiderable, and preffing vocations doe frequently neceffitat us to draw upon it, which cannot be evited, by, MY LORD,

Your Lo. moft humble Servants,

RUTHVEN.

CRAFURD.

RAITH, *Thefr. Dept.*

534. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—1 May 1691.

MY VERY GOOD LORD,

Fort William, ye firft of May 1691.

It's not longe fince I troubled yow with a letter, and now, tho I had great hopes before of haueing Dowart Caftle deliuered to me, and fome of the confiderableft Highlanders fubmitting, the newes of the furrender of Mons, and the expectacion they haue of affiftance from France or Ireland, hath puft them up to a great degree, and that's much hightened by the malignants in Edinburgh and other places; and now Glengary is fortifieing his houfe of Invergary with earth-work and pallifadoes, refolueing to be one of the laft that fhall comply. I haue fent your Lop. a lift of the officers of the regiment, who are indeed good men for fervice, and fober men, and many of them, afwell as of the fouldiers, I hope truly fear God. I haue run thro many difficultyes, and particularly this laft of my ficknes, by which I find that fickneffes obtained here are loath to quit their poft, for tho I am (thro the goodnes of God) growne pretty well in health, yet weaknes continues with me, that I can goe litle without helpe. Some gentlemen came to me aboute their fetlement, and that of Dowart, but I fear the late newes, and their high expectacions of affiftance, will alter their refolucions, I hope to their own deftruction; and I could wifh, (if they rife againe,) that all the Weft country, and all the Clans whom they haue injured may be let loofe upon them, till they be utterly rooted out. I haue had great ficknes and death amongft the fouldiers, which puts me to trouble to get recruits, yet I hope to be compleat in a moneth, as any regiment can be, and they now make a very good appearance. The

two companies I referued to be at your Lops. dispose, my Lord Leven and my Lord Raith desired might be giuen to my Lord Killmares, and to the Lord of Weems sonn, which order of theirs was obeyed. I doubt not but your Lop. saw some propofalls I made to the Lords of the Treasury, for sawing charges to the King in freight of ships, and the charge of the Lamb ffrigot, and they haue granted a small vessell according to those propofalls, which I expect shortly; and it will be found that the regiment shall doe as good service, (when there is occasion of action,) as any other. I fear I haue wearied your Lop. and I'me sure I haue done soe by myselfe, who am, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most obliged humble and obedient Servant,
JO. HILL.

535. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—12 May 1691.

MY LORD,

Fort William, the 12th May 1691.

In my last I sent you a list of the officers of my regiment. I have newly received an order from the Councell to fall upon those Highlanders within my reach, that do not presently come in and take the oathes of alledgeance, deliver up their armes, and which I shall endeavour to put in execution, that the world may see I will be behind with none in pressing forward those methods for his Majesties service, which wiser men than I judge convenient. At the present they are still quiet; only Glengary fortifieing his house with an earth work and pallisados. Some of the Lairds were lately in a fair way of submission, as M'Lean was, of rendring Dowart Castle to me; but the news of the taking Mons, and the storyes of great assistance coming to them from France or Ireland, sent by Jacobites from Edinburgh and elsewhere, hath boyed them up againe at present. I have summoned the Braes of Lochabber, to come and take the oathes and the rest, according to the Councellis order. Some I know will come, as most of Duke Gordon's tennents and many of the best of the Clan Cameron, who have refused the Laird any more to joyne him in this cause. This day (if the illness of the wether prevent not) I expect severall of them in, and the M'Intoshes men in the Brae, and Glencoe

men ; if they fail, I'll put my orders in execution against them, and whatever happens shall be accounted to your Lop. by, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most obliged, humble, and obedient Servant,

Jo. HILL.

536. COLONEL HILL TO THE VISCOUNT TARBAT.—12 May 1691.

MY LORD,

Fort William, the 12th of May 1691.

Since my last, handed to yow by Mr. Cooper, I have received an order from the Councell, viz. my Lord Craford, Lord Argyll, Lord Stair, Arbruckle, Forfar, Beilhauen, and Liueington, to force the Highlanders to submitt by all acts of hostility, to disarme them on oath, and all their servants to swear the oath, and not to take up armes against the King and Queen, destroy their cowes, and this without distinction or exception of persons ; and stri&ly to observe Sir Thomas Liveingstons orders. My Lord, whatever my opinion be, I shall obey the order as far as I can be able, or as any other could doe in my circumstances ; but all the midle fort of people here of Clan Cameron will submitt, haue told the Laird they will not follow him ; and he sayes hee'l not desire them. He was in a fair way to come in and submitt, and foe was M'Laine to surrender Dowart Castle, but the newes of surrender of Mons, and of assistance from France or Ireland, turned the scale. To-morrow are summoned in Duke Gordons tennents in the Brae of Lochabber, the next day M'Intosh and Keppoch, &c., and then Glencoe, but all the midle fort of men desire to liue peaceably, being well disposed to itt, and those that will not comply must suffer. What more I would say I refer to Mr. Sybbald. I finde ill-willers grow upon me and some great men. They say I am old, and would, I think, haue me to reduce all the Highlands myselfe, which, if I could doe, there would be as litle need for them as they say there is for this garrison. I would his Majestie would giue me any other place, where I could be serviceable to him, and let some emulatour take this, and then I might be quiet. And from the 22d of March 90 to January 91, I haue not received a farthing of pay except 100^{li}, and from January to now, only Colonels pay, and nothing for Governour, foe that I want greatly of

what I had when here before, and thinges here are soe dear, that I cannot get what I receive to keepe me, for none that comes cann get any thing but what they get from me, which I buy at a distance and at double rates ; and to conclude, I confes I loue not soe many masters ; pardon, I beseech your Lops. this trouble, for I haue none I can soe freely speake to as your Lop. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most obliged humble Servant,
JO. HILL.

537. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—15 May 1691.

MY LORD,

Fort William, the 15th May 1691.

I have sent your Lop. severall letters of late, but perceiue by my Lord Tarbat some of them have miscarried.

I lately received a letter of order from the Councell, to fall on with all severity upon all such Highlanders within my reach as refused to come in and take the oath of allegiance, and whereupon I sent out summons to them, and upon Tuesday next the Brae of Lochabber men come in ; many of them I know will ingage, but some that are papists may stand out, and on Wednesday comes in all the gentlemen of the name of Clan Cameron, and some of them have told me they will all appear, and that it is with Lochiel's consent, who will not, as hee sayes, stir more then hee would have them doe, but delayes, to see who will breake the ice, or till hee may get some with him, for that 's a great matter amongst Highlanders. The people hereabouts haue robbed none all this winter, but haue been very peaceable and civill ; Glengary is now fortifieing his house with an earth-work and a pallisadoe, and is the most bygotted man that wayes aliue. I haue last night received ane order to delay the severity proposed by the former order, till I hear further ; however, I will push on the compliance of my neighbours as far as I can, and they shall not know I haue any order then the first, which they knew of themselves, word by word, longe before it came to my hands ; what successe I haue in this I shall giue your Lop. ane account of, who am, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most obliged and most humble Servant,
JO. HILL.

538. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—22 May 1691.

MY LORD,

London, May 22, 1691.

Having named Mr. Hamilton of Halfyd to be deput in what concerns my part of the Secretairys office, I thought it my deuty to communicat fo much to your Lo. that he may hav free acces to the records, or what els concerns the office. I hav nothing to say against Mr. Will. Hamilton, bot I think him a very honest man, whom I could trust; bot its necessary, in the circumstances that I am in, that I hav on of my own choice, that a person may not seem to be imposed upon me; and after my return its probable that Mr. Will. and I may adjust that matter to his satisfaction. I am, MY LORD, Your Lo. most humble Servant, JO. DALRYMPLE.

539. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—23 May 1691.

MY DEAR LORD,

23 May 1691.

I entreat yow forgett not to writt to Rankilor, Crofrig, and the Justice-Clerk, and lett them know, that albeit your hand be not at the reprieve, nor what else concerns this, (because its not fitt that any know more,) yett that you concern your self for me in this matter; and I hope your Lop. or now have written to my Lord Raith, to put Mr. H. Anderfones name in the principals place of St. Leonards. You need such men to be neare; and it will be at once both prudence and charity. I close my troubling of yow at this tyme, with ane earnest remembering, how just and naturall it will be in your Lop. to doe for the honest Lyons security, and lett not others doe alone what you should.

Ferrybridge, 23 May 1691.

540. THE EARL OF ARRAN TO THE LORD RAITH.—25 May 1691.

MY LORD,

I meak noe doubt my retiring will meak abundance of noice, but I hope your Lops. of the Comitty, and the otheris in the Goverment, will not bee surprized att it, after I hav given your Lo. ane account of the matter of fact.

Upon Saturday laſt, Major Hill came to Hamilton with orders from Sir Thomas Livingſton, by her Maſteſty's comand, to oblige me to ſigne a paroll of honour, in ſuch generall termes, that is not poſſible but my enemies that have occaſioned this may ſoon pick a holl in the other, and ſay I have failed in my paroll, and ſo I ſhould expoſe my honor to the caprice of my enemies notions of defining what may be comprehended under itt; and conſidering that I am already under baill not to diſturb the peace of the Government, or doe any thing againſt King William or Queen Mary, I thinke it ſtrange that this ſhould be required of me, ſince it was never practiſed befor to aſke a paroll of honour without delivering upp the baill; for if they depend upon the one, ther is noe need of the other; but it ſeemes my enemies are alwies at work to render me ſuſpicious, tho I am ſure I have taken all the paines I can to give them noe ground for itt. However, it ſeemes that is not enough, ſo I was immediately to ſigne that paroll, tho my baill was ſtill depending, or inſtantly be carried priſoner to the Caſtell of Edinburgh. I knew that the Major had ſent for a troupe of dragounes to ſeize me; but I would not ſtir for all that, hoping I might prevail upon him to permitt me to wrytt to Sir Thomas and my other friends in the Government befor I was made one; but he thought his orders were ſo poſſitive, that it was not in his power to give me any delay, ſo I was forced to make this retreat, that I might give my friends an account of my circumſtance, and to begge their aſſiſtance to deliver me out of this trouble. I am ſure I deſigne nothing by it, but to ſee if, by your Lo. and my other friends aſſiſtance, her Maſteſty may be pleaſed to recall this order, ſince ther is noe bodie that lives under ther Government more deſirous to doe itt peaceably then I am. I thought now all thoſe ſuſpitions had been out of doore. However, my indeavours ſhall never be the leſs to continue to give noe juſt occaſion, whatever be my enemies mallice at me, and I hope noe ſeverities that I can meet with ſhall make me play the fool, which I think is moſt deſigned by thoſe that ſo induſtriouſly take pains to traduce me. So, my Lord, I earneſtly begge your good offices, that my enemies may not gain their ends by forcing me to hurt my ſelf, ſo I begge that your Lop. would repreſent my caſſe to my Lord your father, that he may aſſiſt me now in my day of trouble. Your Lordſhip may eaſily conclude that I have

taisted too much of a confinement to like itt, and it's but naturell one should doe all they can to preserve themselves from itt. I am feur I designe nothing but to live quietly, and, whatever my enimies may fugeft, tho ther is a great talking of invasions from France or Irland, I protest, befor God, I know nothing of itt, but what's by the publick reports. So after this I can adde noe more, but live itt to my freinds to assist me, and particularly I begge your Lo. on this occassion, which will infinitely oblige your most humble and obedient Servant,

ARRAN.

May 25, 1691.

541. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—25 May 1691.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

York, 25 May 1691.

I received this letter of Collonell Hills at this place. I am so obnoxious to be misconstrued or litle regarded in my opinion of these matters, that I will not obtrude it further; yett my duty to the King and country obliges me to inform of what occurs to me. I did writt to your Lop. from Ferribridge, intreating yow to mind writing on my affair to the Justice-Clerk, Rankillor, and Croffridge, and to order filling up of Mr. H. Anderfon in St. Leonards, as both charity and prudence. Yow will see the advisers by this letter. I am, MY DEAR LORD, Your Lops. most humble Servant,

TARBAT.

Pray writt to me what to say to honest Coll. Hill; I wonder that he lives; the workmen employed abuse both the King and him.

542. SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—28 May 1691.

MY LORD,

Upon last ffrydays night at 12 acloak, I gott a copie of the Queens orders sent to me by a flieing packet from the Master of Staires, the contents wherof were: That I should propose to the Earle of Arran, Earle of Hoome and Seaforth, to pass their words of honour not to act or contrive any thing against the present goverment; in caice of refusall, to take them prisioners, and convoy them to the Castle of Edinburgh, as accordingly I have done. The Earle of Seaforth hes passed his word of

honour, the Earle of Hoome refused it, and is prisoner in the Castle. The Earle of Arran, who was at Hamilton, was informed of it, kept himselfe somewhat out of the way, but I have reasons to believe he will doe it. I wold not faill to give your Lop. ane account of this, as being, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most humble and most obedient Servant,

Edinr, 28 May 1691.

T. LIVINGSTONE.

Ther is nothing pases here worthie to impart. The Jacobins are all upon the wing, and in great hopes of ane Invasion, and the Lords of their Majesties Privie Counsell are dayly buied in putting things in order for securing of the countrey.

543. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—3 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

Fort William, 3d of June 1691.

Since my last, the Committee of Councell thought fitt, and the Commander-in-Chieff alfoe, to pass from that first strict order, which, iff I had pursued, I had putt the Highlanders to the hills, and turned them enemies; or iff I had demanded their armes, it had been the same, for then they accompt they would have been a prey to their neighbours that doe not comply as well as they; and, besides, I know no oathes can gett the sword and gun, that was their predecessors; they will rather part with their lives. They possibly may, upon oath, deliver some old rusty trash, as they did in Mull and Atholl, and kept all their best armes to themselves; and had I gone aboute to putt that order in executione, they (haveing the coppie off that order long before it came to my hands) would have frustrated my endeavours; but I hope I have taken the better way, which is easier, viz. while they were expecting the event off that order, I sent them the fforme off a very strict oath, and that withall a draught of one more easie, which is never to take up armes against King William and Queen Mary, and their Government, nor to suffer any off their freinds, men, tennents and servants (whom they can be able to hinder) to take up armes; and to this oath most of the Clan Cameron have already sworne and subscribed, and many of the McDonalds in the Brae of Lochaber; and Lochiel sent me word (ffor he left the gentlemen and people of his name to their freedom to come in) that he stood upon

point of honour with his confederats that they should not accuse him as the first to break the ice, but waites for some to come before him, or with him, but faith he will not stirr to rise in armes. I have sent also to Sky, where I hear the gentlemen (except Sir Donald) are willing to come in; as also to the Captain of Clanronald and Laird of Moror to come in. More are coming in dayly; and if ffraigne force come nott to assist, I believe their will be litle to doe in the hills, except to take in Glengaryes house. I was willing to act by gentle methods, in respect off the Kings affairs att this juncture, and have thought fitt to gaine as much as I could off the Highlanders att present, and more as opportunity offers; but now to make them fitt quiet (iff oathes will tye them) that the Kings greater affairs may not be interrupted, and that iff all prove peaceable, his Majestie may use some off the forces now here where is greater occasione. The Appin and Glencow men have desired they may goe in to my Lord Argyll, because hee is their superiour; and I have set them a short day to do it in (my Lord being now about Inverara.) I haue sent out the small vessell wee haue to cruise of at sea, and amongst the Isles, to discover what he can of any ships, and to examine all boats, and to give account of his observations. As I make further progresse, I will giue your Lop. an accompt. Wee are at present as peaceable hereabouts as ever, and all are quiet, except broken men and thieves. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most obliged, faithfull, and most obedient Servant,

JO. HILL.

544. EARL OF CRAFTURD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—4 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

I had your Lops. by the Master of Burleigh, and am very sensible of the kindness expressed in it. I am far from measuring your favour for me by the frequency of your letters. I did ever consider of it as founded upon a better ground then such a plaine formalitie. I have been for some time heavily indisposed, and am yet in an ill case, so as much writing would be very inconvenient to, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. most affectionat humble Servant,

Edr, 4th June 1691.

CRAFTURD.

I presume by these to give my humble dewtie to my Lady, and to express my regrate for the indisposition of Mr. James.

545. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—4 Jun. 1691.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

4 June 1691.

I was surpris'd to find the Earl of Brodalbin here as soone as myself, having parted the day before I left London, as not to see other till the 1 of November. He told me a litle of his errand, whereby I might easily judge more, as was intended I should know; he spoke to your coofine to goe north and to give assistance by his influence on some there, who answered, that he not only wish'd him good successe, but would give him willingly all the assistance he could, but as to north going, the condition of his sonne and the other poor gentleman, would not allow him, since he knew not the tyme of there danger, and did reasonably expect it every day; and if any had thought his service of value in that effaire, they would have releas'd him from so just a care, which would have been easily done, by a favour scarce ever refused to persons so circumstantiat. However, I understand that your coofine hath taken wayes to sollicit earnestly for Earl Brodalbins successe, as farr as his perswasion can; but the strong the fond hopes from Irland it's like will at present defeat both there indeavours. I learn no new thing since I came home, and am resolv'd to ly in quiett till a persuit of my friends awake me; wee consulted the effaire of Ed. and sett in on a foot that hath done the feat. I have not heard from your Lop. sonne the reasons of your not writing; I am sure it had been convenient for me, and cannot see wherin it could hurt you, for your doeing so usuall favours for your friend cannot give jealousy, no, not to a Domine, for with ane *in damno vitando* only. But my deare Lo/ allow me to say, that too great warines may have a contrare effect, and by too nice oblidging a few, too many may, I feare, will be lost; but I submitt to your judgment, and shall never desyre you to hurt your owne interest. I wish all happines to your Lo. Lady, and all your family.

546. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—8 June 1691.

MY LORD,

Bruxells, Jun 8th 1691.

I hav bein heir thes fix days; ther is nothing past the Kings hand as yett, the army matters ar fo very throng this day; the Minifters had accels to the King, who had ordered an anfuer to be drauen to the Commissions letter without takin notice of fom parts of thers, which givs no fatiffaction when it is fingned; I fhall fend your Lop. the double; we ar not fo much trubled at the newes of the Duke of Berwick's goin to Scotland, becaus it is beleived he is in the French army, and that few days ago his wagoon or wagoon horfes wer takin forraging; the King never looked fo weill; all the army is in good heart; we ar tuenty thoufand horfe, and abow thritty thoufand of the beft foot of any army in the worlde; we ar marching about to deftroy all the forrage on all quarters of Bruxells, that the French may not find fubftance to lay about it when our army goes els wher; fince they did withdraw to Hall, they hav never appeared, tho they ar very ftrong. MY DEAR LORD, fairweill.

547. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—9 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

Fort William the 9th of June 1691.

Since my laft, there are ffoure ffrench men off warr come from Ireland to Sky, (whereoff one off fyftie guns,) who have brought with them the Earle of Dumfermline and fome officers, with armes, amonitione, provisions, and fome mony and cloaths, but noe men; but they give out that the Duke Gordon and the Duke of Berwick are fpeedily coming with five thoufand men from Ireland to land in the North; Buchane and Glengary are gone to Sky. I have given my Lord Argyle double notice heiroff, that he may take care of his people in Mull, and have given his garrifone there notice off it, for that thefe fhips intend thither. I have alfo fent advice to any off their Majefties men off warr that I heare are in Clyde water. It is probable Sir Donald M'Donald and Glengary may ftirr (though Sir Donalds people are willing to be quiet) as alfo Sir John M'Laine; but the reft of their clans (except a very confiderable

fforce come,) will not stirr. I ffear they have taken my Captain Lew-
 tennent Richardfon, who left his post in Orkney without order and went
 to Edinburgh, and there bought mault and some other provissions, which
 I feare are loft, for he had mony in his hands above the thoufand lib.
 fterling he fent me from Orkney. As I gett any further intelligence off
 their proceedings, your Lop. fhall have accompt theroff ffrom, MY LORD,
 Your Lops. moft humble Servant,

JO. HILL.

I am in want of mony for the workes, and pray the memorandums
 Captain Callander hade may be confidered. I am told fome off thefe
 fhips are to block our paffage, and Sir Alexander M'Leane, the Bifhops
 fonn, the man to undertake it; but I hop fome of the Kings ffriggotts will
 come and cleer that point.

548. SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—13 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

Since my laft ther is nothing occured of moment here. My Lord
 Arran did not keep himfelfe out of the way, but only for fear of being
 imprifoned, he hath done what was defyred of him, and is now in town.
 I am perfwaded that he never had, nor hes yett, any defigne of making
 fturr in the countrey.

Wee have the news here that four French men of warr are come to the
 Ifle of Sky, and brought ammonition, armes, proviffions, and officers, with
 them; this requyres confirmation, which is all from, MY LORD,

Your Lops. moft humble and obedient Servant,

Edinbr, 13 June 1691.

T. LIVINGSTONE.

549. SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—16 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

We have the certain nieus of four Frens fhips being aryved at the Ile
 of Skey, whit amonition, armes, cloos, monny, and officers, this I ame fure
 if not whitout defijngne.

The reafons of my defyngning to camp in Badinog was, to hinder the

il inclyned, who are menny in this cuntry, from joining the Hylanders, or futch as may be sent to theer affistance, for they have armed themselves beiont ordinaire, and have moore horfis as ever, even some to the value of what they are worth; besyds, it migt have facilitat my Lord Breadalbans desyngnes, (if thee be good,) and had theer be no other reafons, the drawing of forfis together, makes them good, and are reddy to act with moor facility then when thee must be brought from all the extreamitys of the cuntry. I ame perswaded that this would have broock all their missures, and I wish that tyme may not choo it when it will be too leat, for I can not imagin but we schal have action heer this summer. I ame realy very much straiteneth, being comanded by the Master of Stears to order Hil not to act as yit any ways vigorously of his fyde, and that I ame contramanded to drau the forfis together, for witche reason, I beg with all possible speed I may have instructions.

Iust nou, I get the straing neus of the garison of the Bas being surpyed, it seems it is betraid by the sergent who comanded theer; theer being a boat of cool cent for the garison, the sergeant ordered all the foldiers into the boat except one centry, whereafter he set the prifoners, confisting of four at liberty, who wounded the centry, and mead them selfs master. This will make a great noice, althoug in it self very inconsiderable. I schal not feal to give your Lordschip frequent notice of what occurs, and remain, MY LORD,

Your Lordships. moost humble and obedient Servent,

Edenb. 16 June 1691.

T. LIVINGSTONE.

550. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—18 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

Fort William, 18th off June 1691.

Since my last (by one ffrom Kintayl) I have intelligence, that Buchane carried the ship with provisions to Island Donan, (my Lord Seaforts house,) which, after some shotts one both sides, was rendred, and they have placed all their cargoe there, but I have sent ane intelligent man to Sky, to know how all the affaire goes, which, (so soone as he returnes,) I shall give your Lop. ane accompt off; I find some of the Highlanders themselves, are off opinion, that they have all the assistance they may ex-

pe&t this year ; I wonder none off our ffriggotts come this way as was ordered, our litle one is out to make discoveryes. I should have had much more off the people under oath, hade not this provifione fhip, and my Lord Broadalbins defigne hindred, which I wifh may doe good, but fufpect more hurt then good from it ; ffor my parte, heirafter, iff I live to have geefe, I'll fett the ffox to keep them. My Lord, I find his Majeftie has been pleafed to order me a fallary as governour, but not hawing named what, I fhall haue difficulty in it, truly my Lord, tho I live ill, my expences are greate, the country affords nothing, and I am double dearer then I could live at London. Your Lop. will conftantly heare frome me as occation offers, who am, MY LORD,

Your Lops. moft obliged and moft faithfull humble Servant,

JO. HILL.

551. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—18 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

. The Comander of the Pembroke ffrigget, Captain Every, fince his ar-ryvell in Clyde, hath molefted feverall of the merchants trafficking to the port of that river, and feafed upon a fhip and fome boats, with their loadning, upon pretence of unfree trade. The Councill, upon applicatione of the perfones therein concerned, iffued ane order dire&t to the faid Captain, requyring him to ceafe from troubling the faids perfones or their goods, and acquainting him with the law and priviledge competent to the fubjects in fuch caices, whereinto obedience cannot be fo punctuallie exa&ted from him as if he had inftructions and commands from the Admiraltie of England, to receave orders and obey the dire&tioncs of his Majefties Privie Councill for this kingdome whyll he cruifes upon the coafts, or lys within the rivers or lochs therof: Wherefore I wes appointed by the Councill Board to defyre your Lop. to caufe make enquirye what Inftructions the faid Captain Every hes from the Admiraltie of England ; and if they have not alreadie, that they may fend to him, or any others who come to cruife on this coaft, orders to receave and obey the commands of the Privie Councill heir during their abroad upon the coaft of this kingdome, according as Captain Pottingar had his

instru&iones the former yeare. This, in name of the Councill, is signified to you by, MY LORD, Your Lops. humble Servant,
Ed^r, 18th Junij 1691. CRAFURD.

552. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—19 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

Genbleur, Jun. 19, 1691.

Sinc the writting of my laft, with the papers inclofed to your Lo. the King hath ordered me not to fend down the letter in favors of my Lord Argyl till he fend you word, or giv furdur order. I had yours juft now; but hav tim to fay nothing about it, for the poft is juft goin. I hav no apprehenfion your Lordfhip did breack up my letter; bot I am of opinion it was broken up fom wher; bot except for the undecency, I do not value yow fee what I writt, nor what my correfpondence is; it will never be found either feditious or againft the intereft of ther Majeftys, for nether perfon nor party fhall ever cary me beyond that regard I ow to ther fervice. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. moft humble Servant,

JO. DALRYMPLE. .

553. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—23 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

What the Counfell refolved about Captaine Every, Commander of the Pembroke ffriggate, lyeing in the River of Clyde, and the progreff they had made for redreffing the abufes committed be him upon the merchants of this natione tradeing to the ports of that river, were, conforme to ordor, communicate to your Lop. by a former letter. And this day, complaints being renewed from feveral hands to the Counfell againft the faid Captaine Every, for his continued injuries againft feveral merchant men, by feazing ther goods, and carrying ther men from aboard ther fhips, and fuffering a French privateer, cruizing on thefe feas, to feize one of ther fhips, though advertifed therof: And, for his insolent contempt of the ordors and commands dire&te from the Counfell Board to him, the Lords of Counfell, for a more speedie remeadie, have thought it neceffar your Lop. fhould be acquainted therwith, and earneftlie in-

treated to implore her Majesties commands to the said Captaine, for obtempering and observeing the ordors of ther Majesties Privy Counsell for this kingdome; and that the instructions necessar from the Admiraltie of England for that end may be hastened to him; or, in case any instructions be already given to him, that he may be ordered to shew the same, and send a coppie therof to the Counsell of this kingdom, which hitherto he hes refused; and that he may be ordered to cruize about the Isles, and not loyter within the river of Clyde, as he hes done since his arrivall on thir coasts. The carriage and deportment of this Captain Every hes occasioned so much clamor and noyse, that the Counsell finde themselves concerned to intreate a speedy answeare, with your first conveniencie, both from her Majestie and the Admiraltie of England, for regulating the abuses committed by him, as a matter highly importing both the interest of the nation, the liberty of the subiecte, and the honour and justice of ther Majesties Government; which, in name, and at command of the Councill, is signified to your Lop. by, MY LORD,

Your Lops. humble Servant,

Edr, 23 Junij 1691.

CRAFURD, P.

554. COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—26 Jun. 1691.

MY LORD,

Fort William, 26th of June 1691.

I have the honour off yours off the tuentie fixt of May, and have written severall times to your Lop. of late. I order all my letters now to be given to Mr. David Scrimfleur to be sent in the black box. Since my last (which gave ane accompt most of the Clan Cameron, and many off the M'Donalds came in and took ane oath never to take up armes against King William and Queen Mary, and their Government) my Lord Broadalbine is come to the countrey, haveing his remissione in his pocket, as also my Lord Athole, and they have obtained a Commiffione, and have undertaken to settle the Highlands. Breadalbine is the manager, and hath mett with M'Leane, Lochell, and some others, but I find he hath done nothing with them, they (especially his coufine Lochell) will not trust him. Hee tells them the mony he has for them, is locked up in a chift att London, but they believe (iff he say true in that) he will find a way to

keep a good part off it to himself. Buchan, Glengary, Sir George Barclay, and others, are gone through the Braes to his hous at Glenurchy. This (*prima facie*) looked some what strange, that a man that had been bouying them up all this while in rebellione, and keept constant correspondence with Buchane, should now be trusted to settle them. The great designe, I believe, iff they cane gett it done, (as, for ought I yet perceive, they are not like to doe,) is, (by those steps,) to gett into the Government. I am apt to believe they obtained that Commiissione after the Kings departure, and that Sir J: D: and M'Kay were agents in it. What I formerly proposed, was the taking off the Chiefs by some such munificence off the Kings, as might be no longer continued then they prove honest; but mony was not proper; ffore iff a fforce come, itt will but make them to joyne them the better; iff none come, they must submit of course. Iff my Lord Breadalbine have ready mony to give them, they may take itt, and perhaps improve itt as I have said; iff he have not, they will not trust; and, by all circumstances, I am very much of opinion, they have all the assistance they are like to gett this year, and att or beffore the latter end off August, some off them may come in, iff hostility be not acted against them; (in the mean time, to turn them desperate,) twice or thrice a week I march a party off about ffour hundred men, some times up, some times doune the countrey, where the people (being under protectione) meet them, and are civil, so I lett them see wee cane reach them, iff they beheave otherwayes then they have engaged to doe.

The latter end of last week, ffrom Glengary and some other parts, went about five hundred men down towards Ross, to rob Balnagouns lands, but the people had notice, and are upon their guard; and Sir James Leslie, with some off his ffoot, and some dragoons, are with them. Glengary is the most refractory of any man. I expect my Lord Argyle here in two or three dayes; some off Breadalbins people give out to their countrey, that my Lord Argyle bears not well at Court. Ane other thing Breadalbins strikes at, (as I am told,) is either to gett this garisone into their own hands, or to gett it flighted; and iff either off these fall out, (this being the center off the Highlands, and neer to which all the men of actione are,) the countrey will alwayes be in confusion, and never quiet, though the manage were in better hands then those who

count to have it. I blefs the Lord I am gott pretty well, but want mony to perfect the works, and, indeed, much of my own pay; ffor that of governour the King hath ordered a fallary, but hath not named the quota, and there it fticks att that point.

I truſt in the Lord; lett what will come, I fhall keep this place fafe ffor the King.

My great and many obligations to your Lop. call for a conſtant acknowledgment, which in all humble duty I heartily recognize, who am, MY LORD, your Lops. moſt faithfull and moſt humble Servant,

JO. HILL.

I am greatly obliged to my Lord Leven, and to my Lord Raith, for there favour and kyndnefs.

I have account from Sky, that the people of the M'Donalds there are inclined to ſetlement, and reſolved to tell Sir Donald ſoe, if he offer to riſe. I treated with them by their Miniſters, who are well affected men.

I am told by ſome that Buchan has a mynd to treat for himſelf.

555. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—2 Jul. 1691.

MY LORD,

The Earle of Pearth is much recovered in his health, ſince he had it in power to be ſomewhat more at large if he pleaſed; but is not inclyned to give the tearmes demanded, or to own the Government in any faſhion, untill he once ſie the ſucceſs of our armes in Flanders, Ireland, and by ſea. The ſolicitor, by a bill to the Council, would not only exclude the Church agent from all concurſe with him in proceſſes, but would have lodged in his perſon a ſupreamacy, which the King, in a great meaſure, hes parted with; and, as he is inclyned, and of late hath praſtiſed, in favours of ſome men guilty of irregularities, would evidently bury our Church intereſt. You have here ſome obſervations on his paper which will unfold his deſigns. The caſe of the Biſhopricks, which only belongs to the Exchequer, is now before the ſeſſion, and is like to have a caſt there which may be of dangerous conſequence to the State; my reaſons are contained in a paper now tranſmitted to you. Your Lop. hes a thrid paper, containing reaſons for the King in relation to forfeit

persons, which is like to misgive in the Session ; and, if so, will render all forfeitures for late crimes of little significancie ; but I meddle not in Judicatories where I am no member. The post goes, and must therefore forbear to another occasion what was further designed by, MY DEAR LORD,

Your Lops. affectionat humble Servant,

Edr, 2d July 1691.

CRAFURD.

556. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—16 Jul. 1691.

MY DEAR LORD,

I may be misconstrued for not writting, as I have oftimes been on as little ground ; but truth is, I know not what to writt. In the State affairs I have nothing to say, in the Church no good on any side to say, but I wish both were wiser, less humorous, better principled in sacred and civil things ; for, allow me to think, that as we ever may be very good Christians, good Protestants, and good subjects, without Bishops, so may well be without tantivie presbetry, or hierarch of any kind ; and if ever wee be at peace untill a middle method to bound preistrie be taken, I shall acknowledge myself far mistaken, and doe wish I may be so. I have not the favour to gett my act of treasury on the Kings letter as yett, though I am sure on no good reason, and I press not much, but it were fitt for your most humble servant and most affectionat Coosine.

T.

16 July 91.

557. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—21 Jul. 1691.

Holyroodhous, 21 July 1691.

I received your Lo. of the 11 last weeke. I hope you will pardon me, that I have not acknowledged it sooner, but I have been so full of busines since I come here, and I have never been very well since I had a fitt of the gravell at Durham, so that I could not do it sooner. I return yow thanks for your neues, and yow will hear by this post, that wee have the good neues of the Irish armys being beat, which was sent us from the Lords Justices, as I doubt not but they have sent account of it there more fully, so as I shall not trouble you with particulares. Untill the last

Counsell day that I was present, there was no orders for our armys marching to encamp on the borders of the Highlands, notwithstanding of the Kings letter ordering it; but then it was ordered by the Counsell; the President of the Session removed, and did not concurr in it. S^r Tho. Leivingston did last week shew me some accounts he had from S^r Ja. Lesly and Coll. Hill, of Breadalbans transactions in the Highlands, which I desired him to transmute to yow, and I doubt but yow will acquaint the King and Queen with it, which seems necessary to be done. I have spoke very home to S^r W^m Lockheart, concerning that flying packet he sent. He says he did it by order, and will be answerable for what he did; how ever, I thinke you should make complaint of it, not onely as your owen, but the Nations interest, and I doubt not but the Councill will concurr with yow. As to M^cMillans reprove, I am sorry the Queen interposed in it, especially since the King had refused it, after seeing his tryell, (as Mr. W^m Hamilton told me,) and that the sentence of a soveraign Court here should be cognosed by the Attornay-Generall there; and a stop put to justice on his opinion, is worse then the thing itself, and of dangerous consequence to this Nation, and lays the thing absolutely on the King, the time of his reprove being unlimite; and I wish your Lo. would find some way to take it off, least it may make noise hereafter, especially since by your letter to the Counsell, yow tell it as her Majesties opinion, and not as her command; so if the other party (who has not been heard by her Majesty) apply and crave the justice of the sentence to be executed, I do not see how it can be refused, without a positive warrant from the King or Queen; and, for my owen part, I have no concern but the cause of justice, and that matters of blood should not lay at our doore. I shall onely ad, that I shall indeavor to observe the measures wee parted on, as the same is expected from yow by

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

558. EARL OF CRAWFORD TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—23 Jul. 1690.

MY LORD,

I had your Lops. of the 16th, and am convinced, in the observations

upon Sir William Lockharts paper, I ought not to have touched upon the supreamacie, that being indeed a tender point ; and from the tenor of this last letter to the Commiffion, there is an infinuation that putts me beyond all doubt in this matter. Sir William harped yesterday on the same string, and, to wave heat, which certainly would have arisen on this point, the Council being much devyded about it, an overture was made, which I think both should and will accomodat this matter ; that when the Council gives any directions in Church matters of their own proper motion, the proceffes shal only be managed in the Solicitors name ; but when corporations or privat persons find themselves leas'd, they may, by the Church agent, complain to that board, and seek Sir Williams concurrence, in which case proceffes are to proceed in both their names, and the Church may have that priviledge, which is denyed to no other societie, nor till this tyme ever to her selfe, of useing her own agent. I trust the moderation of the Commiffion now fitting, will be evident to all who are not prejudicat at our way, and that they will go the outmost length in compliance with his Majestie, which is consistant with their principles, and the safetie of the present establishment. I hope it is not expected that they are to take in into the Government, crowds of such who declare themselves of different perswasion, and would vote them to the doors in a few moneths ; nor be put to embrace these who are deposed or suspended for gross immoralities, or under proceffes for such like, nor will not come up to the qualifications in the A&t of Parliament. The Commiffion hath allready received three, the Synod of Argyle foure, the presbitrie of Dumbarton two, and that of Glasgow as many. If some other, who are named sober men, do not address them, none, I hope, will judge that they should be invited. This is my heavie regrate, that his Majesties mynd was not rather intimat privatly, then rendered so publick by the former and late letters, which hes made the Episcopal clergie hautie in their way, spareing in their applications, and very different in their style to what otherwayes they would have been, and less thankfull to our Church for receiving them, they now looking upon every thing of that sort as force, and not choise. The vindications of our former procedour will quickly be in print, and the imputations of severitie fall to the ground, except with such who are resolved to find fault with every thing we do. There is little

need of advyces for moderation, it being sufficiently evident that while the lawes are yet for Presbitrie, that government dayly moulders, is in contempt with our managers, and the opposite partie, except in name, enjoy or usurp all they can claime, praetiseing to ordain ministers, settling them in Churches, and holding Presbitries at their own hand, in the most of the northern shires. If your Lop. were a few dyetts in our Judicatories, thir things would be equally clear to you, as they are to, MY LORD, your Lops. affectionat humble Servant.

Edr, 23^d July 1691.

559. (Copy) SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTOUN.—
23 Jul. 1691.

SIR,

I am commanded by the King to tell yow, that his Majesty expects yow have drawn together and encamped his troops in some convenient place, towards the borders of the Highlands, according to his order, signified in his letter to the Privy Councill from Opprebaix in Junij last, and his Majesty doeth requyre yow to continue his forces so encamped, till yow receive his further pleasure. But that in the mean tyme non under your command doe committ any acts of hostilitie against the Highlanders. This yow are to communicat to the severall Commandants in the severall quarters. But yow are to be in readines to follow what orders yow shall receive. This by his Majesties command is signified to yow by, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

Att the Camp at Gerpines, July 23^d 1691.

JO. DALRYMPLE.

560. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—25 Jul. 1691.

MY DEAR LORD,

Edr, 25 July 91.

Just now I saw from Colonell Hill an account how Stewart of Appin had injuriously robed and seized some of Colonell Hills souldiers, and on it had writt an insolent letter to Colonell Hill, a reply worthy of the Kings officer, and yett a more insolent duply. The result was, that after the Colonell had, as fairly as a governour should, desired observance of the truce, and finding both breach and injury, he sent Forbes with a party,

and did take napping the Laird and the most considerable of his affociats, who are now in Inerloch. Peace is at the door with these. Glengaries coofin; lately come from France, is on of the prissonners. The taking of the fouldiers, and insolent letters, will shew who broke the truce. Adieu.

The injuries of this day to me yow will hear by the next. On haft.

The Laird off Appin, Colonell of Foot.

Ronald Mackdonald off Auchterera, Captain of Horfe, Glengarries near kinsman and counsellour, and on that lately cam from France, and ane Papift.

John Sinclair, Laird of Telftan, Captain of Dragoons.

Alexander Mackdonald, fone to the Laird of Glenco, and Captain off Foot in Major-Generall Buchan his regiment, and ane Papift.

And Macklean, fone to ane merchant in Glasgou, and hath been with his Cheiff in all his undertakeings.

Eight more cufings and relations to the Laird of Appin.

561. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—28 Jul. 1691.

MY DEARE LORD,

The Threafury will obey nether the Kings will in my pension, nor in the commiffion given by him to the Chamberlan of Rofs, but will have me to depend on them, and owe them the thanks of ane annuall precept. My Lord, the easieft remedy will ly in a letter from the King, requiring what he formerly ordored to be done; for I was in poffeffion of retention of it these many years before the alteration, so it was no new thing. I am nether in purse, health, nor humor for goeing up to follicit in this; I presume yow will. And, because I doubt not Sir William Lockhart is the mover in this, as he is with violenc in the matter of my sonnes Jury, (which, at his defyre, is twice altered by the Justices, after it was signed, on there owne free choice; yett at his defyre, who is dire&t party, it's changed,) and, to prevent his influence, I have writt to the Master of Staire in it. I wish freedom from foaly and malice, that I may not still be troublesome, which vexes, MY DEAR LORD,

Your faithfull Servant, and affectionat Coofine,

28 *July* 1691.

TARBAT.

562. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE QUEEN.—29 Jul. 1691.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR MAJESTIE,

Wee had, in obedience to his Majesties letter of the $\frac{1}{2}$ of Junij last, from the camp at Opprebaix, given order to Sir Thomas Livingstoun to march the troops under his command, and to encamp them in some convenient place towards the borders of the Highlands, without entering into any act of hostility, untill farder order.

This day Sir Thomas Livingstoun presented to the Board an order from the Duke of Leinster, as Commander in Cheif of all their Majesties forces within this Kingdom, and as haveing particular directiones from your Majestie, authorizeing and requyring Sir Thomas not to march with the forces to the borders of the Highlands, nor make any encampment of them nigh the same, untill he should receive farder orders from his Majestie or the said Duke, unless the Highlanders draw togither in any numbers, and that ther be just cause to apprehend any act of hostility from them.

Lykwayes, the Duke of Hamilton did acquaint us, that he understands this to be your Majesties pleasure.

Wherupon wee find ourselves obleidged, in perfuance of the duty of that station and trust wee are in, humblie to represent to your Majestie, both what wee, in obedience to your Majesties inclinatione so insinuated to us, have ordered in that affair; and also what uther things fall naturally under consideratione upon that subject.

Wee have given order to Sir Thomas Livingstoun to stopp the march of the troops towards the Highlands till farther order, notwithstanding a new insolence committed by som there.

Thus the effect of the order sent by the Duke of Leinster is accomplished in another methode, becaus no commission to a Commander in Cheif can regularlie take effect, till either it be presented to this Board, or els pass under the Great Seall of this kingdom, which being the methode agreeable to law and custum, Wee doubt not your Majestie will appoynt to be followed.

The Highland rebels have been of late very peacable, acting no hos-

tility ; and, as wee are informed, wer not only disposed to ly quyett, but much affraid of being attacked by your Majesties forces. Severall of them accepted of an oath tendered to them by Colonell Hill, Governour of Fort William, never to ryse in armes against their Majesties or the Government ; uthers were living in such quyett, that except an invasion had happened, they seemed resolved to have continued so ; and ther was litle ground to doubt, if the armie had then marched against them, but they would have submitted themselves, or been easilie forced to it.

Wee judge it also our dutie to communicate to your Majestie what hes occurred betwixt Colonell Hill and one of a Highland clann, named Stewart of Appine, who detaining prisoner a souldier of the garison of Fort William, the said Governour sent a party and apprehended Appine and som other noted rebels, and brought them prisoners to the garison, whom, for ther better accomodatione, we have ordered to be sent about by watter to Glasgou untill your Majesties pleasure be knowen ; and, for your Majesties more particular informatione, Colonell Hills letter to Sir Thomas Livingstoun about this affair is heirwith transmitted to the Earle of Melville, Secretarie of State for this kingdom, to be communicat to your Majestie, with the copies of what letters past betwixt the said Appine and Colonell Hill.

As in the above particulars, so in every thing els relating to your Majesties service and our dutie, wee shall be readie to maniaft how much wee are, MAY IT PLEAS YOUR MAJESTIE,

Your Majesties most loyall, most faithfull, and most obedient

Subjects and Servants,

HAMILTON, P.

LEVEN.

CRAFURD.

MORTON.

CARDROSS.

FORFAR.

RAITH.

BALFOUR.

RUTHVEN.

POLWARTH.

T. LIVINGSTON.

S^R C. CAMPBELL.

J. BRODIE.

AR^D MURE.

Edinbr, 29 July 1691.

563. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—29 Jul. 1691.

MY LORD,

The inclosed exact copie of the letter directed to Her Majestie will acquaint yow fully with the contents therof; which, with Colonell Hills letter to Sir Thomas Livingstoun, and the copies of such letters as past betwixt the said Colonell and Stewart of Appine, and a list of the prisoners taken with him, are to be delivered by your Lop. to her Majestie with your first convenience. This, in name, and by warrand of the Councill, is signified by, MY LORD,

Your most humble Servant,

Edinb^r 29 July 1691.

HAMILTON, P.

564. (Copy) THE EARL OF MELVILL TO SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE.—Jul. 1691?

SIR,

I receaved yours of the 19 June from Gemblours, by Mr. James Hamilton, but not till the packet of the 22 from that place came here, els that letter concerning my Lord Argyle might have been stopt, but I wrote the nixt post that it might be kept up till further order. What news are here or from Scotland, you will have them otherwise then I can wryte them. I have had nothing from Scotland this last post but that of seasing the packet last week; it was that goeing northward. Perth being lett out on baile was by the former. We are longing here for good news from you, for that of your letters being broaken up, you may cause enquiry about it, for I doe not think myselff concerned in it; I am sure it was not here, and I believe not by the way. I think the seals of that packet was whole, as I remember, but cannot be positive, till I look my note, but if Mr. James Hamiltons caprice, to say no more, occasions mistakes, I am not to answere for; only I expect that you will advise him to forbear making stories, for I understand the man and his manner. He mett with nothing but civility from me, and was not only free, but a witnes to the opening of the packet, till his own impertinencie hindered it. But I have said too much of this, which is not worth the notecing.

The Queen hes ordered the wryting down, in relation to the putting a stop to M'Millans execution, and of Sir Peter Frazers, if his affair should come to such a sentence. The first was upon his poor wifes hanging on, and crying, and being at such a distance; which, however, her Majesty did nothing, till she had the Attornay-Generals opinion in it. The other, I suppose, was upon the sollicitation of Sir Peters friends, but this last is not to be made use of unless there should be need, which is not very probable that there will be so great heaft as his friends pretends. I hear nothing of Sir Thomas Livingstouns motions since the Kings letter to the Councill; I suppose that depends much upon the Earl of Breadalbins negociations. I am,

SIR, your most humble Servant,
M.

565. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—3 Aug. 1691.

MY LORD,

The inclosed exact coppies of the letter directed to her Majestie, and the letter wrote by the Master of Stairs, Secretarie of State, by his Majesties command, to Sir Thomas Livingstoun, Commander-in-Cheiff of the Forces in this kingdom, will acquaint yow fully with the contents of both which are to be delivered by your Lop. to her Majestie with your first conveniencie; and, so soon as yow receave her Majesties pleasure therin, Wee expect yow will dispatch the same with all dilligence to this Board. This, in name and by warrand of the Councill, is signified by, MY LORD, your most humble Servant,

Edinbr, 3^d August 1691.

HAMILTON, P.

566. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—3 Aug. 1691.

Holyroodhous, 3^d August 1691.

I received your Lo. of the 29 July, and you will see by the last; that the Councill write to the Queen, about the march of the Army, that those inconveniences you mention did occurre to us here, but was much opposed

by my Lord Stairs and others ; and as they wold not concurr in subferyv-
ing the letter to the Queen, fo they fent an expres to Berwike with a
flying packet, and difpatched it from that to the Earle of Notingham.
The occafion of this flying packet you will fee by the Counfells letter
directed to you, and the copy of that write to the Queen, fo I need not
repeat ; and the different orders from the King and Queen lookes very
odd to us at diftance, and I wifh the Queen be not impoffed upon, which
your Lo. being on the place, may more eafily difcover, and put her
Majeftie on her gard, and indevore to haften a return, that the feafon of
the year be not loft. So I fhall ad no more to your trouble at prefent,
but that I am your Lo. moft humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

567. EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—4 Aug. 1691.

MY LORD,

Whitehall, Aug. 4th 1691.

The Queen commands me to acquaint your Lop. that fhee is informed
there are great numbers of horfes fent out of Yorkfhire into Scotland,
and would have you informe your felfe by whom they are fent, and to
whom delivered, and how difpofed of, and give her Majefty an account
what you can learne of this matter ; and her Majefty would have you
give fuch orders as you fhall judge neceffary, in fuch manner as fhall be
moft agreeable to the laws of Scotland, for preventing thefe horfes being
employed any way to the prejudice of their Majefties fervice, or the dif-
turbance of the peace of that Kingdom. I am,

Your Lops. moft humble Servant,

NOTTINGHAM.

I receaved the inclofed for your Lop. juft now ; it came enclofed to
me from Flanders.

568. (Copy) SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—
4 Aug. 1691.

MY LORD,

I received the favour of your Lordfhips dated the 30th of July. I find

that severall of my letters that I wrote of late, not only to your Lo. but to others who are with his Majesty in Flanders, are miscaried, what way, I do not know. I have created myself a great many enemies of late, by being too frie in telling my opinion of Broadalbins negotiation. I am at present so circumstanced, that I do not know what way to turne myself; for I would not willingly see any of his Majestys buffinefs go wrong. I am now again commanded to encamp, as your Lo. will see by a letter from the Privy Councill to her Majesty, sent by a flying packet last night, but the place, as it was before, is not specified. The season of the year is fare spent, and we have verry great raines here. If I encamp, I cannot make the horse subsist but by eating of the peoples cornes. If I do this, to well-affected ther is a clamour; if to disaffected, ther is a breach of that they call cessation of armes, of which the Councill will not take notice; and, after all, my hands is ty'd up in committing no acts of hostility; all this, together with other difficultys, putts me under hard circumstances; ffor as I have no other prospect as the good of the Kings service, and the peace of the country, so I cannot be at ease when I apprehend any thing to the contrair.

The independent companys are posted in Ruthven of Badenoch, Balendalloch, Abergaldie, Blair of Atholl, and Finlarig, beside many more houses I have garrisoned by detatchments out of the regiments. Islen-donald was at first under my view, and one M'Kay once mentioned something of it in a letter to me; but as there is nothing kept secret here, so it was immediatly reported to the Highlanders, who presently garrisoned it. Ther was severall difficultys which hindered me from putting in a garrison there; for, first and foremost, ther must be two or three long boats; the way how to convoy them there, wee could not fall upon; the one half of the garrison behoved to be seamen; it could not be maintained but by sending provisions from Invernes, which is a great way, through verry many difficult passages; tho a strong convoy were sent easily were cut off.

Glengaries house was never in our power, for besides that, it is an extraordinary strong house. It is fortified and cannot be taken without great cannon.

I had never a particular order where to place the Independant Com-

panys, so that I have posted them as I thought most necessary for the good of the country.

I have examined the reason of the Marquis of Atholls complaint, and, for what I can see, the reason in generall is only a grievance that there is a garrison there, which is all at present from, MY LORD,

Your Lops. very humble and faithful Servant,

Edr, 4 August 1691.

T. LIVINGSTON.

569. THE EARL OF MELVILL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—4 Aug. 1691.

MY LORDS,

Upon the receipt of your Lordships, I waited upon the Queen, and delivered your letter to her Majesty, with Collonell Hills to Sir Thomas Livingstoun, and the copies of these letters past betwixt the Collonell and the Stewart of Appine; and have herewith returned to your Lordships her Majestys answer to yours.

I have likewise, in obedience to the Queens command, sent to your Lordships, inclosed herein, an just coppie, attested under my hand, of their Majesties commission, appoynting Mainarde Duke of Linster, to be Commander-in-Chieff of all their Forces in Scotland during his Majesties absence furth of England. I am, MY LORDS,

Your Gra. and Lops. humble Servant.

Whitehall, 4th August 1691.

570. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—20 Aug. 1691.

MY DEAR LORD,

Edr, 20 Aug^t 1691.

At last my sonne is affoilzied, not on uncivility, besides crime, proved against him, and the other poor man approved by the whole jury and all men. It was enough to have been 5 months in prison, and much trouble and expence for nothing. Your treasury tortured your sonne and me or they allowed this terms pension, and will opiniatre my locality, tho contrary to sense and reason, it being my own few duty, and so in my owne hand. I found strange methods in the Court; but the jury were all clear. However, the Justice-Generall, who now hath some new friends,

would needs have my son sent to the Castle againe for these foolish words spok that night when he was drunk, as that he was for King James; and tho it was told that it was remitted, yet to the Castle; so I most to the remission, tho it was told how unfitt it was. All men are weary of, and would certainly, on right methods, and with some good tooles, bring Kirk and State to ane excellent compofure; I never saw men in such ane inclination to it. I wish yow and yours all happines.

I need not writt of the Earl of Levens comein; I know it's fully informed to your Lop.

571. COLONEL ARROTT TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—21 Aug. 1691.

MY LORD,

Inuernes, the 21 of Agustij 1691.

The seccond battalion cummeth heir this affternoon, and the last battalion of Leslies regiment marcheth just nou out to mack them room. I find the fortifications about the castle prettie well don and larglie advanced, so that in little tym, if quickly gon about, they may be finished so farr. Sir James Leslie hes left no money with me on that head; he told me he was to give account theroff to the Treasury. What money the Councel may hav allowed heirtofor thertoo, I cannot tell; bot Sir James is of oppinion that ther is not abou on hundred pound as yett giuen out on that head. I have writt to Sir Thomas Livingston heirannent; and in cace the worcks shalbe clofed, which I find most neffisar, ther most be money remitted, and forder orders giuen, which I wish, becaues of the season of the year, to have the sooner the better. The most pairt of the carriages of the gunns ar ruinous, and not to be made uis of, which lyckuayes ought to be repaired. The monithion and magasin is deliuered, conform to the inclofed letter. I finding sum difference heir about Church affairs, and being loth to medle without good ground, it being abstrack from millitarie duty, I begg your Lo. aduyc theranent, lest I ether exceed or doe too little in the busines. I find that men may be ill to be had heir. Houeuer, I shall writt mor larglie, with a particular account what may be wanting, with nixt occasion. I have had no letter from your Lop. sine my march; bot expects a return of this with first. The regiment hes marched beyond my expectations; and I have

not had so much as the least complement of the battallion I commanded on the whol rod, but larglie applaused by all the inhabitants. Not doubting of the due remitting of money, I shalbe cairfull to keep the same orders, only intreating for the sending up of thes officers (Lundie accepted) that are behind, becaues of the nefeffitie both of duty, and the macking up of ther compagnies, which cannot be well don without them. I long for to hear of you by good disposition, and to receve particular orders and advyc in euere point, which shalbe cairfully obeyed by him who ever is, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble and obedient Servant,

W. ARROTT.

572. COLONEL HILL TO THE LORD RAITH.—22 Aug. 1691.

MY LORD,

Fort William the 22 of August 1691.

This acquaints your Lop. that wee are here still in the same peaceable circumstances that wee haue been for neere a year past. Your Lops. friend Mr. Gillis, hath been with me, and hath desired me to transmit the inclosed to your Lop. under my cover. Hee takes much paines to get the affair he is upon effected, and I suppose may get it partely done, but his impediments, (with feuerall,) will be the oath of confederacion amongst them, by which they are obliged to doe nothing without the consent of each other, and the large promises that have been made to some of them, who (perhaps) will thinke they shall neuer come soe good speed any other way. As any thing worthy your Lops. notice doth occur, it shall be presented to you by, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most humble Servant,

JO. HILL.

573. SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—27 Aug. 1691.

MY LORD,

Mesti, Agust 27, 1691, old still.

I had your Lops. with the letter to the King, yesterday. I did, after supper, offer it to his Majesty; he asked me what it did contean. I told him I had no double sent me; bot I did beleiv it was givin som account

of the Treasury accounts. This day being post day, it's not read as yett; bot I shall not fail to offer it as soon as may be. To-morrow we will march from this towards Soigny, wher the French wer last night; bot they will probably go to Cambron, ther strong camp; and if so, the King will hav litle to do mor in the army. I do beleiv in tuo or three days he may go for Loo, wher he may stay ten days, and after som tim at the Hague; so as if wind anfuere, he may keep the diett of the Parliament of Ingland the fyft of October. I am, MY LORD,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

JO. DALRYMPLE.

574. THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—29 Aug. 1690.

MY LORD,

By order of Councell I ame appointed to acquaint yow, that the inclosed are a copie of a letter to his Majestie, and copies of the papers presented to this Board by the Earle of Kintore and Sir Thomas Livingstoun, mentioned in the said letter, with the account of the Bass, under the Governors hand, all which are contained in the other inclosed packet, direct to the Master of Stair, to be communicat to his Majestie, which your Lo. is desyred to hasten forward with all expedition. This in name forsaide, is signified to your Lo. by Your Lop. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON, P.

Edinbr, 29th August 1691.

575. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—29 Aug. 1691.

MY LORD,

Holyroodhous, 29 August 1691.

This other, with the inclosed, gives you so full an account of all that is done upon the King's letter to the Councill, that I need not repeat. I had your Lo's, with that inclosed to your son, which was delivered safe to him, as all shall be that comes to my hand so, and yow may very friely make use of my cover. I had answered your former letters sooner, but that I had nothing to say, haveing caused the proclamation to Mr. W^m Hamilton, concerning the importation of horses, to be shouen to yow,

and, for all I can hear, there was no more ground for it then in former years. The Councill is now adjurned to the first Thurſday of O&tober, and I am goeing to Hamilton with my famely nixt weeke, where I intend to ſty, till I fee the iſſue of all theſe matters, and ſhall continew to be

Your Lo. moſt humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

576. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—29 Aug. 1691.

MY DEARE LORD,

I did trouble your Lop. with a confuſed note the night that the Jury affoiled my ſonne and Andrew Mowat, on as cleare and undoubted evidence of a for&t and moſt dangerous ſelf defence as ever was adduced before that Court; for it was ſo evidently proved that there was nothing on my ſonnes fide but a pure miſtake of entring half naked, without weapon or any thing but bare hands; that there did not 4 ſentences paſſe betwixt him and Geo. Piozet; that Mr. Mowat immediatly parted them with all the civility in the world to the French man; that they were fairly parted; and after ane intervall of tyme, the French man and 3 more, with ſwords and piſtols, went in to their room to ſearch for them, fyred at them, and wounded all of them, not on of them haveing a ſword, but that they did take two from the French en paſſant, and ſo eſcapt. This was proven, both by witneſſes, and evident demonſtrationes of the fa&t; ſo that, my Lord, I cannot but be glad that all I ſaid for my ſonne, or againſt them and more, was true, which will be no diſadvantage for my freends who ſpoke for me, as weell as for my ſelf, to make known to their Majeſties and others, becauſe of the great clamours which was made on baſe falſhoods. Mr. Mowat was diſmiſt from the barr; but on witneſs has (tho not to the lybell nor purpoſe) told that my ſonne ſaid he owned that he was for King James, albeit this accusation was given in by petition to the Secrett Councell be the Frenchmen; and the Councell refuſing to order a proceſs on haſty dubious words, ſpoke in rage and drink, unleſs one would ſigne ane information; yett the Juſtices were ſo kind as, in place of diſmiſſing my ſonne from the barr in ordinar form, to order him back to the Caſtle; albeit he was priſoner, under baile to compear, tho

he had been difmift in form, and this was told; yett to the Caſtle he was ſent, and the Councell ordered the Sollicitor to perſue him for treafone, tho few wanted faulting relationes. But this oblidged me to produce his Majeſties remiffion, and to paſs it in Exchequer; and ſo this day he is releaſed on pardon, and at freedome. And I am glad I had occaſion to publiſh the remiffion, for the Kings ſake, becauſe it ſhews ſo great a warines in remitting blood, ſince the narrative binds the remiffion to the innocence of ſelf defence, which I thank God is now proven; and the words are the loweſt crime he pardoned ſince he was King. I reſolved not to trouble your Lo. with this untill it were at a period; and, that being ſo, and that I medle not with publick matters, I have litle more to ſay at preſent; but if B. gett 10,000 lb. ſterling, as they ſay, for what, if yow had pleaſed, I had eaſily done, he is a wiſer man nor I am, and of that there is litle doubt; but why Hill ſhould be blamed for doeing what fidelity oblidged him to, ſince he knew nothing of B. warrand, I ſee not; yow will loſe a faithfull ſervant in him, and ſo will the King. I wiſh my Lady and yow all happines.

29 *Auguſt* 1691.

577. LORD POLWARTH TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—29 Aug. 1691.

MY LORD,

Edenb. 29 Aug. 1691.

I know you get accounts full enough of what paſſes here, in Counſell or otherwiſe, ſo I ſhall ſay nothing of information upon what has been here ſince the Kings letter ordering the adjournment of the Parleмент, and the A&t of Indemnitie came. This only I tell your Lo. the D. of Hamilton ſeems very right inclined, and in the Counſell the ſtrength is of that ſide, which has no favour from the Jacobites. For all this, when the King comes over, which, 'tis ſaid, will be ſoon, unleſs your Lo. be airely, bold and diligent in giving a juſt account of a&tions and a&tors, it may be that others will put diſadvantageous głoſſes and characters upon both. I entreat you, let not honeſt men and faithfull ſervants to the King, have any thing to blame you for, eſpecially ſlowneſs, and too much niceneſs. I am very plain. Much depends on it, therefor I take liberty as, MY LORD, your L: obliged and humble Servant, POLWARTH.

578. DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—11 Sept. 1691.

Hamilton, 11 Sep^r 1691.

I have receaved your Lo. of the 4th. This place affoordes me litle to trouble you with. That Breadalban will deny these artikles sent by Collonell Hill, I put no doubt of, as I litle doubt the truth of them wold be found, if put to exact tryall; but if he had leave to allow the Highlanders to send to France, I shall thinke no thing strange of all the rest, and does admire the politike. However, I hear I am much bleamed in all that matter, and it's given out there I have onely done in it to serve you and the Presbiterians against your enemys, but I have write to those has write so to me, that they are much mistaken. What I have done I did to serve the King, and secure the Government from being betryed, and, if my services did not pleas, I was well satisfied to live at home, which I intend untill I hear the Kings pleasur. By what I sayed to yow, and my a&tings since, your Lo. knows my minde as to publike matters, so I shall onely add, that I am, your Lo. most humble Servant.

HAMILTON.

579. SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTON TO THE EARL OF LEVEN.—11 Sept. [1691.]

MY LORD,

I ame very wel satisfiyyed the parti comanded by Lutenant Maxwel lay futch a tyme in Fyf, as your Lordship shal thinck convenient. By the expres that goeth heerwith, I suppoos you shal see that your Lutenant-Colonel is marchet to opose a confiderat party of Hylanders that are falen doun in Ros, futch are the effects of the cessation; this is the second tyme that they have been opon that desyng. I schal send Arrat some troops of dragoons, so that he may be in the better condition to oppose thoos thieves. I shal give Lutenant Maxwel orders to-morrou to march witch his party, and pas over to Fyf syde; so I remain, MY LORD,

Your Lordships very humble Servant,

Edinb. 11 Septemb. [1691.]

T. LIVINGSTON.

580. THE VISCOUNT TARBAT TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—19 Sept. 1691.

MY DEAR LORD,

19 Sep^r 91.

I thought yow had only writt miftically to me, but, feeing a part of your letter to my Lord Raith, I was lefs angry, tho no lefs troubled, for, my Lord I am confident the meafure yow take to pleafe the humors of fome will faile, both in pleafing and preferveing them, for I fee a hand-breadth fpreading to a clowd; and now yow will think my mothers humor is tranfferd on me when I tell yow with fincerity that I would willingly preferve that in the Church which I did not concurr to bring in, and a litle juft complacence will make that not fo difficult as its enemies would infinuat; but too great obftinatnes may ruine it; if I be in a miftake, my difappointment is of fmall importance, but if they be, it is of weight. However, I fhall fubmitt to prefent refolutiones, and fay, as oft I had reafone to fay, *nunquam credita Teucris*. I wifh my Lord Raith were up, but it will need your command to bring him. All the North is now in peace, but what good Bellingown is aëting moft ridiculouslly and illegally; yett he pretends fo great a zeall to the Church that no body thinks to gett juftice againft him; fo farr is that in the opinion of the nation, and perhaps a more difadvantagious chareëter could not be given for the Churches intereft.

581. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—5 Oæ. 1691.

Hamilton, 5 October 1691.

I have litle to fay worth your Lo. trouble, but I wold not delay the acknouledging the receit of yours of the 22 September longer. This day the Prefident of the Seffion dined with me on his way to Edinburgh; he denys to have any thoughts of goeing to London this winter, and fayd he knew nothing was doeing, haveing been fo long in the country. Befor this, I hope his Majeftie is fafe arrived at London, fo your Lo. will underftand matters better; and I wifh his Majeftie may take good meafures for the fetlment of this nation, his ouen and our peace and quiet, which is all I have to fay who am, your Lo. moft humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

582. THE EARL OF BREADALBIN TO COLONEL HILL.—10 Oct. 1691.

SIR,

Bellich, October 10th 91.

If I had not seen your letters in Flanders naming me, I could not have beleev'd you would have been the transmitter off ane accusation (yett very lame) to the Councell against me, untill you had first given up gossiprie, and resigned that old friendship past unviolated on my side for many years; as also that off late by your letters to me in June last. I was acting for your establishment, and your garrisons, when you were thus acting against me, without occasion or provocation. I know it has been a trick putt upon you, wheroff you will doe yourselfe right to vindicate yourself. It has not taken, seeing there was nothing off truth or honestie in it; and I was out off countenance to find one off whom I had spokt soe well as I did of Colonell Hill, to have been made the tooll to ruine me, and obstruct the peace of the kingdom upon a false suggestion, that either he or his garrison were to be removed. I now advise you, as your old friend, to bring yourselfe fair off, and your justification will be very satisfactory to me, who yet continows

Your very humble Servant,
BREADALBIN.

583. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—14 Oct. 1691.

Craford, 14 Oct^r 1691.

I received your Lordships here this day, where some litle affairs called me. I wish your Lo. with all my heart a good journey, and presents my humble service to your father. I should not declined goeing, if I judged his Majestie desired it, or had any service for me; but having gone severall times to so litle purpose, I do not intend to seem officious; and beside, a winter journey wold be very inconvenient for me, who thinks to shun it all I can, and desires the favor that yow may contribut to it; and if it be possible to get affairs continued as they are till the spring, I thinke were the best politike to be used at this time, and most easie to be procured; and a litle time may give ground to the King and Queen to alter the measures they seem to be now on, which is all that does occur at present to Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

584. (Copy) COLONEL HILL TO THE EARL OF BREADALBIN.—17 O&. 1691.

MY LORD,

Fort William, 17th October 1691.

I have your Lops. of the 10th instant, and doe assure your Lop. I did nothing upon so weak suggestion (as you are pleased to alleadge) as the apprehension off myne or the garrisons removeall, (tho I can prove Major Meynes declared all that, and much more, to be your Lops. intention;) ffor (my Lord) iff his Majestie thinks fitt to remove me att any tyme, and putt in any one that can serve him better and more faithfully, my removeall shall be very pleasing to me for his Majesties better service; nor can it rationally be beleaved that I can be ever fond off such a banishment and such ffatigue as I have undergon here, to the hassard of my life, and under soe many masters and teachers, (who generally knou less off the matter then my selfe,) were I not led by a more than ordinary zeal to serve his Majestie to the utmost off my ability, (as, I hope, I have done, and shall here, or els where, soe long as I live;) and any thing that I have done cannot be justly charged to me on so mean ane accompt. But (my Lord) my dissatisfaction proceeded from a quite other cause. It's true I was satisfied with your Lops. proceedings when you were last here, till afterwards I found upon what low condiscentions, and mean proposalls, the proceedings were bottom'd, which I judged (at that tyme) too dishonourable to the King my master, and too advantageous to those gentlemen off the Highlands, and their cause; and it hath often mett me, that it was our cessation proposed to and pressed upon them, and that they did nothing but what was honorable in accepting such offers of advantage to themselves and King James his affairs, which some of them have said to my selfe before many witnesses; and this (my Lord) gave me concernment; and where the King, my masters interest and honour is concerned, it is, and allwayes shall be with me, paramount to all the interest and obligations in the world; and as for that paper which went to the Councell, it was not soe much to prejudice or injure your Lop. as to render my self faithfull and secure from the hassard which the concealment off such a paper might have brought me under; nor was I then sure that the partie which brought it me might not have some such ensnaring designe in itt; and, besides this, the same partie sent me ane other off the

fame to a Lord of the Councell, who owned he received itt ; and, moreover, when itt was read in Councell, ane other Lord att that board pulled out another paper off the same import, who asserted that it had been sent by Major-Generall Buchan to a nephew off his, as a true double off that transaction. My Lord, when I can exoner myselfe of the obligation to secrecy that lyes upon me, your Lop. may know more off the matter, but the countrey was full off this before I gott that paper, and I heard itt from severall, butt took little notice off vulgar reports, till that paper came, which was made use off for the reasons aforesaid. Nor (my Lord) will itt be found just to say, (as your Lop. would aleadge), that I (by these methods) obstruct the peace off the kingdom ; ffor who laid the first stone in the fundation for peace and settlement, upon which your Lop. hath built the superstructure, and (ever since I knew itt was the Kings pleasure) I have used all arguments and perswasives to those gentlemen to settle with your Lop., which many off them cannott deny, and I beleeve that some off them may doe soe, and not the les by the advice I have given them. Soe that upon the wholl, itt will appear itt was not the thing to be done, but the *modus agendi* that I have been concerned ffor, and I hope to give your Lop. the satisfaction you desire, off seeing me justifie myselfe in these affairs, and that in order to my trust and faithfullness therein, I could have done no otherwise, and (with that only reserve) I am, MY LORD,

Your Lops. most humble Servant.

585. COLONEL HILL TO THE LORD RAITH.—29 Oct. 1691.

MY LORD,

Fort William, the 29th of October 1691.

That your Lop. may know how affairs stand here, I have sent you inclosed, the coppie off my Lord Breadalbins letter to me, and my answere to him ; alsoe, (iff it come to that test), I have a paper all written with Glengaryes owne hand, off the same import with that I sent to the Councell, in all the five particulars ; and there is a gentleman that will shortly be att London, that hath another signed by Major-Generall Cannon, and Glengary sayes he will swear to itt (iff need be.) The last meeting off these highland gentlemen produced a resolution nott to settle with my Lord Breadalbin on any accompt ; and whether this resolution proceeded ffrom

my Lord Atholls mannage with these off Glengary, or ffrom the French Kings declaration not to sheath his sword till he have settled the late King James, and the newes they lately hade off a considerable fforce shipped from Dunkirk, under the Dukes Berwick and Gordon, ffor this countrey ; or else from a double peike they have att my Lord Breadalbin, ffirst, that he represented them as in the Kings proclamation, (willing to submitt and beg pardon,) which, they say, hee hade noe authority from them for ; or 2dly, because (some off them say), they will not give him the advantage off fayeing, he could guide and lead the Highland Clans as he pleased, being, (as they say), faveing his title, noe better a man then some off themselves ; I say, I know not upon which off these accompts they have taken this resolution. I did beleve that Locheil and Keppach would have complied with my Lord Breadalbin, being ffrequently advised thereto by myfelfe ; as alsoe, that once they seemed foe inclyned, and yett, I beleve they will doe itt (on the same termes proposed by him), iff the same power were given by the King to some other, (not off the Highlands), or to the Councell, or both. Butt still my information is, the work hade been done ere this, iff these condescentions had not raised them, but that Sr Thomas Livingston hade marched up to Badenoch, but I doubt not but itt will yet doe, with the same allowances, but not (I perceive) by the same hand. I am apt to beleve my Lord Breadalbin may say, (because he hes mett with a disappoyntment), that I have obstru&ed him, but that is nothing foe, ffor all the countrey knowes I have all along advised the Highlanders to settle with him. They have now another meeting, and when I know the result off that I will give your Lop. an account ; in the meane tyme I subscribe,

MY LORD,

Your Lops. much obliged, and most humble Servant,

Jo. HILL.

586. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—2 Nov. 1691.

Hamilton, 2 Nov^r 1691.

I have received you Lo. of the 22^d of October, and doubts not but befor this you have had some time to speak with the King, so understands some more as to our affairs here, then yow did when yow write last. I

am fure they deserve his confideration, and I pray God he may fo order them, as they may be for his and the Kingdoms peace, and I have my end. If I had thought my being there would have been liked by his Majeftie, as ufefull to his fervice, I fhould not have fpared my pains, but I have ground to thinke otherwife, fo it was not fitt to be officious. I had notice late on Thurſday, of the letter to adjurn the Affembly, and to call up my Lord Carmichell; and my Lord Stares was in fo much haſt, that he called the Council to meet on the nixt Saturday morning, fo I had not the time to be there, but I heard ſince that they did not gett a quorum that day, and that at their nixt meeting (which I never heard of till after it was over) they had but a gimp quorum, which occaſioned that onely eight ſubſcryved the letter to his Majeſtie by Beilhaven, congratulating his ſafe return, which I heard from Edinburgh, and yow will more certainly know or now. Towards the end of this month your commands will find at Edinburgh

Your Lo. moſt humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

587. LORD POLWARTH TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—20 Nov. 1691.

MY LORD,

20 *Nov* 1691.

I take this opportunitie to write what I would not by the poſt. Indeed, there is not much to be ſaide from hence. We expect all from thence, and with impatience enough, and mean while ar fo alarmed, moſt pairt too eaſily, as makes themſelves very uneaſie; but, my Lord, however well publick matters go, my privat go but heavilie. I was ſurpriſed, when looking on the Treasurie accounts, I found not the money ſtated which I had got at Edenburgh during the Parlement. I beſeech your Lo. let me know how I had that money, and how much was of it, which I do not exactly remember, and if it be a debt upon me, that I may think how to defray it. I have bid my ſon get and ſend to me the anſwer of this, and I will long for it.

One account pleaſes me from there, that your intereſt ſtands fixt. If ſo, then I perſwade my ſelfe reports concerning ſome other men ar falſe; but if both be true, indeed I know not how to ſett them together. I ſee the King cannot want ſervants enough. Well may he be ſerved. I

thought to have laid some more upon my own particulars, but it choakes. I am too proud to moane, so I leave off, assuring withall your Lo. that whatever I am besides, I continue as formerly, and will die such, DEAR MY LORD,

Your Lo. very humble servant and true friend,

POLWARTH.

588. THE DUKE OF HAMILTON TO THE EARL OF MELVILL.—26 Dec. [1691.]

Holyroodhous, 26 Dec^r 1691.?

I received your Lo. of the 19th, and I am fory you should be so much a stranger to affairs, being on the place, as I am, being at this distance. I am just of your Lo. opinion to wish that the alterations, that may be in Scots affairs that is reported to be soon, may tend to his Majesties service and the publike good, and if so, I shall with great satisfaction retire to a country life. S^r Thomas Leivingston is returned here this night. I wish he had comed your length, a few days longer, to have seen his Majestie would have contributed more to his service, then commanding him bake; for he could have advised better measures then is taken, to have reduced the Highlanders, of which there is not one word signified to the Councell, so they can give no directions or advise, when any application is made to them in that affair. I am,

Your Lo. most humble Servant,

HAMILTON.

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